



GENEALOGY
929
B64B

M. L.

GENEALOGY COLLECTION

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY



3 1833 01799 6742

R. S. COFFIN

MSL



Handy-Book of Rules and Tables for
Verifying Dates with the
Christian Era, &c.



Entered at Stationers' Hall.

Handy-Book of Rules and Tables

For Verifying Dates with the

Christian Era ;

Giving an Account of the Chief Eras, and systems

used by various Nations ;

with easy methods for determining the

corresponding dates.

By John J. Bond,

Assistant Keeper of the Public Records.



LONDON :

BELL AND DALDY, YORK STREET, COVENT GARDEN.

BARTLETT AND CO. 186, FLEET STREET.

1869.

CHISWICK PRESS :—PRINTED BY WHITTINGHAM AND WILKINS,
TOOKS COURT, CHANCERY LANE.



Table of Contents.

	Pages
PREFACE	ix—xxxiv

	Pages
The Golden Numbers	115—116
Table for finding the Numbers of the Metonic Cycle, 13 July, 432 B.C.	116
Table for finding the Numbers of the Lunar Cycle observed in Saxon Charters, 16 July, 463 A.D.	117
The Dionysian Cycle of 19 years, 19 July, 532 A.D.	118—122
Table for finding the numbers of the Dionysian Cycle of 19 years	123
Table for finding Year-Letters from 1 A.D. to 3300 A.D.	124
“Paschal Term” and “Paschal Cycle” of Dionysius	125
Tables for finding the “Paschal Term”	126
“Paschal Cycle” of Dionysius, from 532 to 2127 A.D., Old Style	127—132
Easter-day (Introduction)	133
Tables for finding the date of Easter-day :	
Old Style, from 532 to present time	134
New Style, from 1583 to 1699	135
,, ,, 1700 to 1899	136
,, ,, 1900 to 2199	137
Easter-day, from 1583 to 1926, New Style	138—141
Moveable Feasts, &c. governed by Easter-day	142—145
Concerning Feasts and Holy-days	146—147
Alphabetical List of Saints'-days, &c.	148—165
Solar Regulars and Concurrents	166—168
The Epact	169—172
Law Terms	173—177
Tables for finding the dates after 1264 to 1751, Old Style	178—179
,, ,, from 1752 to 1830, New Style	180—181
Lists of Judges of the Superior Courts of Law, referred to	182
List of the Registries of the Court of Probate :	
England and Wales	183
Ireland	184
Perpetual Calendars, described	185—188
Eras of Nations	189
I. Era of the Olympiads, 13 July, 776 B.C.	190—195
II. Era of the Foundation of Rome, 21 April, 753 B.C.	195—196
III. Era of Nabonassar, 26 Feb. 747 B.C.	196—199
IV. Era of Alexander, 12 Nov. 324 B.C.	199—200
V. Era of Tyre, 19 Oct. 125 B.C.	200—201
VI. Cæsarian Era of Antioch, 9 Aug. 48 B.C.	201
VII. Julian Era, 1 Jan. 45 B.C.	201—202

Eras of Nations (*continued*).

	Pages
VIII. Era of Spain, or Era of the Cæsars, 1 Jan. 38 B.C.	203
IX. Era of Augustus, 2 Sept. 31 B.C.	203—204
[reckoning from the battle of Actium].	
X. The Egyptian Year, 29 Aug. 26 B.C.	205
[The order of Augustus, by which New Year's-day became fixed, took effect 26 B.C.]	
XI. Era of Martyrs, or Era of Diocletian, 29 Aug. 284 A.D.	206—207
Corresponding days in each month of the Julian Year and the Egyptian Year.	
<i>Common Year</i>	208
<i>Leap Year</i>	210
Perpetual Almanacs for Abyffinia	209—211
XII. The Christian Era, 1 A.D.	212—223
Table of corresponding numbers of the Lunar Cycles, and the Cycles of 19 years	224
XIII. The Era of Pifa, 1 before 1 A.D.	225
XIV. Era of the Armenians, 9 July, 552 A.D.	225—226
XV. The Persian Era, 16 June, 632 A.D.	226—227
XVI. Era of the Hegira, 16 July, 622 A.D.	228—241
With rules and tables for finding the Moham- medan date corresponding to any Christian date.	
List of dates corresponding to the Old and New Style, Christian dates	242—250
XVII. The Solar Cycle, used with the Julian Period, the 10th year of a cycle being assigned to 1 A.D. of the reckoning of Dionysius, by Scaliger, 1583 A.D.	251
XVIII. The Golden Numbers	252—253
XIX. The Indiction of Constantinople, 1 September, 312 A.D.	253—254
The Indiction, Imperial or Cæsarian, 24 Sept. 312 A.D.	254
The Indiction, Roman or Pontifical, according to the commencement of the Year, observed by Christians, <i>viz.</i> 25 Dec. 312 A.D. and 1 Jan. 313 A.D.	254
Table for finding the Indiction	255

Eras of Nations (<i>continued</i>).	Pages
XX. The Julian Period, introduced by Scaliger 1583 A.D.	256—259
XXI. The Greek Era, 1 Sept. 312 A.D. <i>B.C.</i>	259—260
XXII. The Hebrew Era	260—265
Specimen of the Hebrew Calendar	266
Commencement of the Jewish Ecclesiastical Year	267
Perpetual Jewish Calendar, regulated by the Golden Numbers	268
XXIII. The Era of Abraham, 1 Oct. 2016 B.C.	269
XXIV. The Mundane Eras	269—271
XXV. The Chinese Year	271—272
The Eras of India, <i>Kali-yug, Sâli-vâhana, Vikramâditya</i>	272a—272b
Regnal years of the Sovereigns of England	273—293
Summary „ „ „	294—295
List of the Sovereigns of Wales	296—297
„ Earls of Cornwall	298—299
„ Princes of Wales, Dukes of Cornwall, and Earls of Chester	300—305
„ Earls of Lancaster	306
„ Dukes of Lancaster	307—308
Regnal Years of the Sovereigns of Scotland	309—310
The three Great Plagues in the reign of Edward III.	311
Canonical hours	312
Watches	312





Preface.

READERS who can assign correct dates to events, according to the different systems in use in various countries, by means of the accompanying work, will be the best judges of the value of the aid afforded them. It has been truly said, that historical facts are nothing more than detached fragments, unless the series of time, according to its proper periods, the interval of occurrences, and the train and coincidences of events, be drawn together into one body, to make, what has been aptly termed, the "*thread of history*:" the mere knowledge of the fact, that an event occurred, being of little worth *per se*, unless the true place in the history of the world of the event in question be known also.

The Year of the Christian Era, now used, is of the same form as the Julian year which C. Julius Cæsar introduced in the year of Rome 708, when the Julian year began on the 1st of January, and ended on the 31st of December, 709 A.U.C.

Our Christian Era is, according to the reckoning of

Dionysius Exiguus, who, [A.D. 533], first introduced the system of writing the words *Anno Domini* with any year of the Christian era of the Incarnation. The point in time which Dionysius assigned to 1 *Anno Domini* was the year of Rome 754. The birth of our Lord took place in the 28th year of the reign of Augustus; and Dionysius, by reckoning from 727 A.U.C., the year in which the Emperor took the name of Augustus, made the 28th year fall to 754 A.U.C., four years short of the date observed by the early Christians, who, reckoning the years of the Emperor from the date of the battle of Actium [723 A.U.C.], to commemorate which, the Era of the Roman Emperors was founded, made the 28th year of Augustus fall to 750 A.U.C. for the birth of our Lord, or 1 *Anno Christi*. It is therefore necessary to bear in mind, that though the reckoning of Dionysius will not suit the statements in connection with the early history of the Christian faith, yet, if 1 *Anno Christi*, corresponding to 4, before 1 *Anno Domini*, be taken, the statements will accord with historical facts. [See pp. 23, 24.]

The Dionysian year is supposed to have commenced with the 25th of March; that being the date usually assigned to the "*Incarnation of the Word*," the name which the era bore. The first year of the *second* Dionysian Paschal Cycle of 532 years to which Golden Number II. of the Dionysian Cycle of 19 years belonged, was 533 A.D., when Easter-day would fall, according to that cycle, on the 27th of March, the *third* day of the 25th of March. The first year of the *first* Dionysian Paschal Cycle of 532 years, being 1 *Anno Domini*, with Golden Number II. of the Dionysian Cycle of 19 years, *so imagined*.

By the following table of corresponding dates we can

see how 1 *Anno Domini** of our Christian Era, according to the reckoning of Dionysius, falls to the year of Rome 754, four years short in its commencement, of the 28th year of Augustus, 750 A.U.C. And we can also see that when the words *Anno Domini* were applicable to any year of the Christian Era of the Dionysian reckoning, the 46th year of the Julian Era, in the first instance was imagined to contain but seven days of 1 A.D. [25 Dec. to 31 Dec.] And when the year of the same era was reckoned from the 25th of March, the 46th year of the Julian Era was encroached upon by 1 A.D. And when in the year 1752, in England, the year of the Christian Era was reckoned from the 1st of January according to the Julian form of year, the remainder of the 46th year of the Julian Era was supposed to apply to 1 A.D., if we take a retrospective view of the reckonings. This explanation is necessary in consequence of the statement which frequently appears in this book, that 33 *Anno Christi* corresponds to 30 *Anno Domini*, which we must bear in mind is according to the system required for finding any Year-Letter to be used with the Calendar for determining the day of the week, or Golden Number for Easter-day, and that the years "A.D." of the Christian Era are thus *imagined* to have commenced always on the 1st of January according to the Julian form of year, for the sake of having a uniform year for the Year-Letter, &c.

* The letters "B.C." indicate the years prior to the Dionysian commencement of the Christian Era, and show that the date so designated is to be reckoned before the fixed point in time, 1 A.D. = 754 A.U.C. = Ol. 195. 1. = 4714 P. J. to which all eras have been adjusted by Christians since the introduction of the "Era of the Incarnation," according to the reckoning of Dionysius Exiguus, [A.D. 533].

Table of Corresponding Dates.

Years of the Julian form according to the present system of reckoning.	Year Letters.		Years of the Julian Era.	Years of Rome (A.U.C.)	Christian Years		Golden Numbers of the Metonic Cycle.	Era of Augustus reckoned from	
					according to the Gospels.	according to the reckoning of Dionysius, 532 A.D.		723 A.U.C. 2 Sept. the date of the battle.	727 A.U.C. when the Emperor took the name of Augustus.
4 B.C.	G	1 Jan.	42	749					
		21 April	—	750					
		23 July	—	—	—	—	XI		
		2 Sept.	—	—	—	—	—	28	24
		25 Dec.	—	—	1 A.C.	—	—	—	—
3 "	F	1 Jan.	43	—	—	—	—	—	—
		21 April	—	751	—	—	—	—	—
		12 July	—	—	—	—	XII	—	—
		2 Sept.	—	—	—	—	—	29	25
		25 Dec.	—	—	2 A.C.	—	—	—	—
2 "	E	1 Jan.	44	—	—	—	—	—	—
		21 April	—	752	—	—	—	—	—
		1 July	—	—	—	—	XIII	—	—
		2 Sept.	—	—	—	—	—	30	26
		25 Dec.	—	—	3 A.C.	—	—	—	—
1 "	D C	1 Jan.	45	—	—	—	—	—	—
		21 April	—	753	—	—	—	—	—
		19 July	—	—	—	—	XIV	—	—
		2 Sept.	—	—	—	—	—	31	27
		25 Dec.	—	—	4 A.C.	—	—	—	—
1 A.D.	B	1 Jan.	46	—	—	—	—	—	—
		21 April	—	754	—	—	—	—	—
		8 July	—	—	—	—	XV	—	—
		2 Sept.	—	—	—	—	—	32	28
		25 Dec.	—	—	5 A.C.	1 A.D.	—	—	—
2 "	A	1 Jan.	47	—	—	—	—	—	—
		21 April	—	755	—	—	—	—	—
		27 July	—	—	—	—	XVI	—	—
		2 Sept.	—	—	—	—	—	33	29
		25 Dec.	—	—	6 A.C.	2 A.D.	—	—	—

The date of Herod's death affords further evidence that the true year corresponded to 750 A.U.C., as Herod died three months after the 25th of December [Christmas-day], A.U.C. 750.

Our Lord was born during Herod's reign [25th of December, 750 A.U.C.], and Herod's death occurred between the 13th of March and the date on which the feast of the Passover* was kept in the same year,† about three months after Christmas-day. Thus, with Golden Number XI, of the Metonic Cycle, [Number XII not being brought into use until July], the date of the New Moon appears to have been the 16th of March, 750 A.U.C. The date of the "Passover" being the 29th of March, 14 days of the date of the New Moon, we thus know that Herod's death happened in the month of March, 750 A.U.C., towards the end of the year of Rome, while it was in the third month of the Julian year. Hence we find the 25th of December, 750 A.U.C., belongs to the 42nd year of the Julian Era, and is the commencement of 1 *Anno Christi* = 4 B.C. [*i. e.* four years before 1 A.D. of the Dionysian reckoning].

And if we follow out the same system we shall find 33 *Anno Christi* = 30 *Anno Domini* [according to our present plan of beginning the year on the 1st of January] = 782 A.U.C. towards the latter part of the year of Rome, suiting the words of the Gospel of St. Matthew, for the year when our Lord suffered.

* *Josephus, Wars of the Jews*, book ii. ch. i. § 1. "Now the necessity which Archelaus was under of taking a journey to Rome was the occasion of new disturbances; for when he had mourned for his father seven days, and had given a very expensive funeral feast to the multitude . . . he put on a white garment, and went up to the Temple, where the people accosted him with various acclamations. . . . § 3. And indeed at the feast of unleavened bread, which was now at hand, and is by the Jews called the *Passover*" . . .

† The year of Rome was reckoned from the 21st of April to the 20th of April.

Present system of reckoning the years. A. D.	Year Letters.		Years of the Julian Era.	Years of Rome. A. U. C.	Christian Years		Golden Numbers of the Metonic Cycle.
					according to the Gospels.	Dionysian reckoning.	
29	B	1 Jan.	74	781	32	28	—
		3 „	—	—	—	—	IV
		2 April *	—	—	—	—	—
		15 „ †	—	—	—	—	—
		21 „	—	782	—	—	—
		29 July	—	—	—	—	V
30	A	25 Dec.	—	—	33	29	—
		1 Jan.	75	782	33	29	—
		22 „	—	—	—	—	V
		22 March *	—	—	—	—	—
		4 April †	—	—	—	—	—
		21 „	—	783	—	—	—
		18 July	—	—	—	—	VI
		25 Dec.	—	—	34	30	—

The year being thus satisfactorily determined, we can easily trace out the days of the week in connection with the date upon which the feast of the Passover was observed in the same year. The date of the New Moon of the Vernal Equinox, A.D. 30, being the 22nd of March, indicated by Golden Number V. of the Metonic Cycle, the 14th of that date was the 4th of April.

The early Christians in the third century adopted an era which they called the “Era of Martyrs” [*see* “Eras”], and it was to have been reckoned at a later period in cycles of 532 years, but upon the approach of

* Date of the New Moon of the Vernal equinox.

† Fourteenth day of the Moon; evening of the preparation of the feast of unleavened bread; commencement of the Passover feast, which extended over seven days. *Exodus*, ch. xii. ver. 18, “In the first *month*, in the fourteenth day of the month at even, ye shall eat unleavened bread, until the one and twentieth day of the month at even.”

the expiration of the first cycle, counting from 284 A.D. for the commencement of the "Era of Martyrs," the Council of Chelsea [*Celchyth* in England], on the 27th of July, A.D. 816, ordered the Dionysian Era of the Incarnation to be adopted; which era appears to have been introduced A.D. 533, commencing with the 25th of March, at the same time that Dionysius introduced his Paschal Cycle of 532 years. Hence we have 1 A.D. = 754 A.U.C. for the 1st year of the 1st cycle of 532 years, with Golden Number II, and 533 A.D. for the 1st year of the 2nd cycle of 532 years, also with Golden Number II of the Dionysian Cycle of 19 years.

Table of Corresponding Years,

First year of the 2nd Dionysian Cycle of 532 years.

A.D.	Year Letter.		Year of Rome. A.U.C.	Christian Years		Golden Numbers			
				according to the Gospels.	Dionysian reckoning.	Metonic Cycle.	Lunar Cycle.	Cycle of 19 years.	Lunar Cycle of the Jews.
533	B	1 Jan.	1285	536	532	—	—	—	—
		12 "	—	—	—	—	XVIII	II	XVIII
		23 "	—	—	—	XIV	—	—	—
		25 March	—	—	533	—	—	—	—
		21 April	1286	—	—	—	—	—	—
		8 July	—	—	—	XV	—	—	—
		8 Sept.	—	—	—	—	—	—	XIX
		25 Dec.	—	537	—	—	—	—	—

First year of the 4th Dionysian Cycle of 532 years.

1597	B	1 Jan.	—	1600	1596	—	—	—	—
		12 "	—	—	—	—	XVIII	II	XVIII
		23 "	—	—	—	XIV	—	—	—
		25 March	—	—	1597	—	—	—	—
		8 July	—	—	—	XV	—	—	—
		8 Sept.	—	—	—	—	—	—	XIX
		25 Dec.	—	1601	—	—	—	—	—

The system of commencing the year on the 25th of March was observed in various countries during several centuries ; and in England, where it has been known as the English legal year, it was in use until 1751 A.D., after which date the year in England was reckoned from the 1st of January, according to the Julian form of year introduced 45 years before 1 *Anno Domini* of the Dionysian reckoning.

Particular attention should be given to the system of writing dates according to the English legal year, as it was called, mistakes having been made by confusing that form of year with the Julian year commencing on the 1st of January. There are not many historians who recognize the English legal system, and we are not aware that it has been noticed in any correct list of regnal years of the English Sovereigns, in modern works, before the first edition of this work was published ; we have, however, endeavoured to make the dates given in this work serviceable to all readers, by recognizing both systems, by means of *double dates*, the upper figures being intended to represent the English legal year and the lower figures the year according to the Julian method, while we have observed the Dionysian reckoning of the years of the Christian Era.

The dates given in the records of the coronations of the English sovereigns happening before the 25th of March, on or after the 1st of January, will be satisfactory evidence of the practice in England, as the records of those ceremonies are to be found upon the official rolls of the Court of Chancery, upon which it was the custom to record such important events. In every official memorandum we shall find the English legal year observed.

The reign of James the First furnishes an illustration

of the “*historical*” confusion of dates, as that reign began on the 24th of March, 1602, according to the English system, the next day being called the 25th of March, 1603. While in Scotland, the date of the Accession of James to the English throne was 1603, the Julian form of year having been ordered to be used in Scotland in the year 1600, by proclamation,* dated the 17th of December, 1599.

It may not be out of place here, to show, that when the last day of February in 1571-2 was written in England “29th of February, 1571,” it had its place in the Julian form of year as the *second* month ; notwithstanding the system in use in England of beginning the year on the 25th of March.

The following letter, addressed to Lord Burleigh, in the year 1571, by his son Thomas, is an instance in point, and will no doubt be interesting for other reasons.

*

Apud Haliruidhous

XVII. Decembris,—lxxxix.

The first day of the yeir, appointit to be the first day of Januare yeirlie.

The Kingis Majestie, and Lordis of His Secreit Counfall, undir-
standing, that in all utheris weill governit commoun welthis and
cuntreyis, the first day of the yeir begynis yeirlie upoun the first day
of Januare, commonlie callit New Yearis Day, and that this realme
onlie is different fra all utheris, in the compt and reckining of the
yeiris : And his Majestie and Counfall, willing that thair salbe na
disconformitie betuix his Majestie, his realme, and leigis, and utheris
nichtbour cuntreyis in this particular, bot that thay fall conforme
thameselffis to the ordour and custum observit be all utheris cuntreyis,
especialie seing the course and seasoun of the yeir, is maist propir and
ansuerabill thairto, and that the alteratioun thairof, importis na hurte
nor prejudice to ony pairtie : Thairfoir His Majestie, with advise of
the Lordis of his Secreit Counfall, Statutis and Ordanis, That in all
tyme cuming, the first day of the yeir sal begin yierlie upoun the first

“ My dewty unto yo^r Lordshipp. Moste humbly con-
sidered./

“ It hathe pleasid Almighty God this present xxixth daye
of February to shewe me his favourable goodnes in
sending me, with the fastye as I hoope of my wiffe a
thirde sonne/ My meaning is to require my Lorde of
Rutland to be one of the Godfathers, & the Bishopp of
Peterborough the other/ for the Godmother I ame not
presently resolved of. And this requiring yo^r daileye
blessing booth to me and all yours, I wish that booth in
yeres & comferte yow maye live to see them multiplye
(sic) the 3vantes of Almighty and a comferte to yo^r olde
age./ And thus most humbly requiring yow to beare
with this my shortenes of writing hastenid therunto for
that I woulde that myne owne letter shoulde be the
firste messenger I ende wth my daileye prayer for yo^r
fastye.

“ Frome yo^r L. howse of Burghley the xxixth of
February./ 1571.

“ Yo^r Lordshipps moste humble & obedient sonne.

“ THO. CECILL.

day of Januar, and thir presentis to tak executioun upoun the first of
Januare nixtocum, quhilk falbe the first day of the IM and six hun-
dredth yeir of God: And thairfoir Ordanis and Commandis the
Clarkis of his Hienis Sessioun an Signet, the Directour and writtaris
of the Chancellerie and Prevey Seall, and all utheris Jugeis, writtaris,
notaris and clerkis within this realme, That they and everie ane of
thame in all tyme heirefter date all thair decreittis, infestmentis, char-
teris, seasingis, letteris, and writtis quhatsumevir, according to this
present ordinance, Compting the first day of the yeir fra the first day
of Januare yeirlie, and the first day the IM and vjc yeir of God, fra
the first day of Januare nixtocum: And ordanis publicatioun to be
maid heiroyf at the mercat croceis of the heid burrowis of the realme,
quhairthrow nane pretend ignorance of the same.—*Ex Regist. Secr.
conc. in Archivis Publicis Scotiæ.*

(Addressed) “To the right honorable & his very good
“ Lord & father the Lorde of Burley one of the Lords
“ of [the] Queenes Mat^{ties} Moste honorable [Pri]vye
“ Councell. et^c.”—*State Papers, Domestic Series, Elizabeth*, 1572, vol. lxxxv. No. 56.*

We have also instances of this method of dating in Parliamentary proceedings. In a Government proclamation the 29th of February appears with the year 1619, as follows:—

“Given at our Palace of Whitehall, the nine and
“ twentieth day of February, in the seventeenth year of
“ our Reign [James I.] Anno Dom. MDCXIX.” *State Papers, Proclamation*, 1619-20, No. 78.

And, in the “Journals,” the 29th of February is given with the year 1647. Thus:—

“Die Martis 29 Februarii 1647.

“Resolved by the Lords and Commons assembled
“ in Parliament.

“That no person or persons whatsoever, presume to
“ Raife, Lift, Muster, or gather together any Souldiers,
“ or Forces upon pretence of transporting them for the
“ service of any forraigne Prince or state within the
“ City of *London*, or within ten miles of the said City,
“ &c. &c. &c. without the Speciall licence of the Com-
“ mittee of Derby house.” †

We thus find that the “29th of February” was written

* [The] and [Pri] have been torn away by the Seal.

† By referring to the Calendar, “Tuesday, 29 February, 1647” will be found to belong to the year 1647-8, with the Year-Letters B. A.

with the years 1571, 1619 and 1647, because the year in England ended on the 24th of March. The Julian form of year commencing with January, which was the fixed form for determining Leap-year according to the rule introduced by Julius Cæsar, 708 A.U.C., had not been encroached upon sufficiently by the Christian year to include the whole of the Julian year, so that we have to imagine the dates just noticed to have been 1571-2, 1619-20 and 1647-8 in order to recognize the Julian form of year. It was not until 1752 A.D. that the year in England commenced on the 1st of January, and the 29th of February was written so as to accord entirely with the form of the Julian year.

The commencement of the Parliamentary government of the English Commonwealth, after the execution of Charles the First, has been assigned by some historians to the year 1649; while, according to the system of writing dates then in use in England, it was 1648, as is evidenced by the inscription on the Great Seal of the English Commonwealth, "IN . THE . FIRST . YEARE . OF . FREEDOME .
" BY . GODS . BLESSING . RESTORED, 1648."

It may be useful to quote portions of the statute concerning the alteration of the commencement of the year, and, subsequently, of the adoption of the Gregorian, or New Style, in England.

" 24 George II, 1751, c. 23.

" An Act for regulating the commencement of the Year, and for correcting the Calendar now in use."

" Whereas, the legal supputation of the year of our Lord, in that part of Great Britain called England, according to which the year beginneth on the 25th day of March, hath been found by experience to be attended

with divers inconveniences not only as it differs from the usage of neighbouring nations, but also from the legal method of computation in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, and from the common usage throughout the whole kingdom, and thereby frequent mistakes are occasioned in the dates of deeds and other writings, and disputes arise therefrom, and whereas the Calendar now in use throughout all His Majesty's British dominions, commonly called the '*Julian Calendar*,' hath been discovered to be erroneous, by means whereof the Vernal or Spring Equinox which at the time of the General Council of Nice, in the year of our Lord 325, happened on or about the 21st day of March, now happens on the 9th or 10th day of the same month, and the said error is still increasing, and if not remedied would in process of time, occasion the several Equinoxes and Solstices to fall at very different times in the civil year from what they formerly did, which might tend to mislead persons ignorant of the said alteration. And whereas a method of correcting the Calendar in such manner as that the Equinoxes and Solstices may for the future fall nearly on the same nominal days on which the same happened at the time of the said general Council hath been received and established, and is now generally practised by almost all other nations of Europe. And whereas it will be of general convenience to merchants and other persons corresponding with other nations and countries, and tend to prevent mistakes and disputes in or concerning the dates of letters and accounts, if the like correction be received and established in His Majesty's dominions—May it therefore please your Majesty that it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the king's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords

spiritual and temporal and Commons in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that in and throughout all His Majesty's dominions and countries in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, belonging or subject to the Crown of Great Britain, the said supputation, according to which the year of our Lord beginneth on the 25th day of March, shall not be made use of, from and after the last day of December, 1751.

The old supputation of the year not to be made use of after December, 1751.

Year to commence for the future on 1st of January.

“ And that the 1st day of January next following the said last day of December shall be reckoned, taken, deemed, and accounted to be the 1st day of the year of our Lord 1752; and the 1st day of January which shall happen next after the said 1st day of January 1752, shall be reckoned, taken, deemed, and accounted to be the 1st day of the year of our Lord 1753, and so on from time to time the 1st day of January in every year which shall happen in time to come shall be reckoned, taken, deemed, and accounted to be the 1st day of the new year, and that each new year shall accordingly commence and begin to be reckoned from the first day of every such month of January next preceding the 25th day of March on which such year would according to the present supputation have begun or commenced; and that from and after the said 1st day of January, 1752, the several days of each month shall go on and be reckoned and numbered in the same order, and the feast of Easter and other moveable feasts thereon depending shall be ascertained according to the same method as they now are until the 2nd day of September in the

faid year 1752 inclusive, and that the natural day next immediately following the faid 2nd day of September, shall be called, reckoned, and accounted to be the 14th day of September, omitting for that time only, the eleven intermediate nominal days of the common Calendar. And that the several natural days which shall follow and succeed next after the faid 14th day of September shall be respectively called, reckoned, and numbered forwards in numerical order from the faid 14th day of September according to the order and succession of days now used in the present Calendar.

“ And that all acts, deeds, writings, notes, and other instruments of what nature or kind soever, whether ecclesiastical or civil, public or private, which shall be made, executed, or signed upon or after the faid 1st day of January, 1752, shall bear date according to the faid new method of supputation. And that the two fixed terms of Saint Hilary and Saint Michael, in that part of Great Britain called England, and the Courts of Great Sessions in the counties Palatine and in Wales, and also the Courts of General Quarter Sessions and General Sessions of the Peace, and all other courts of what nature or kind soever, whether civil, criminal, or ecclesiastical, and all meetings and assemblies of any bodies politic or corporate, either for the election

The days to be numbered in the same order, and the moveable feasts to be ascertained as they now are, until 2nd of September 1752 inclusive. And the day following to be accounted 14th of September, omitting for that time the intermediate eleven nominal days.

All writings upon or after 1st of January, 1752, to be dated according to the New method.

Hilary and Michaelmas terms, and all Courts to be held on the same nominal days and times they now are after the faid 2nd of September.

of any officers or members thereof, or for any such officers entering upon the execution of their respective offices, or for any other purpose whatsoever, which by any law, statute, charter, custom, or usage within this kingdom, or within any other the dominions or countries subject or belonging to the crown of Great Britain, are to be holden and kept on any fixed or certain day of any month, or on any day depending upon the beginning or any certain day of any month (except such courts as are usually holden or kept with any fairs or marts) shall from time to time, from and after the said 2nd day of September, be holden and kept upon or according to the same respective nominal days and times whereon or according to which the same are now to be holden, but which shall be computed according to the said new method of numbering and reckoning the days of the Calendar as aforesaid; that is to say—*eleven days sooner than the respective days whereon the same are now holden and kept*, any law, statute, charter,

Hundredth years,
except every fourth
hundred, to be deemed
common years,
consisting of 365
days.

custom, or usage to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding. And for the continuing and preserving the Calendar or method of reckoning and computing the days of the year in the same regular course as near as may be in all times coming; be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid: That the several years of our Lord 1800, 1900, 2100, 2200, 2300, or any other hundredth years of our Lord which shall happen in time to come, except only every fourth hundredth year of our Lord, whereof the year of our Lord 2000 shall be the first, shall not be esteemed or taken to be Bissextile or Leap Years, but shall be taken to be common years, consisting of 365 days and no more; and that the years of

our Lord 2000, 2400, 2800, and every other fourth hundredth year of our Lord from the said year of our Lord 2000 inclusive, and also all other years of our Lord which by the present supputation are esteemed to be Bissextile or Leap Years, shall for the future and in all times to come be esteemed and taken to be Bissextile or Leap Years consisting of 366 days, in the same sort and manner as is now used with respect to every fourth year of our Lord.

Years which are to be accounted Bissextile or Leap Years, consisting of 366 days.

“ And whereas according to the rule prefixed to the Book of Common Prayer of the Church of England, Easter-day is always the first Sunday after the first full moon which happens next after the 21st day of March, and if the full moon happens on a Sunday, Easter-day is the Sunday after ; which rule was made in conformity to the decree of the said General Council of Nice for the celebration of the said feast of Easter. And whereas the method of computing the full moons now used in the Church of England, and according to which the table to find Easter for ever, prefixed to the said Book of Common Prayer is formed, is by process of time become considerably erroneous. And whereas a Calendar and also certain Tables and Rules for the fixing the true time of the celebration of the said Feast of Easter, and the finding the times of the full moons on which the same dependeth, so as the same shall agree as nearly as may be with the decree of the said General Council, and also with the practice of foreign countries, have been prepared and are hereunto annexed ; be it therefore further enacted by the authority aforesaid ; That the said Feast of Easter, or any of the moveable feasts thereon depending, shall

from and after the said second day of September be no longer kept or observed in that part

Easter and the other moveable feasts not to be observed after the said 2nd of September according to the table now prefixed to the Book of Common Prayer.

And the said table, and the column of Golden Numbers, to be left out in all future editions of that book, and the new Calendar, tables, and rules to be prefixed in the room thereof.

The feasts and fasts &c. of the Church to be observed after the said 2nd of September according to the new Calendar.

of Great Britain called England, or in any other the dominions or countries subject or belonging to the crown of Great Britain, according to the said method of supputation now used or the said table prefixed to the said Book of Common Prayer. And that the said table, and also the column of Golden Numbers as they are now prefixed to the respective days of the month in the said Calendar, shall be left out in all future editions of the said Book of Common Prayer. And that the said new Calendar, Tables, and Rules hereunto annexed shall be prefixed to all such future editions of the said book in the room and stead thereof; and that from and after the said 2nd day of September all and every the fixed feast-days, holy days, and fast days which are now kept and observed by the Church of England, and also the several solemn days of thanksgiving and of fasting and humiliation which by virtue of any Act of Parliament now in being are from time to time to be kept and observed, shall be kept and observed on the respective days marked for the celebration of the same in the said new Calendar; that is to say, on the same respective nominal days on which the same are now kept and observed; but which according to the alteration by this Act intended to be made as aforesaid will happen eleven days sooner than

the same now do ; and that the said feast of Easter and all other moveable feasts thereon depending shall from time to time be observed and celebrated according to the said new Calendar, Tables, and Rules hereunto annexed in that part of Great Britain called England, and in all the dominions and countries aforesaid wherein the Liturgy of the Church of England now is, or hereafter shall be used ; and that the two moveable terms of Easter and Trinity, and all courts of what nature or kind soever, and all meetings and assemblies of any bodies politic or corporate, and all markets, fairs, and marts, and courts thereunto belonging, which by any law, statute, charter, custom, or usage are appointed, used, or accustomed to be holden and kept at any moveable time or times depending upon the time of Easter, or any other such moveable feast as aforesaid, shall from time to time, from and after the said 2nd day of September, be holden and kept on such days and times whereon the same shall respectively happen or fall according to the happening or falling of the said feast of Easter, or such other moveable feasts as aforesaid to be computed according to the said new Calendar, Tables, and Rules, &c. &c. &c.”

The Gregorian Calendar, or New Style of writing dates was first introduced in the year 1582, in certain Foreign Countries, and ten days were then struck out of the Calendar, [*see* pp. 6-19]. Other regulations were also made, *viz.* that one day more should be dropped in each hundredth year which was not a *fourth* hundredth after 1582. In England the *Old Style* was directed to be discontinued and the *New Style* introduced in the year 1752 [Statute 24 Geo. II. c. 23]. The change of style was effected in the following manner in September 1752.

Eleven days being the difference between dates written according to the two styles, Old and New, the day after Wednesday the 2nd of September 1752 was called Thursday the 14th of September 1752, omitting the 3rd to the 13th both inclusive. The introduction of the Gregorian system had previously been attempted in England, but without success.

In the reign of Henry VIII. [21 July, 1514] Pope Leo X. wrote to the king, that, in consequence of Easter falling at the wrong time, from the errors of the Calendar, he had consulted the most skilful theologians and astronomers of the time, who all agreed in its inaccuracy, and that the moon was five days old when it was reckoned the first by the Church. And considering the impropriety that any such error should be tolerated,—the Lateran Council then sitting,—and so give cause of ridicule to Jews and hereticks, he had written to learned men for their opinion. On referring it to the Synod, many difficulties had appeared in adjusting the question. He therefore begged the king to send to the Lateran Council the best theologians and astronomers in his realm to assist in providing a due remedy; or write that they should, that their opinions might be laid before the 10th Session, to be held on the first of December. Rome, 21 July, 1514 [6 Henry VIII.] *State Papers, Public Record Office, Foreign and Domestic Series, Henry VIII.* (Calendar, vol. i. p. 846, No. 5262).

The Julian Calendar, however, was not then corrected. Another attempt was afterwards made to introduce into England the new style of writing dates during the reign of Elizabeth, but it was not attended with success. It appears by the "Lords' Journals," vol. ii. pp. 99-102, that on the 16th of March 1584-5, 27 Elizabeth, a Bill

was read, "the first time," in the House of Lords, entitled, "*An Act giving Her Majesty authority to alter and new make a Calendar, according to the Calendar used in other Countries.*" It was read a second time on the 18th of the same month, after which no notice occurs of it.

In the Calendar of State Papers, made by Mr. Bruce [Domestic Series, Charles I. vol. cccxliij.], there is a reference to "A Book of Rough Notes by Nicholas [Sir Edward Nicholas, Secretary of State], of proceedings of the Council" at their several meetings during this month [January, 1636-7]; and amongst the *Memoranda* will be found the following entries concerning a proposed alteration of the commencement of the year.

"[1636-7.] Jan. 21. Speak with Lord Keeper and Mr. Attorney to draw a proclamation for altering the style or date of the year to begin in January."

"[1636-7.] Jan. 25. To mind the Lords and Lord Keeper to speak with the Judges and Mr. Attorney about altering the date of year [of] our Lord; that it may begin the first of January as in other kingdoms."

"[1636-7.] Jan. 25. Mr. Attorney is to speak with the Judges about the date [of] beginning of the year."

It was not, however, until the year 1752, that the alteration in the commencement of the year in England took place on the 1st of January, the new style being introduced in September.

The alteration from the Old to the New Style of writing dates, in foreign countries, we have already stated was made in the year 1582, when Pope Gregory XIII, after great consideration,—he having been formally charged by the Council of Trent with the task of correcting the Julian Calendar,—published his new Calendar, the necessity for which was caused by the discovery

that the Civil Year was in arrear of the Solar Year [see p. 6].

The further contents of this volume may be briefly noticed under separate heads.

Corresponding Dates. These are given so that any date written in either the *Old* or *New Style* may be easily seen. They will be chiefly required to serve with dates belonging to the *Hegira*, the era in use in Turkey, and other countries where the Mohammedan Calendar is now used; the dates of the “*Hegira*” being found written according to the *Old Style*, and unintelligible to many English readers, unless reduced to the corresponding *New Style* dates now used in England.

Year-Letters are required with the Perpetual Calendars for each letter, that the day of the week of any Christian date may be determined. A “*table*” for finding the Year-Letters for all years being necessary, one has been made to serve for the whole extent of the Christian era, from 1 *Anno Domini* to the present time, calculating the years always from 1 January according to the Julian form of year and the Dionysian reckoning.

Perpetual Calendars, fixed. These, being made separately for each Dominical Letter, the system by which each Sunday letter is produced is easily understood, while the letters which belong to all the days of the week are known. The advantage also of the fixed Calendar is that there can be no unexpected movement to cause annoyance or mistakes.

The Roman and Church Calendar is given with the Golden Numbers, so that the dates of the “*Calendar*” New Moon may be ascertained; thus serving for a “*Perpetual Lunar Calendar*” for the *Old Style*, with the Golden Numbers, and for the *New Style*, by observing

the change of numbers in different centuries [*see* p. 126], and the correspondence they have to the numbers of the Old Style.

The commencement of the year in various countries being known, we can form calendars to suit the various dates, whether for the Old or New Style.

The French Republican Calendar has been drawn out with the corresponding dates for the English Calendar.

The account given of the Golden Numbers, and the tables showing the change in the order of the numbers, with the different cycles, will serve as a key to the cause of the confusion which has existed concerning the date upon which the Feast of the Passover commenced, at the time of the establishment of the Christian faith. [*See* Table of corresponding numbers of the three cycles, p. 222].

The Paschal Cycle continued by Dionysius, serves as a ready key to the

Table for finding the date of Easter-day for the Old Style, the New Style dates of Easter-day for years from 1583 to 1926 being given separately [pp. 138 to 141].

The moveable feasts with the Saints'-days, altogether amounting to several hundreds, are believed to be those which were chiefly used in English manuscripts.

A Table of Law Terms, so that the commencement and termination of any of the four "Terms" can be easily ascertained after the year 1264, is indispensable when a date happening near the end of any "regnal year" falls between the first and last dates of a moveable "Term."

The Eras of various nations are required for the verification of one another. For example, In the account of the *Christian Era*, by means of other eras, historical statements have been verified, and the words of the Gospel of St. Matthew may be seen to apply to 30 *Anno*

Domini of the Julian form of year = 33 *Anno Christi*, for the year in which our Lord suffered. [The date of the feast of the Passover has been determined by the numbers of the Metonic Lunar Cycle, and we think we are justified in taking this cycle for the one which was then [A.D. 30] used by the Jews, inasmuch as we have shown in the account of the Hebrew Calendar [*see* pp. 263-266], that the numbers of the "cycle of the year" now used by the Jews have been regulated by the cycles introduced by Christians in the years 463 and 532 of the Christian era. The numbers of the Jewish cycle of the year being found corresponding to the cycle of Hilarius [A.D. 463], and the seven intercalary or *embolismic* years of the Jewish Cycle being represented by the same numbers as those of the "Dionysian Cycle of 19 years" [A.D. 532], except when a new number has been introduced by the Jews on new year's day of the civil year, at the time of the autumnal equinox, we infer that the cycle now used by the Jews was not adopted by them before the sixth century, and that the numbers of the Metonic Lunar Cycle (probably according to the system of the Calippic period) would have been used by the Jews in the first century of the Christian era, for determining the date of the New Moon of the Vernal equinox, by which the feast of the Passover was regulated].

Anastasi^{us}, a Greek writer [possibly the Bishop of Antioch, who was banished from his See A.D. 570], states, that "our Lord suffered, in his 33rd year [= 30 "A.D.], on the 14th day of the moon, the 29th of "Phamenoth" [= 25th of March], which date falls on *Saturday* in that year. In our account of the Christian era [*see* pp. 222-3], we have endeavoured to show how it happens that this date has been given.

State Papers.

The letters, &c. of which our *State Papers* are chiefly composed frequently bear dates according to the two styles, *Old and New*, when the letters have been written in Foreign Countries, and they are thus easily arranged chronologically according to either system. But when we meet with a paper dated on or between the 1st of January and the 24th of March, with double dates for the year, we must take the day of the month to be according to the *Old Style*. Thus:—"Tuesday, 1st of January, 1582-3," is according to the *Old Style* in England &c. by the fact of the year 1582 ending on the 24th of March being recognized. For if the date instanced had been intended to represent the *New Style*, the year 1583 would have appeared alone, as the system of commencing the year on the 1st of January was in each country adopted earlier than the Gregorian or *New Style* of writing dates.

Memorandum.—The Table of corresponding Golden Numbers given in this work [*see* p. 224] shows the difference of three numbers between each cycle; but as Number I of the *Metonic Cycle* commenced with the Attic month *Hecatombæon* = July, on the 13th of that month, there will be a difference of four numbers during the first six months in the year commencing with January, and number V of the *Metonic Cycle* must be made to correspond to IX of the *Lunar Cycle*, and XII of the *Dionysian Cycle* of 19 years in the Christian year of the Julian form A.D. 30, from January to July, as the numbers for the year of those two cycles came into use in January. Number VI of the *Metonic Cycle* corre-

sponding to those numbers, IX and XII, only from July to December in the same year [A.D. 30]. No variation in the dates for the New Moon will be required, as the "Table" in which VI = IX = XII appear has been made expressly for the year commencing with January. This explanation is required, because in this preface [*see* p. xiv] we have shown that number V of the Metonic Cycle belonged to 30 A.D. The above remarks must also be borne in mind when the "Table" given in the body of this work [*see* p. 122] is referred to.

It is now the agreeable duty of the author, to offer his best thanks to those friends who have kindly aided him in his work. Special thanks are due to L. Ph. C. Vanden Bergh, Esquire, *Chef des Archives d'Etat*, at the Hague, for his kindness in furnishing some valuable notes concerning the dates of the adoption of the *New Style* in the Protestant Netherlands. To William Frazer, Esquire, F.S.A., of Edinburgh, for his examination of the dates connected with the reigns of the Scottish Sovereigns. To John Edwards, Esquire, Secretary of the Public Record Office; Hans Claude Hamilton, Esquire, F.S.A.; E. H. Rhodes, Esquire, B.A.; S. R. Bird, Esquire, and W. D. Selby, Esquire, of the Public Record Office, and to William Floyd, Esquire, for the loan of valuable works. To Messrs. Whittingham and Wilkins, whose names appear as printers of the book, the author also offers his best thanks.

J. J. B.

22, Gloucester Terrace,
Campden Hill,
Kensington.

Cæsar's Invasion of Britain,

*in the year of Rome 699 = 55 before 1 A.D. on the
26th of August, Saturday, so interpreted.*



It is stated in history, that Cæsar invaded our shores on the 26th of August 55 B.C. The Year-letter for that year, if we observe the fixed form of year, corresponding to that of the Solar Cycle, is A, [see p. 35]. The Calendar for letter A [see p. 54] makes the 26th of August fall on Saturday.

In Cæsar's Commentaries we find the following words. [Lib. iv. cap. 28.] "*Pace firmatâ his rebus, quartam diem post-quam ventum-est in Britanniam,*" &c. &c. [Cap. 29.] "*Eâdem nocte evenit ut luna esset plena,*" &c. &c., by which we learn that the fourth day of Cæsar's arrival was the time of the full moon. Now if we look to p. 116 of this book we shall see that the Golden Number of the Metonic Cycle for the year 55 B.C. was XVII, with which number, in the table at p. 224, the date of the new moon appears to be the 14th of August. The full moon would be the fourteenth day of that date = the 27th of August [Sunday]; and the fourth day of the 26th would be the 29th of August. This note is given for the purpose of showing the use of the tables in this work for the verification of dates with the Golden Numbers, as the date found by means of the Golden Number XVII suits the statement made by Cæsar with reference to the time of the full moon, when the high tides caused him so much inconvenience.



The Year.

*The Roman Calendar.**

IN the earliest times of Rome, the name of Romulus is commonly attached to the year which is said to have then prevailed. Censorinus observes that the year then consisted of ten months, in which year January and February had no place. Macrobius also notices that a year of ten months is implied in the fact, that at Laurentum, a sacrifice was offered to *Juno Kalendaris* on the first of every month, except January and February. The ten months of the year were called Martius, Aprilis, Maius, Junius, Quintilis, Sextilis, September, October, November, and December. That March was the first month, is implied in the last six names; and even Plutarch, who ascribes *twelve* months to the Romulian year, places Januarius and Februarius at the end. The fact that March was the first month is also confirmed by the

* A full account of the Roman Calendar can be seen in Ideler's works, and Smith's Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities.

ceremony of rekindling the sacred fire in the Temple of Vesta, on the first day of March. By the practice of placing fresh laurels in the public buildings on that day: and by many other customs recorded by Macrobius. The Romulian year, if we follow the majority of authors, contained but 304 days, a period of time, differing so widely from the length of the sun's course, that the months would rapidly revolve through all the seasons of the year. Macrobius observes that a certain number of days necessary to make the year approximate to the length of the true year had to be intercalated: this intercalated period Servius speaks of as consisting of two months, which eventually obtained the names of Januarius and Februarius.

The Calendar of Julius Cæsar.



CAIUS JULIUS CÆSAR, in the year 45 B. C., with the assistance of Sosigenes, an Egyptian astronomer, introduced his reformed Roman Calendar, when the 1st of January was the first day, and the 31st of December the last day of the year. February was to have 29 days in *fourth years* (or leap-years as they are now called), so that such *fourth years* might consist of 366 days. The intercalation of the extra day was made after the day marked in the Roman Calendars, "*a. d. vj. Kal. Martias,*" which date will be found to correspond to the 24th of February in our Calendar. This *sixth of the Kalends of March* was counted twice, hence the term *bisextum* has been applied to the intercalary day.

The reformation of the Calendar is thus described by Censorinus. The confusion was at last carried so far, that C. J. Cæsar, the *Pontifex Maximus*, in his third Consulship, with Lepidus for his colleague, inserted between the months of November and December two intercalary months (if the intercalated period may be so termed), consisting of sixty-seven days, the month of February having already received an intercalation of twenty-three days, and thus the whole year was made to consist of 445 days, which year was called by Macrobius, "the last year of confusion."

It appears that everything connected with the business of intercalations was left to the unrestrained pleasure of the *Pontifices*; and the majority of these, on personal grounds, added to, or took from the year, capriciously, so as to lengthen or shorten the period during which a magistrate remained in office, and thus to benefit or injure the farmer of the public revenue to a considerable extent. Cæsar, therefore, to provide against this, and the errors caused by the system, cast aside the intercalary month, and adapted the year to the sun's course, reckoning it at 365 days and 6 hours; and in consideration of the quarter of a day, which he considered would be necessary to complete the true year, he established the rule that at the end of every four years, a single day should be intercalated where the month had hitherto been inserted; that is, immediately after the *terminalia*, which intercalary day was at one time called the "*bisextum*." But those who had to attend to the Calendar (interpreting Cæsar's meaning to be, that the intercalation should take place every fourth year, reckoning according to the Roman system, which included the first and last year) caused the intercalation to take place every *third* year, after the last

leap-year, and this error prevailed for several years after Cæsar's death [44 B. C.] Twelve intercalations had taken place instead of nine before the mistake was discovered, and there had thus been three more days intercalated than had been contemplated when the law was passed. Sofigenes, being then still at Rome, assisted in the further correction of the Calendar, when, according to the edict of Augustus, twelve years (*i. e.* 9 B. C. to 3 A. D. inclusive) were to be reckoned *common years*, having each only 365 days. Afterwards the intercalations were to be made according to Cæsar's rule. It thus follows that the first *bissextile* (or leap-year) after the correction, was 49 of the Julian Era = 4 A. D.

It was probably the original intention of Cæsar to commence the new year with the shortest day, the winter solstice at Rome, in the year 46 B. C. (common era), occurring on the 24th of December of the Julian Calendar. His motive for delaying the commencement for seven days longer, instead of taking the following day, was no doubt the desire to gratify the superstition of the Romans, by causing the commencement of the first year of the Reformed Calendar to fall on the day of the new moon, for it is found that the mean new moon occurred at Rome on the 1st of January 45 B. C. (common era), at 6h. 16m. p.m. In this way alone can the phrase used by Macrobius be explained: *Annum civilem Cæsar, habitis ad lunam dimensionibus constitutum, edicto palam proposito publicavit.* The edict is alluded to by Plutarch, where he gives the anecdote of Cicero, who, on being told by some one that the constellation Lyra would rise the next morning, observed, "Yes, no doubt, in obedience to the edict."

In the year of Julius Cæsar, which began on the 1st

of January, and ended on the 31st of December, the months were Januarius, Februarius, Martius, Aprilis, Maius, Junius, Quintilis (afterwards called Julius), Sextilis (afterwards called Augustus), September, October, November, and December. The services which Cæsar and Augustus had conferred upon their country, by the reformation of the Calendar, seem to have been the immediate causes of the compliments paid to them, by altering the names of two of the months, Julius being substituted, in the second Julian year (44 B. C.), for Quintilis, the month in which Cæsar was born; and Augustus for Sextilis, introduced by the Emperor Augustus, at the time when he rectified the error in the mode of intercalating, *Anno Augustano xx.* The first year of the Augustan era was 27 B. C., viz., that year in which he first took the name of Augustus. He was born in September, but gave the preference to the preceding month, for reasons stated in the *Senatus-consultum*, preserved by Macrobius: "Whereas the Emperor Augustus
" Cæsar, in the month of Sextilis, was first admitted to
" the Consulate, and thrice entered the city in triumph:
" And in the same month the legions, from the Jani-
" culum, placed themselves under his auspices: And in
" the same month Egypt was brought under the autho-
" rity of the Roman people: And in the same month
" an end was put to the civil wars: And whereas, for
" these reasons, the said month is, and has been most
" fortunate to this Empire, it is hereby decreed by the
" Senate, that the said month shall be called Augustus!" A *plebiscitum* to the same effect was passed on the motion of Tribune *Sextus Pucavius*.

The Julian commencement of the year has now been adopted by almost all Christian nations. The first leap-

year which occurred after the correction made by Augustus, is the point of time from which the years may be said to have been computed strictly according to the Julian method, and continued until the year 1582, [15 October,] when the Julian Calendar was corrected by Pope Gregory XIII., the then reformed Calendar being recognized as the *New Style*, a name by which it has ever since been known. The *New Style*, however, was not adopted in England until the year 1752, when the day after the 2nd of September was called the 14th of September, 1752.

New Style,—Gregorian Year.

Calendar of Pope Gregory XIII.



ULIUS Cæsar's Calendar was found to be defective in this particular. The astronomers of Cæsar's time made their calculations on the supposition that the solar year (with which it was Cæsar's desire that the civil year should accord) consisted of 365 days and 6 hours, and omitted to take into account the difference between that amount of time and the true time of the sun's course, which difference, in each year, amounted to 11 minutes and 12 seconds; consequently, in the year 1582 there was a difference of above 10 days, made up by the accumulation of the odd minutes. The reformation of the Calendar had been taken into consideration, at several Councils of the

Church, in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries ; and at last Pope Gregory XIII., having been formally charged by the Council of Trent with the task of correcting the Calendar, succeeded in establishing the new Calendar in the year 1582, (then, and ever since, known as the *New Style*). Among different propositions made to him, he accepted that of Aloyfius Lilius, (physician and mathematician from Calabria), who therefore is to be considered as the originator of the New Calendar. The Pontiff submitted the plan of Lilius to the principal authorities of Europe for their examination, and then appointed a commission of learned men at Rome. The most distinguished members of this commission were the German Jesuit, Christoph Clavius, one of the greatest mathematicians of his age, who was born at Bamberg in 1537, and died at Rome in 1602 ; Peter Ciacconius (properly called Chacon), a Spaniard from Toledo, (1525-1581) ; and Ignazio Danti, a Dominican from Perugia, afterwards Bishop of Alatri, who died in his forty-ninth year in 1586.

In the Bull of the 24th of February, 1582, the New Calendar was definitively introduced ; the correction of the Calendar being effected in the following manner. Ten days were omitted, by calling the day following the 4th of October, 1582 the 15th of October, 1582 (the 5th to the 14th of October inclusive, being unwritten in those countries where the New Style was adopted). In the greater part of Italy and in Spain as well as Portugal the New Calendar was adopted on the day fixed in the Papal Bull. France adopted it two months later, passing from the 9th to the 20th of December, in accordance with the edict of Henry III. The Roman Catholic parts of Switzerland, the Roman Catholic Netherlands,

and Holland and Zealand, of the Protestant Netherlands, followed in 1583. In Germany, the reformation of the Calendar was discussed at the Imperial Diet of Augsburg in the year 1582, and the Emperor and the Catholic States of the Empire introduced it in 1583. In Poland it was adopted in 1586, and in Hungary in 1587.

In Germany, as in other countries, from the time of the introduction of the New Calendar it was the custom to date public documents with both new and old dates, when correspondence was carried on with those countries where the New Style had not been adopted. In places where Roman Catholics and Protestants were living together the difference in the measurement of time, caused by the use of the two styles—Old and New—naturally occasioned considerable confusion and sometimes even quarrels. At Augsburg disturbances were created which lasted several years, and are known under the name of the Calendar-strife (*Kalenderstreit*).

During the negotiations for "the peace of Westphalia" (1648), the Protestant States were urged in vain to adopt the Gregorian Calendar; but after the peace of Ryswick (1697), when it appeared probable that another Calendar-quarrel would break out in the Palatinate and elsewhere, they finally agreed on the 23rd of September, 1699, to introduce a reformed Calendar in the following year. Accordingly, eleven days were struck out of the Calendar, upon the adoption of the New Style, pursuant to proclamations issued for the several states. This was done chiefly at the instigation of the celebrated Leibnitz, and with the assistance of the mathematician, Erhard Weigel. About the same time the New Calendar was adopted in Denmark, and about the year 1696 the change began in Sweden. In the Protestant Cantons of Switzer-

land the day following the 31st of December, 1700, was called the 12th of January, 1701. In England it was introduced as late as 1752. The Russians and other followers of the Greek Church still use the old Calendar.

Other alterations, besides the omission of the ten days, were also ordered by Pope Gregory XIII. to take place after the year 1582; viz., that of the hundredth years then to come, only *fourth hundredth* years were to be *bissextile* or leap-years, having 366 days, (whereof the year 1600 was the first); other hundredth years, not being fourth hundredths, to be considered common years, having 365 days, the 29th of February being unwritten.

The New Style of writing dates not having been universally adopted in the year 1582, but having been brought into use at different periods of time, in various countries, the number of days to be left out of the Calendar would necessarily be regulated by the date of the adoption of the New Style in each country,—one day more being required to be left out in those hundredth years which were not *fourth hundredths*,—by the 29th February being unwritten according to the New Style. The first hundredth year, after the adoption of the New Style, which was to lose a day by the 29th of February being unwritten was the year 1700; consequently 11 days were omitted upon the adoption of the New Style on or after the 19th of February, 1669-1700, English Old Style, until the 17th of February, 1800, Old Style, inclusive. And it became apparent that the New Style was in advance of the Old Style, to the amount of 11 days, on the 1st of March, 1700, New Style, when the day of that date corresponded to the day of the 19th of February, Old Style,—(in previous leap-years, the day of the 19th of February, Old Style, having corresponded to the day of the 29th of

February, New Style). And so, after the introduction of the New Style, in each hundredth year, which was not a *fourth hundredth* year, viz., on the 1st of March, 1700 and 1800, one more day increased the amount of days in advance of the Old Style, beyond those days which had previously been left out, as will be the case also on the 1st of March in the years 1900 and 2100, &c.

In England 11 days were omitted, when the New Style was adopted in the year 1752, the day following Wednesday, 2nd of September, being called Thursday, 14th of September, (the 3rd to the 13th of that month having been unwritten in England).

In Russia, and in those countries where the Greek Church is upheld, the Old Style being still in use, there is, at the present time, a difference of 12 days between dates written according to the two styles, Old and New, in consequence of the 29th of February, 1800, having been unwritten by the rule governing the New Style.

In England, at an early period of time, the (so called) legal year was reckoned from the 25th of March to the 24th of March. And this mode of calculating or writing the year is supposed to have been in use in England in the middle of the twelfth century; it, however, ceased with the year 1751, the day following the 31st of December, 1751, being called the 1st of January, 1752, (by authority of the same Act of Parliament which ordered the adoption of the *New Style*, in September, 1752); by which alteration of the commencement of the year in England, the year 1751 was *minus* the days of the months of January, February, and to the 24th of March inclusive; that is to say, there were no English public documents written with those dates in the year 1751, according to the English legal style.

This also has been called the change from the Old to the New Style.

The following brief statement of the difference between the two styles at various periods of time, increased by one day, will show more clearly than any other explanation how the increase took place.

<i>New Style</i>	10 days <i>in advance of</i>	<i>Old Style.</i>
Letter		Letters
On Friday, the 15th Oct. 1582, <i>N. S.</i> . C	}	On Friday, the 5th Oct. 1582, <i>O. S.</i> . G
until Sunday, the 28th Feb. 1700, <i>N. S.</i> . . . C		until Sunday, the 18th Feb. 1699-1700, <i>O. S.</i> . G F
inclusive.		inclusive.

<i>New Style</i>	11 days <i>in advance of</i>	<i>Old Style.</i>
Letter		Letters
On Monday, the 1st Mar. 1700, <i>N. S.</i> . C	}	On Monday, 19 Feb. 1699-1700, <i>O. S.</i> . G F
until Friday, the 28th Feb. 1800, <i>N. S.</i> . . . E		until Friday, the 17th Feb. 1800, <i>O. S.</i> . . . A G
inclusive.		inclusive.

1752 (Sept. 14), day and date in Foreign Countries (except Russia, Greece, and in the East,) corresponded with day and date in England.

<i>New Style</i>	12 days <i>in advance of</i>	<i>Old Style.</i>
Letter		Letters
On Saturday, the 1st March, 1800, <i>N. S.</i> . E	}	On Saturday, the 18th Feb. 1800, <i>O. S.</i> . A G
until Wednesday, the 28th Feb. 1900, <i>N. S.</i> . G		until Wednesday, the 16th Feb. 1900, <i>O. S.</i> . B A
inclusive.		inclusive.

New Style		13 days	Old Style.	
		in advance of		
Letter				Letters
On Thursday, the 1 st March, 1900, N. S.	G	} and {	On Thursday, the 17 th Feb. 1900, O. S.	B A
until Sunday, the 28 th Feb. 2100, N. S. . . .	C		until Sunday, the 15 th Feb. 2100, O. S. . . .	D C
inclusive.			inclusive.	

New Style		14 days	Old Style.	
		in advance of		
Letter				Letters
On Monday, the 1 st March, 2100, N. S.	C	} and {	On Monday, the 16 th Feb. 2100, O. S. .	D C

The amount of days in advance of the Old Style, and the difference between days and dates written according to the two styles—Old and New—will be seen in detail, as follows :—

In the year 1582, New Style, on the 15th of October, the amount in advance of the Old Style was 10 days.

English Calendar, Old Style, 1582. Letter G.	Roman Calendar, New Style, 1582. Letter C.
5 Oct. Friday.	15 Oct. Friday. ¹
21 „ Sunday	31 „ Sunday
22 „ Monday	1 Nov. Monday
31 „ Wednesday	10 „ Wednesday
1 Nov. Thursday	11 „ Thursday
20 „ Tuesday	30 „ Tuesday
21 „ Wednesday	1 Dec. Wednesday
30 „ Friday	10 „ Friday
1 Dec. Saturday	11 „ Saturday
9 „ Sunday	19 „ Sunday
10 „ Monday	20 „ Monday. ²
21 „ Friday	31 „ Friday
	1583. Letter B.
22 Dec. Saturday	1 Jan. Saturday. ³

¹ In Rome, part of Italy, and in Spain and Portugal there were no days dated with the 5th to the 14th October, 1582, inclusive, according to the Old Style; the New Style being adopted by calling 5 Oct. 1582, 15 Oct. 1582, 10 days being omitted.

² In France there were no days dated with the 10th to the 19th December, 1582, inclusive, according to the Old Style; the New Style being adopted by calling 10 December 1582 20 December 1582, 10 days being omitted.

³ In Germany, Switzerland and the Netherlands, in the Roman Catholic States, and in Holland and Zealand, Protestant States, there were no days dated 22 to 31 December, 1582, inclusive, according to the Old Style; the New Style being adopted by calling 22 December 1582 1 January 1583, 10 days being omitted.

English Calendar, Old Style, 1582. Letter G.	Roman Calendar, New Style, 1583. Letter B.	English Calendar, Old Style, 1583. Letter F.	Roman Calendar, New Style, 1584. Letters A G.
22 Dec. Saturday	1 Jan. Saturday	22 Dec. Sunday	1 Jan. Sunday
31 „ Monday	10 „ Monday	31 „ Tuesday	10 „ Tuesday
1582-3. Letter F.		1583-4. Letters E D.	
1 Jan. Tuesday	11 Jan. Tuesday	1 Jan. Wednesday	11 Jan. Wednesday
21 „ Monday	31 „ Monday	21 „ Tuesday	31 „ Tuesday
22 „ Tuesday	1 Feb. Tuesday	22 „ Wednesday	1 Feb. Wednesday
31 „ Thursday	10 „ Thursday	31 „ Friday	10 „ Friday
1 Feb. Friday	11 „ Friday	1 Feb. Saturday	11 „ Saturday
18 „ Monday	28 „ Monday	18 „ Tuesday	28 „ Tuesday
19 „ Tuesday	1 Mar. Tuesday	19 „ Wednesday	29 „ Wednesday
20 „ Wednesday	2 „ Wednesday	20 „ Thursday	1 Mar. Thursday
28 „ Thursday	10 „ Thursday	29 „ Saturday	10 „ Saturday
1 Mar. Friday	11 „ Friday	1 Mar. Sunday	11 „ Sunday
21 „ Thursday	31 „ Thursday	21 „ Saturday	31 „ Saturday
22 „ Friday	1 April Friday	22 „ Sunday	1 April Sunday
24 „ Sunday	3 „ Sunday	24 „ Tuesday	3 „ Tuesday
1583.		1584.	
25 Mar. Monday	4 April Monday	25 Mar. Wednesday	4 April Wednesday
31 „ Sunday	10 „ Sunday	31 „ Tuesday	10 „ Tuesday
1 April Monday	11 „ Monday	1 April Wednesday	11 „ Wednesday
20 „ Saturday	30 „ Saturday	20 „ Monday	30 „ Monday
21 „ Sunday	1 May Sunday	21 „ Tuesday	1 May Tuesday
30 „ Tuesday	10 „ Tuesday	30 „ Thursday	10 „ Thursday
1 May Wednesday	11 „ Wednesday	1 May Friday	11 „ Friday
21 „ Tuesday	31 „ Tuesday	21 „ Thursday	31 „ Thursday
22 „ Wednesday	1 June Wednesday	22 „ Friday	1 June Friday
31 „ Friday	10 „ Friday	31 „ Sunday	10 „ Sunday
1 June Saturday	11 „ Saturday	1 June Monday	11 „ Monday
20 „ Thursday	30 „ Thursday	20 „ Saturday	30 „ Saturday
21 „ Friday	1 July Friday	21 „ Sunday	1 July Sunday
30 „ Sunday	10 „ Sunday	30 „ Tuesday	10 „ Tuesday
1 July Monday	11 „ Monday	1 July Wednesday	11 „ Wednesday
21 „ Sunday	31 „ Sunday	21 „ Tuesday	31 „ Tuesday
22 „ Monday	1 Aug. Monday	22 „ Wednesday	1 Aug. Wednesday
31 „ Wednesday	10 „ Wednesday	31 „ Friday	10 „ Friday
1 Aug. Thursday	11 „ Thursday	1 Aug. Saturday	11 „ Saturday
21 „ Wednesday	31 „ Wednesday	21 „ Friday	31 „ Friday
22 „ Thursday	1 Sept. Thursday	22 „ Saturday	1 Sept. Saturday
31 „ Saturday	10 „ Saturday	31 „ Monday	10 „ Monday
1 Sept. Sunday	11 „ Sunday	1 Sept. Tuesday	11 „ Tuesday
20 „ Friday	30 „ Friday	20 „ Sunday	30 „ Sunday
21 „ Saturday	1 Oct. Saturday	21 „ Monday	1 Oct. Monday
30 „ Monday	10 „ Monday	30 „ Wednesday	10 „ Wednesday
1 Oct. Tuesday	11 „ Tuesday	1 Oct. Thursday	11 „ Thursday

English Calendar, <i>Old Style,</i> 1583. <i>Letter F.</i>	Roman Calendar, <i>New Style,</i> 1583. <i>Letter B.</i>	English Calendar, <i>Old Style,</i> 1584. <i>Letters E D.</i>	Roman Calendar, <i>New Style,</i> 1584. <i>Letters A G.</i>
21 Oct. Monday	31 Oct. Monday	21 Oct. Wednesday	31 Oct. Wednesday
22 „ Tuesday	1 Nov. Tuesday	22 „ Thursday	1 Nov. Thursday
31 „ Thursday	10 „ Thursday	31 „ Saturday	10 „ Saturday
1 Nov. Friday	11 „ Friday	1 Nov. Sunday	11 „ Sunday
20 „ Wednesday	30 „ Wednesday	20 „ Friday	30 „ Friday
21 „ Thursday	1 Dec. Thursday	21 „ Saturday	1 Dec. Saturday
30 „ Saturday	10 „ Saturday	30 „ Monday	10 „ Monday
1 Dec. Sunday	11 „ Sunday	1 Dec. Tuesday	11 „ Tuesday
21 „ Saturday	31 „ Saturday	21 „ Monday	31 „ Monday

In the year 1600, *New Style*, on the 1st of March, the amount of days in advance of the *Old Style* was still . . . 10 days.

The year 1600 being a *fourth hundredth* year, and a leap-year, having 366 days, the 29th of February was written according to the Gregorian system.

N.B.—In Scotland, the day after 31 December, 1599, was called 1 January 1600, pursuant to proclamation dated 17 Dec., 1599.

English Calendar, <i>Old Style,</i> 1699. <i>Letter A.</i>	Roman Calendar, <i>New Style,</i> 1700. (A common year.) <i>Letter C.</i>
22 Dec. Friday	1 Jan. Friday
31 „ Sunday	10 „ Sunday
1699-1700. (A leap-year.) <i>Letters G F.</i>	
1 Jan. Monday	11 Jan. Monday
21 „ Sunday	31 „ Sunday
22 „ Monday	1 Feb. Monday
31 „ Wednesday	10 „ Wednesday
1 Feb. Thursday	11 „ Thursday
18 „ Sunday	28 „ Sunday

In the year 1700, *New Style*, on the 1st of March, the amount of days in advance of the old style was 11 days.

The year 1700, *New Style*, being reckoned a common year, having only 365 days, the 29th of February was unwritten according to the Gregorian system.

English Calendar, <i>Old Style</i> , 1699-1700. (A leap-year.) <i>Letters G F.</i>	Roman Calendar, <i>New Style</i> , 1700. (A common year.) <i>Letter C.</i>	English Calendar, <i>Old Style</i> , 1703. <i>Letter C.</i>	Roman Calendar, <i>New Style</i> , 1704. <i>Letters F E.</i>
19 Feb. Monday	1 Mar. Monday		
29 „ Thursday	11 „ Thursday		
1 Mar. Friday	12 „ Friday		
24 „ Sunday	4 April Sunday		
1700.			
25 Mar. Monday	5 April Monday		
1702. <i>Letter D.</i>	1703. <i>Letter G.</i>		
21 Dec. Monday	1 Jan. Monday	21 Dec. Tuesday	1 Jan. Tuesday
31 „ Thursday	11 „ Thursday	31 „ Friday	11 „ Friday
1702-3. <i>Letter C.</i>		1703-4. <i>Letters B A.</i>	
1. Jan. Friday	12 Jan. Friday	1 Jan. Saturday	12 Jan. Saturday
20 „ Wednesday	31 „ Wednesday	20 „ Thursday	31 „ Thursday
21 „ Thursday	1 Feb. Thursday	21 „ Friday	1 Feb. Friday
31 „ Sunday	11 „ Sunday	31 „ Monday	11 „ Monday
1 Feb. Monday	12 „ Monday	1 Feb. Tuesday	12 „ Tuesday
17 „ Wednesday	28 „ Wednesday	17 „ Thursday	28 „ Thursday
18 „ Thursday	1 Mar. Thursday	18 „ Friday	29 „ Friday
19 „ Friday	2 „ Friday	19 „ Saturday	1 Mar. Saturday
28 „ Sunday	11 „ Sunday	29 „ Tuesday	11 „ Tuesday
1 Mar. Monday	12 „ Monday	1 Mar. Wednesday	12 „ Wednesday
20 „ Saturday	31 „ Saturday	20 „ Monday	31 „ Monday
21 „ Sunday	1 April Sunday	21 „ Tuesday	1 April Tuesday
24 „ Wednesday	4 „ Wednesday	24 „ Friday	4 „ Friday
1703.		1704.	
25 Mar. Thursday	5 April Thursday	25 Mar. Saturday	5 April Saturday
31 „ Wednesday	11 „ Wednesday	31 „ Friday	11 „ Friday
1 April Thursday	12 „ Thursday	1 April Saturday	12 „ Saturday
19 „ Monday	30 „ Monday	19 „ Wednesday	30 „ Wednesday
20 „ Tuesday	1 May Tuesday	20 „ Thursday	1 May Thursday

English Calendar, Old Style, 1703. Letter C.	Roman Calendar, New Style, 1703. Letter G.	English Calendar, Old Style, 1704. Letters B A.	Roman Calendar, New Style, 1704. Letters F E.
30 April Friday	11 May Friday	30 April Sunday	11 May Sunday
1 May Saturday	12 „ Saturday	1 May Monday	12 „ Monday
20 „ Thursday	31 „ Thursday	20 „ Saturday	31 „ Saturday
21 „ Friday	1 June Friday	21 „ Sunday	1 June Sunday
31 „ Monday	11 „ Monday	31 „ Wednesday	11 „ Wednesday
1 June Tuesday	12 „ Tuesday	1 June Thursday	12 „ Thursday
19 „ Saturday	30 „ Saturday	19 „ Monday	30 „ Monday
20 „ Sunday	1 July Sunday	20 „ Tuesday	1 July Tuesday
30 „ Wednesday	11 „ Wednesday	30 „ Friday	11 „ Friday
1 July Thursday	12 „ Thursday	1 July Saturday	12 „ Saturday
20 „ Tuesday	31 „ Tuesday	20 „ Thursday	31 „ Thursday
21 „ Wednesday	1 Aug. Wednesday	21 „ Friday	1 Aug. Friday
31 „ Saturday	11 „ Saturday	31 „ Monday	11 „ Monday
1 Aug. Sunday	12 „ Sunday	1 Aug. Tuesday	12 „ Tuesday
20 „ Friday	31 „ Friday	20 „ Sunday	31 „ Sunday
21 „ Saturday	1 Sept. Saturday	21 „ Monday	1 Sept. Monday
31 „ Tuesday	11 „ Tuesday	31 „ Thursday	11 „ Thursday
1 Sept. Wednesday	12 „ Wednesday	1 Sept. Friday	12 „ Friday
19 „ Sunday	30 „ Sunday	19 „ Tuesday	30 „ Tuesday
20 „ Monday	1 Oct. Monday	20 „ Wednesday	1 Oct. Wednesday
30 „ Thursday	11 „ Thursday	30 „ Saturday	11 „ Saturday
1 Oct. Friday	12 „ Friday	1 Oct. Sunday	12 „ Sunday
20 „ Wednesday	31 „ Wednesday	20 „ Friday	31 „ Friday
21 „ Thursday	1 Nov. Thursday	21 „ Saturday	1 Nov. Saturday
31 „ Sunday	11 „ Sunday	31 „ Tuesday	11 „ Tuesday
1 Nov. Monday	12 „ Monday	1 Nov. Wednesday	12 „ Wednesday
19 „ Friday	30 „ Friday	19 „ Sunday	30 „ Sunday
20 „ Saturday	1 Dec. Saturday	20 „ Monday	1 Dec. Monday
30 „ Tuesday	11 „ Tuesday	30 „ Thursday	11 „ Thursday
1 Dec. Wednesday	12 „ Wednesday	1 Dec. Friday	12 „ Friday
20 „ Monday	31 „ Monday	20 „ Wednesday	31 „ Wednesday

1751.
Letter F.

1 Dec. Sunday
20 „ Friday

1751.
Letter C.

12 Dec. Sunday
31 „ Friday

1752.
Letters B A.

21 Dec. Saturday
31 „ Tuesday¹

1 Jan. Saturday
11 „ Tuesday

1752.
Letters E D.

1 Jan. Wednesday
1 Feb. Saturday

12 Jan. Wednesday
12 Feb. Saturday

¹ Pursuant to Statute 24 Geo. II. c. 23., in England, the day following 31 December, 1751, was called 1 January, 1752.

English Calendar, <i>Old Style,</i> 1752. <i>Letters E D.</i>	Roman Calendar, <i>New Style,</i> 1752. <i>Letters B A.</i>
1 Mar. Sunday	12 Mar. Sunday
1 April Wednesday	12 April Wednesday
1 May Friday	12 May Friday
1 June Monday	12 June Monday
1 July Wednesday	12 July Wednesday
1 Aug. Saturday	12 Aug. Saturday
21 „ Friday	1 Sept. Friday
22 „ Saturday	2 „ Saturday
23 „ Sunday	3 „ Sunday
24 „ Monday	4 „ Monday
25 „ Tuesday	5 „ Tuesday
26 „ Wednesday	6 „ Wednesday
27 „ Thursday	7 „ Thursday
28 „ Friday	8 „ Friday
29 „ Saturday	9 „ Saturday
30 „ Sunday	10 „ Sunday
31 „ Monday	11 „ Monday
1 Sept. Tuesday	12 „ Tuesday
2 „ Wednesday	13 „ Wednesday

3 Sept. 1752 to
13 Sept. 1752, *Old*
Style, unwritten in
England.

English and Roman
Calendar,
New Style.
1752.
14 Sept. Thursday.¹

¹ Pursuant to Statute 24 Geo. II. c. 23, the New Style was adopted in England on the 14th of September, 1752;—the day after Wednesday, the 2nd of September, being called Thursday, the 14th of September,—when day and date in England corresponded to day and date written in Germany, France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, the Netherlands, &c.

Russian Calendar, <i>Old Style,</i> 1799. <i>Letter B.</i>	1800, (<i>a common year</i>), <i>Letter E.</i>
21 Dec. Wednesday	1 Jan. Wednesday
31 „ Saturday	11 „ Saturday
1800, (<i>a Leap-year</i>), <i>Letters A G.</i>	
1 Jan. Sunday	12 Jan. Sunday
20 „ Friday	31 „ Friday
21 „ Saturday	1 Feb. Saturday
31 „ Tuesday	11 „ Tuesday
1 Feb. Wednesday	12 „ Wednesday
17 „ Friday	28 „ Friday

In the year 1800, New Style, on the 1st of March the amount of days in advance of the Old Style was . . . 12 days.

The year 1800, New Style, being reckoned a common year, having only 365 days, the 29th of February was unwritten, according to the Gregorian system.

Russian Calendar, <i>Old Style,</i> 1800. <i>Letters A G.</i>	English and Roman Calendar, <i>New Style,</i> 1800. <i>Letter E.</i>	Russian Calendar, <i>Old Style,</i> 1803. <i>Letter D.</i>	English and Roman Calendar, <i>New Style,</i> 1804. <i>Letters A G.</i>
18 Feb. Saturday	1 Mar. Saturday		
29 „ Wednesday	12 „ Wednesday		
1 Mar. Thursday	13 „ Thursday		
1802. <i>Letter E.</i>	1803. <i>Letter B.</i>		
20 Dec. Saturday	1 Jan. Saturday	20 Dec. Sunday	1 Jan. Sunday
31 „ Wednesday	12 „ Wednesday	31 „ Thursday	12 „ Thursday
1803. <i>Letter D.</i>		1804. <i>Letters C B.</i>	
1 Jan. Thursday	13 Jan. Thursday	1 Jan. Friday	13 Jan. Friday
19 „ Monday	31 „ Monday	19 „ Tuesday	31 „ Tuesday
20 „ Tuesday	1 Feb. Tuesday	20 „ Wednesday	1 Feb. Wednesday
31 „ Saturday	12 „ Saturday	31 „ Sunday	12 „ Sunday
1 Feb. Sunday	13 „ Sunday	1 Feb. Monday	13 „ Monday
16 „ Monday	28 „ Monday	16 „ Tuesday	28 „ Tuesday
17 „ Tuesday	1 Mar. Tuesday	17 „ Wednesday	29 „ Wednesday
18 „ Wednesday	2 „ Wednesday	18 „ Thursday	1 Mar. Thursday
28 „ Saturday	12 „ Saturday	29 „ Monday	12 „ Monday
1 Mar. Sunday	13 „ Sunday	1 Mar. Tuesday	13 „ Tuesday
19 „ Thursday	31 „ Thursday	19 „ Saturday	31 „ Saturday
20 „ Friday	1 April Friday	20 „ Sunday	1 April Sunday
31 „ Tuesday	12 „ Tuesday	31 „ Thursday	12 „ Thursday
1 April Wednesday	13 „ Wednesday	1 April Friday	13 „ Friday
18 „ Saturday	30 „ Saturday	18 „ Monday	30 „ Monday
19 „ Sunday	1 May Sunday	19 „ Tuesday	1 May Tuesday
30 „ Thursday	12 „ Thursday	30 „ Saturday	12 „ Saturday
1 May Friday	13 „ Friday	1 May Sunday	13 „ Sunday
19 „ Tuesday	31 „ Tuesday	19 „ Thursday	31 „ Thursday
20 „ Wednesday	1 June Wednesday	20 „ Friday	1 June Friday
31 „ Sunday	12 „ Sunday	31 „ Tuesday	12 „ Tuesday
1 June Monday	13 „ Monday	1 June Wednesday	13 „ Wednesday
18 „ Thursday	30 „ Thursday	18 „ Saturday	30 „ Saturday
19 „ Friday	1 July Friday	19 „ Sunday	1 July Sunday
30 „ Tuesday	12 „ Tuesday	30 „ Thursday	12 „ Thursday
1 July Wednesday	13 „ Wednesday	1 July Friday	13 „ Friday
19 July Sunday	31 July Sunday	19 July Tuesday	31 July Tuesday
20 „ Monday	1 Aug. Monday	20 „ Wednesday	1 Aug. Wednesday
31 „ Friday	12 „ Friday	31 „ Sunday	12 „ Sunday

Ruffian Calendar, <i>Old Style,</i> 1803. <i>Letter D.</i>	English and Roman Calendar, <i>New Style,</i> 1803. <i>Letter B.</i>	Ruffian Calendar, <i>Old Style,</i> 1804, <i>Letters C B.</i>	English and Roman Calendar, <i>New Style,</i> 1804. <i>Letters A G.</i>
1 Aug. Saturday	13 „ Saturday	1 Aug. Monday	13 „ Monday
19 „ Wednesday	31 „ Wednesday	19 „ Friday	31 „ Friday
20 „ Thursday	1 Sept. Thursday	20 „ Saturday	1 Sept. Saturday
31 „ Monday	12 „ Monday	31 „ Wednesday	12 „ Wednesday
1 Sept. Tuesday	13 „ Tuesday	1 Sept. Thursday	13 „ Thursday
18 „ Friday	30 „ Friday	18 „ Sunday	30 „ Sunday
19 „ Saturday	1 Oct. Saturday	19 „ Monday	1 Oct. Monday
30 „ Wednesday	12 „ Wednesday	30 „ Friday	12 „ Friday
1 Oct. Thursday	13 „ Thursday	1 Oct. Saturday	13 „ Saturday
19 „ Monday	31 „ Monday	19 „ Wednesday	31 „ Wednesday
20 „ Tuesday	1 Nov. Tuesday	20 „ Thursday	1 Nov. Thursday
31 „ Saturday	12 „ Saturday	31 „ Monday	12 „ Monday
1 Nov. Sunday	13 „ Sunday	1 Nov. Tuesday	13 „ Tuesday
18 „ Wednesday	30 „ Wednesday	18 „ Friday	30 „ Friday
19 „ Thursday	1 Dec. Thursday	19 „ Saturday	1 Dec. Saturday
30 „ Monday	12 „ Monday	30 „ Wednesday	12 „ Wednesday
1 Dec. Tuesday	13 „ Tuesday	1 Dec. Thursday	13 „ Thursday
19 „ Saturday	31 „ Saturday	19 „ Monday	31 „ Monday

1899.
Letter C.

1900,
(*a common year*),
Letter G.

20 Dec. Monday	1 Jan. Monday
31 „ Friday	12 „ Friday

1900.
(*a Leap-year*),
Letters B A.

1 Jan. Saturday	13 Jan. Saturday
19 „ Wednesday	31 „ Wednesday
20 „ Thursday	1 Feb. Thursday
31 „ Monday	12 „ Monday
1 Feb. Tuesday	13 „ Tuesday
16 „ Wednesday	28 „ Wednesday

The year 1900, New Style, being reckoned a common year, having only 365 days, the 29th of February will be unwritten, according to the Gregorian system.

In the year 1900, New Style, on the 1st of March, and until the 28th of March, 2100, New Style, the amount of days in advance of the Old Style will be . . . 13 days.



The Christian Era.

IN the early years of the profession of Christianity 1 *Anno Christi* was reckoned from the year of Rome 750. Our Lord was born in the 28th year of Augustus. “Now when Jesus was born in Bethlehem of Judæa in the days of Herod the king.” . . . [St. Matthew ch. ii. ver. 1.] Herod died about three months after the 25th of December 750 A.U.C. in the same year of Rome, as it extended to the 20th of April; and his death occurred between 13th of March and the 14th day of the date of the New Moon [the 29th of March], reckoning from the 16th of March, the date of the New Moon, with Golden Number XI of the Metonic Cycle, [if we reckon the numbers of that cycle from July, *so interpreted*]. “And it came to pass in those days, that there went out a decree from Cæsar Augustus, that all the world should be taxed” [St. Luke, ch. ii. ver. 1]. This was in 750 A.U.C., for the 28th year of Augustus, of the Alexandrian reckoning, would fall to 750 A.U.C. when reckoned from the commencement of the “*Era of Augustus*,” 723 A.U.C. [see “*Era of Augustus*”]. The Dionysian reckoning, the one we now use, makes the 28th of Augustus fall to 754 A.U.C., by taking the first year of the *Era of Augustus* to be 727 A.U.C., when the Emperor adopted the name of

Augustus in place of Octavius, in the fifth year of the "Era," consequently four years *after* the date observed by the early Christians. We thus have 1 *Anno Domini* of the Dionysian reckoning placed four years *after* the date which accords with the Gospels.

The system of reckoning the Christian era, now in use, was introduced by Dionysius Exiguus A.D. 533, commencing with the 25th of March, but subsequently reckoned from Christmas-day, the 25th of December. And in the 13th century, the year, in some countries, was reckoned from the 1st of January according to the year of the Julian era, which preceded the Dionysian reckoning of 1 *Anno Domini* by forty-five years. We thus have the fixed point in time to which all eras can be adjusted, with the letters "B C," signifying before 1 A.D. 46 of the Julian era, = 753-4 A.U.C. (in part) = 4714 of the Julian period.

Clement of Alexandria, one of the early Christian writers who flourished towards the end of the second century of the Christian era, writes as follows:—

(*Stromata*, book i. ch. xxi.) "And our Lord was born in the 28th year, when first the census was ordered to be taken in the reign of Augustus [750 A.U.C. = Ol. 194. 1.] And to prove that this is true, it is written in the Gospel by Luke as follows:—And in the 15th year, in the reign of Tiberius Cæsar, the word of the Lord came to John the son of Zacharias. And again in the same book:—And Jesus was coming to His baptism, being about thirty years old [Luke iii. 1, 2, 23], and so on. And that it was necessary for Him to preach only a year. This also is written:—He hath sent me to proclaim the acceptable year of the Lord [Isaiah lxi. 1, 2.] This both the prophet spake and "the Gospel." Accordingly, in fifteen years of Tiberius, and fifteen years of Augustus, so were completed the

“ thirty years till the time He suffered. . . . And there
 “ are those who have determined not only the year of
 “ our Lord’s birth, but also the day ; and they say that
 “ it took place in the 28th year of Augustus, and in the
 “ 25th day of Pachon [= 20 May] (see Egyptian
 “ Calendar.) And the followers of Basilides hold the
 “ day of His baptism as a festival, passing the night before
 “ in readings. And they say that it was the 15th year
 “ of Tiberius Cæsar, the 15th day of the month of Tubi
 “ [= 10 January] ; and some that it was the 11th of the
 “ same month [= 6 January.] *And treating of His passion,*
 “ *with very great accuracy, some say that it took place in*
 “ *the 16th year of Tiberius, on the 25th of Phamenoth*
 “ *[= 21 March] ; and others the 25th of Pharmuthi*
 “ *[= 20 April] ; and others say that on the 19th of*
 “ *Pharmuthi [= 14 April] the Saviour suffered. Further,*
 “ *others say that He was born on the 24th or 25th of*
 “ *Pharmuthi [= 19 or 20 April].”* [For these corre-
 sponding dates *see* Egyptian Calendar.]

The year of the birth of our Lord thus being assigned by Clement of Alexandria to 750 A.U.C. = 28th of Augustus ; and the year of the Crucifixion, according to the same authority, being the 32nd (understood to mean 32 *Anno Christi* = 29 *Anno Domini*) in the 16th year of Tiberius, it is important to observe the system by which the years of the Roman Emperors were reckoned ; and it appears that the practice in Alexandria, when noting the years of the reign of a Roman emperor, was to begin reckoning a new year of an emperor’s reign, on new year’s day, which in Egypt had coincided with the 29th of August, from the time of the alteration of the Calendar in the 5th year of Augustus. So that when it is stated that an event occurred in a particular year of the

reign of a Roman emperor ; the first year being reckoned from the accession, we must bear in mind the mode of reckoning the years, observed on Alexandrian coins, by which a new year of the reign commenced on new year's-day, the 29th of August [= 1 Thoth.] For example,—Elagabalus [Heliogabalus] reigned three years and nine months of solar years, and yet we have coins dated in his fifth year.

But if we follow the Roman system of reckoning complete solar years, when a reign extended sufficiently far, we shall find that January of the 16th year of Tiberius, was in the year of Rome 782, when the consuls who then entered office were L. Rubellius Geminus and C. Fufius Geminus. For, as the year of Rome ended on the 20th of April, the month of January would be towards the close of the year of Rome, while it was the initial month of the Roman year, called the Julian year ; consequently “ January ” 782 A.U.C. would be now written 30 *Anno Domini* = 33 *Anno Christi*.

Lactantius, a Latin father of the Church, whom Constantine made tutor to his son Crispus, states that the crucifixion of our Lord took place during the consulate just noticed, in the spring of the year. The words of St. Matthew apply to 30 A.D. when taken in connexion with the date of the Jewish festival, “ the Passover,” which began on the 14th day of the first month, and extended over seven days [Exodus, ch. xii. ver. 18]. The date of the new moon of the vernal equinox, being new year's-day of the Jewish Ecclesiastical year [A.D. 30, March 22].

Table of Corresponding Dates :

from the year of the birth of our Lord, A.U.C. 750, to the year when
our Lord suffered, A.U.C. 782, = 33 Anno Christi,
= 30 Anno Domini of the Dionysian reckoning.

Years of the Julian Era.	Years of Rome, A.U.C.	Regnal years of Augustus, reckoned from the battle of Actium, 723 A.U.C.	Anni Christi.	Anni Domini. (Dionysian reckoning.)	Regnal years of Augustus, reckoned from 727 A.U.C. by Dionysius.	Golden Numbers of the Metonic Cycle, (432 B.C. 13 July Jo interpreted.)
(Jan. to Dec.)						
42	— 750	[Sept. 2] 28 Augustus	1 A.C.	4 B.C. [25 Dec.]		— XI
43*	750—751	28—29 "	1—2 "	3 "		XI — XII
44	751—752	29—30 "	2—3 "	2 "		XII — XIII
45	752—753	30—31 "	3—4 "	1 "		XIII — XIV
46	753—754	31—32 "	4—5 "	1 A.D. [25 Dec.]	(Sept. 2) 28 Augustus	XIV — XV
47	754—755	32—33 "	5—6 "	2 "	28—29 "	XV — XVI
48	755—756	33—34 "	6—7 "	3 "	29—30 "	XVI — XVII
49	756—757	34—35 "	7—8 "	4 "	30—31 "	XVII — XVIII
50	757—758	35—36 "	8—9 "	5 "	31—32 "	XVIII — XIX
51	758—759	36—37 "	9—10 "	6 "	32—33 "	XIX — I
52	759—760	37—38 "	10—11 "	7 "	33—34 "	I — II
53	760—761	38—39 "	11—12 "	8 "	34—35 "	II — III
54	761—762	39—40 "	12—13 "	9 "	35—36 "	III — IV
55	762—763	40—41 "	13—14 "	10 "	36—37 "	IV — V
56	763—764	41—42 "	14—15 "	11 "	37—38 "	V — VI
57	764—765	42—43 "	15—16 "	12 "	38—39 "	VI — VII
58	765—766	43—44 "	16—17 "	13 "	39—40 "	VII — VIII
59	766—767	44 "	17 "	14 "	40 "	VIII — IX
		Augustus died on the 19th of August, and Tiberius then began to reign.				
59	— 767	[Aug. 19] 1 Tiberius	17—18 "	14 "		— IX
60	767—768	1—2 "	18—19 "	15 "		IX — X
61	768—769	2—3 "	19—20 "	16 "		X — XI
62	769—770	3—4 "	20—21 "	17 "		XI — XII
63	770—771	4—5 "	21—22 "	18 "		XII — XIII
64	771—772	5—6 "	22—23 "	19 "		XIII — XIV
65	772—773	6—7 "	23—24 "	20 "		XIV — XV
66	773—774	7—8 "	24—25 "	21 "		XV — XVI
67	774—775	8—9 "	25—26 "	22 "		XVI — XVII
68	775—776	9—10 "	26—27 "	23 "		XVII — XVIII
69	776—777	10—11 "	27—28 "	24 "		XVIII — XIX
70	777—778	11—12 "	28—29 "	25 "		XIX — I
71	778—779	12—13 "	29—30 "	26 "		I — II
72	779—780	13—14 "	30—31 "	27 "		II — III
73	780—781	14—15 "	31—32 "	28 "		III — IV
74	781—782	15—16 "	32—33 "	29 "		IV — V
75	782	16 "	33 "	30 "		V — [VI]
					Note.—By the reckoning of Dio- nysius, the first year of Augustus falls to the fifth year of the battle of Actium; and the whole reign thus consists of but 40 years instead of 44.	

* St. Matthew, ch. ii. ver. 19-22]. "Herod is dead, and Archelaus reigns in his stead."

Note.—Herod died A.U.C. 750, between the 13th and the 29th of March, nearly three months after the birth of our Lord, 750 A.U.C.

We thus see, by the preceding tabular statements, that the dates quoted agree with historical facts, but that the date taken by Dionysius for the first year of the Christian era, as it is made to correspond to the year of Rome 754 [*i.e.* 753-4], falls three years short of the year given by Clement of Alexandria for 1 *Anno Christi*.

The Dionysian system of dating from the Incarnation of our Lord was used by the Saxons, as the following extract from a Saxon Charter dated in the year 676, shows:—

Saxon Charter No. XII.

Osric of the Hwiccas in a Charter of the 6th of November, 676, dates thus, “*anno recapitulationis Dionysii, id est, ab incarnatione dñi nr̃i Jesu Christi, sexcentesimo septuagesimo sexto. Indiétione quarta; Mense Novembris 8º idus Novembris.*” [= Thursday 6 November, 676 A. D.]

The Christian era, according to the reckoning of Dionysius, is said to have been generally adopted in England in the ninth century, for by a Canon of the Council of Chelsea [27 July 816], it was ordained that all bishops should date their acts from the year of the Incarnation of the Saviour. The years of the Christian era are described in ancient writings as the years “of Grace;” “of the Incarnation;” “of our Lord;” “of the Nativity;” “of the Circumcision;” and “of the Crucifixion;” [Trabeationis].



The Year-Letter, and the Dominical or Sunday-Letter.



EVEN letters, *viz.* A, G, F, E, D, C, B, are the Year-letters which serve to indicate the initial days of the year, in the following order,—A, Sunday; G, Monday; F, Tuesday; E, Wednesday; D, Thursday; C, Friday; and B, Saturday: and as the Year-letters with the Julian years follow the course of the sun they are repeated after the completion of the solar cycle, *i. e.* 28 years.

The length of the solar year was considered by Julius Cæsar and the astronomer Sofigines to be 365 days and 6 hours. These odd hours were allowed to accumulate until they amounted to a day, and then were added to the year to complete what was thought to be the true Civil Year, so that in every fourth year, according to Julius Cæsar's order, a day should have been intercalated, counting the day marked in the Roman Calendar "*a. d. vj. Kalend. Martias*" twice in such fourth years. Hence the term *bisextum* has been applied to the extra day, and the term *bissextile* to the year now called leap-year, the extra day being known as the 29th of February since the displace-

ment of the Roman divisions of the Calendar and the introduction of the Christian dates by Dionysius [A. D. 532]. With respect to the use of the letters by the Romans for marking the days of the year, *eight* letters appear to have been used, *viz.* A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, forming divisions of eight days¹; this is shown in an ancient Calendar inscribed on marble [see *Epitome Orthographiæ*, Venetiis, CIJ. IJ. XC. p. 207.]

The Dominical Letter.

Dionysius Exiguus, a Scythian monk, in the year 532 of the Christian era, introduced the system of dating from the Incarnation of our Lord, now written *Anno Domini*, [see *The Christian Era*].

The seven days of the week, Dionysius indicated by letters A, B, C, D, E, F and G, which were fixed to

¹ “Among the many marks which stamped the Jews as a peculiar people, sabbath observance was perhaps the one mark most distinctive and conspicuous. A Greek had his religious feast, a Syrian his gathering in the temple, an Egyptian his sacrifices and his prayers.

“But no other people in the world had a seventh day of peculiar sanctity, a God’s day, on which no man would labour for the things that perish. The Greek knew no Sabbath. The Philistine never ceased from his plough, the Sidonian from his ship. In Tiberias, in Ptolemais, one day was like another day. A division of time into weeks was unknown in Athens, and became known in Rome only when the legions, learning it from the people of Alexandria, carried it westward from the Nile.”

The Holy Land, by Dixon, vol. ii. p. 115.

the days of the year, in a constantly recurring order, beginning with letter A, for the 1st of January, and so on to letter G, when letter A would appear with the 8th of January, as well as with the 31st of December; so that upon the completion of a year, as the days passed on, the Sundays in one year would fall against a different letter, retrograding:—thus, in a year beginning with Sunday on the 1st of January the letter A would be the Dominical letter, and in the next year, if it were a common year, composed of 52 weeks and 1 day, Monday would fall to the 1st of January, and the Dominical letter in that year would be G, and thus the letters would be found to have retrograded in each year. But in a leap-year with 52 weeks and 2 days, when two letters were needed to accommodate the 29th of February, there was an interruption in the order of the Dominical letters. In ancient Calendars it will be seen that in a leap-year the 24th of February and the 25th of February, the *bisextum*, both fall to the letter “F;” [by Statute 40 Henry III. A.D. 1256, those two days were ordered to be reckoned as one day, for legal purposes;] and those days falling to the same letter, the Dominical or Sunday letter in a leap-year changes after the 24th of February; consequently, when the letters G F, are found to be the Sunday letters, the second letter (F) will be observed to have become the Sunday letter, or the 25th of February.

In corroboration of this statement the “Record” of the coronation of Edward the Second affords conclusive evidence. The coronation is stated to have taken place “on Sunday next after the feast of St. Peter in Cathedrâ [22 Feb.] A.D. 1307. Dominical letter F,” which date will be seen to be the 25th of February, with the Year-letters G F, for the year 1307-8.

Coronation of Edward II.
 Sunday, 25 Feb. 1307,
 Dom. Letter F.

Memorandum quod die Dominicâ, proximâ post festum Sancti Petri in cathedrâ, [22 Feb.] anno Domini millesimo trescentesimo septimo anno, videlicet, bisextili concurrente litterâ dominicali F, coronatus fuit in Regem, et inunctus dominus Edwardus, filius Regis Edwardi, anno regni sui primo, in ecclesiâ beati Petri Westmonasterii, &c. &c. [Close Roll, 1 Edw. II. m. 10 d.]

The above "Record" also serves to show that the English legal year was written in place of the "Julian Year," (which last, by the bye, has often been vaguely called "*the historical year*,") and if any further evidence be necessary to prove that the English legal year alone was written, the "*Memoranda*" taken from the Calendar belonging to the "Black Book" of the Treasury of the Receipt of the Exchequer, must be sufficient to satisfy all sceptical minds.

The Sundays falling, year after year, to different letters, there will be, of course, the corresponding changes of letters for the other days of the week to be noticed. And particular attention should be paid to these changes of letters, as a practice prevailed for several centuries of giving the letter belonging to the day of the week, in addition to the *guide* to the date, (*i. e.* the Saint's-day,) when an important event was recorded, (*e. g.* observe the "Record" of the coronation of Edward II. above quoted).

Dominical Letters,
with the letters belonging to their respective days.

In Common Years.

<i>A</i>	<i>G</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>B</i>
Sun. A	Mon. a	Tues. a	Wed. a	Thurs. a	Fri. a	Sat. a
Mon. b	Tues. b	Wed. b	Thurs. b	Fri. b	Sat. b	Sun. B
Tues. c	Wed. c	Thurs. c	Fri. c	Sat. c	Sun. C	Mon. c
Wed. d	Thurs. d	Fri. d	Sat. d	Sun. D	Mon. d	Tues. d
Thurs. e	Fri. e	Sat. e	Sun. E	Mon. e	Tues. e	Wed. e
Fri. f	Sat. f	Sun. F	Mon. f	Tues. f	Wed. f	Thurs. f
Sat. g	Sun. G	Mon. g	Tues. g	Wed. g	Thurs. g	Fri. g

In Leap Years.

<i>A G</i>	<i>G F</i>	<i>F E</i>	<i>E D</i>	<i>D C</i>	<i>C B</i>	<i>B A</i>
Sun. A	Mon. a	Tues. a	Wed. a	Thurs. a	Fri. a	Sat. a
Mon. b	Tues. b	Wed. b	Thurs. b	Fri. b	Sat. b	Sun. B
Tues. c	Wed. c	Thurs. c	Fri. c	Sat. c	Sun. C	Mon. c
Wed. d	Thurs. d	Fri. d	Sat. d	Sun. D	Mon. d	Tues. d
Thurs. e	Fri. e	Sat. e	Sun. E	Mon. e	Tues. e	Wed. e
Fri. f	Sat. f	Sun. F	Mon. f	Tues. f	Wed. f	Thurs. f
Sat. g	Sun. G	Mon. g	Tues. g	Wed. g	Thurs. g	Fri. g
After 24 Feb.	After 24 Feb.	After 24 Feb.	After 24 Feb.	After 24 Feb.	After 24 Feb.	After 24 Feb.
Sat. f	Sun. F	Mon. f	Tues. f	Wed. f	Thurs. f	Fri. f
Sun. G	Mon. g	Tues. g	Wed. g	Thurs. g	Fri. g	Sat. g
Mon. a	Tues. a	Wed. a	Thurs. a	Fri. a	Sat. a	Sun. A
Tues. b	Wed. b	Thurs. b	Fri. b	Sat. b	Sun. B	Mon. b
Wed. c	Thurs. c	Fri. c	Sat. c	Sun. C	Mon. c	Tues. c
Thurs. d	Fri. d	Sat. d	Sun. D	Mon. d	Tues. d	Wed. d
Fri. e	Sat. e	Sun. E	Mon. e	Tues. e	Wed. e	Thurs. e

Rule for finding the Year-Letter.

Note.—The rule for finding the year-letter for the Old Style is not to apply to years before 8 A. D., in consequence of an error having prevailed for several years after Cæsar's death, when the intercalations were made in third instead of fourth years, after the last leap-year. The list of year-letters, from the year 45 B. C. to the

year 8 A. D. will, however, obviate any inconvenience which might have arisen from the non-application of the rule for finding the year-letter.

Julian or Old Style.

In England before 3-14 Sept., 1752, *i. e.*, until the 2nd of September,

Add to the year of our Lord (beginning on the 1st of January, and ending on the 31st of December), the fourth part of the year's number, omitting fractions, add also 5; then divide by 7, and if there be any remainder, the letter under such number, in the following table, will be the Year-letter.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6
A	G	F	E	D	C	B

If there be no remainder, A, will be the Year-letter.

Example.—Required the letter for the year 1648.

Note.—The Julian year, beginning 1st of January and ending 31st of December, is the year for the calculation, notwithstanding the legal mode of reckoning the year in England, from the 25th of March to the 24th of March.

(In 1752, in England, the year began on the 1st of January and ended on the 31st of December.)

4)1648

412 * ———— When there is no remainder after

5

7)2065

295.—0

0 = A.

Leap Year B, A.

dividing by 4, the year is a Leap-year, and has two Year-letters, the letter which in the table precedes the one found by the calculation, being the first letter. (This also applies to the New Style.)

32 *Rule for finding the Year-Letter.*

Thus 1648. Letters B, A.

B, to point to January on the moveable calendar, for days from 1st of January to 29th of February, the year being 1647-8, English Style.

A, to point to January for days from the 1st of March to the 24th of March, the year being 1647-8, English Style; also, for days from the 25th of March to the 31st of December, 1648, English Style.

Gregorian, or New Style.

In certain foreign countries, the day after the 4th of October was called the 15th of October, 1582, ten days having been unwritten in the Calendar. (In England the day after the 2nd of September, was called the 14th of September, 1752, eleven days having been omitted from the Calendar.)

Add to the year of our Lord, (beginning 1st of January and ending 31st of December,) the fourth part of its number, omitting fractions; add also the number which in the following table stands at the top of the column, wherein the “hundreds” of the year will be found.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6
A	G	F	E	D	C	B
1800	1700	1582	2300	2200	2100	1900
2700	2600	1600	2400			2000
2800		2500				

Then divide the sum by seven, and if there be any remainder, the letter under such number, in the above

table, will be the Year-letter. If there be no remainder, A will be the Year-letter.

Example.—Required the letter for the year 1753.

4)1753	<i>Note.</i> —When there is no remain-
438—1	der, after dividing by 4, the year is
1	a Leap-year and has two Year-
7)2192	letters, the letter which in the
313—1 = G.	table, precedes the one found by the
	calculation, being the first letter.

Thus, 1753, letter G.

Which is to point to January on the moveable Calendar for days from 1 January to 31 December.

Note.—According to the regulation of Pope Gregory, for the adoption of the New Style, the years 1600, and 2000, being *fourth hundredth* years, and *bissexile* or Leap-years, have each, two Year-letters; while the years 1700, 1800, and 1900, have each only *one* Year-letter, those last years not being fourth hundredth years, but being reckoned common years according to the New Style.

Lift of Year Letters,

to suit the Roman system of intercalating :

commencing with 708 A.U.C., 1 January, in the 1st year of the Julian era.

Years of the Julian Era.	Christian Years.	Years of Rome.	Year Letters.	Years of the Julian Era.	Christian Years.	Years of Rome.	Year Letters.
1	45 B.C.	*708-9	C B	39	7 B.C.	746-7	B
2	44 "	709-10	A	40	6 "	747-8	A
3	43 "	710-11	G	41	5 "	748-9	G
4	42 "	711-12	F E	42	4 "	749-50	F
5	41 "	712-13	D	43	3 "	750-1	E
6	40 "	713-14	C	44	2 "	751-2	D
7	39 "	714-15	B A	45	1 "	752-3	C
8	38 "	715-16	G	46	1 A.D.	753-4	B
9	37 "	716-17	F	47	2 "	754-5	A
10	36 "	717-18	E D	48	3 "	755-6	G
11	35 "	718-19	C	49	4 "	756-7	F E
12	34 "	719-20	B	50	5 "	757-8	D
13	33 "	720-1	A G	51	6 "	758-9	C
14	32 "	721-2	F	52	7 "	759-60	B
15	31 "	722-3	E	53	8 "	760-1	A G
16	30 "	723-4	D C	54	9 "	761-2	F
17	29 "	724-5	B	55	10 "	762-3	E
18	28 "	725-6	A	56	11 "	763-4	D
19	27 "	726-7	G F	57	12 "	764-5	C B
20	26 "	727-8	E	58	13 "	765-6	A
21	25 "	728-9	D	59	14 "	766-7	G
22	24 "	729-30	C B	60	15 "	767-8	F
23	23 "	730-1	A	61	16 "	768-9	E D
24	22 "	731-2	G	62	17 "	769-70	C
25	21 "	732-3	F E	63	18 "	770-1	B
26	20 "	733-4	D	64	19 "	771-2	A
27	19 "	734-5	C	65	20 "	772-3	G F
28	18 "	735-6	B A	66	21 "	773-4	E
29	17 "	736-7	G	67	22 "	774-5	D
30	16 "	737-8	F	68	23 "	775-6	C
31	15 "	738-9	E D	69	24 "	776-7	B A
32	14 "	739-40	C	70	25 "	777-8	G
33	13 "	740-1	B	71	26 "	778-9	F
34	12 "	741-2	A G	72	27 "	779-80	E
35	11 "	742-3	F	73	28 "	780-1	D C
36	10 "	743-4	E	74	29 "	781-2	B
37	9 "	744-5	D	75	30 "	782-3	A
38	8 "	745-6	C				

* The Year of Rome, according to the calculations of Marcus Terentius Varro, who died in the 17th year of the Julian era, has been reckoned from the 21st of April, 753 years before the 46th year of the Julian era, consequently 754 A.U.C. began on the 21st of April A.D. 1.

35

1281083

Year-Letters.

Table for finding the Year-Letters before 1 A.D.

[Required for the Era of Nabonassar, &c.]

			Centuries before our Lord.								
			4300	4400	4500	4600	4700	4800	4900		
			3600	3700	3800	3900	4000	4100	4200		
			2900	3000	3100	3200	3300	3400	3500		
			2200	2300	2400	2500	2600	2700	2800		
			1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000	2100		
			800	900	1000	1100	1200	1300	1400		
			100	200	300	400	500	600	700		
			A	G	F	E	D	C	B		
Years less than a hundred.			Year-Letters.								
	84	56	28	B	A	G	F	E	D	C	B
	83	55	27	A	G	F	E	D	C	B	A
	82	54	26	G	F	E	D	C	B	A	G
	81	53	25	F E	E D	D C	C B	B A	A G	G F	F E
	80	52	24	D	C	B	A	G	F	E	D
	79	51	23	C	B	A	G	F	E	D	C
	78	50	22	B	A	G	F	E	D	C	B
	77	49	21	A G	G F	F E	E D	D C	C B	B A	A G
	76	48	20	F	E	D	C	B	A	G	F
	75	47	19	E	D	C	B	A	G	F	E
	74	46	18	D	C	B	A	G	F	E	D
	73	45	17	C B	B A	A G	G F	F E	E D	D C	C B
	72	44	16	A	G	F	E	D	C	B	A
99	71	43	15	G	F	E	D	C	B	A	G
98	70	42	14	F	E	D	C	B	A	G	F
97	69	41	13	E D	D C	C B	B A	A G	G F	F E	E D
96	68	40	12	C	B	A	G	F	E	D	C
95	67	39	11	B	A	G	F	E	D	C	B
94	66	38	10	A	G	F	E	D	C	B	A
93	65	37	9	G F	F E	E D	D C	C B	B A	A G	G F
92	64	36	8	E	D	C	B	A	G	F	E
91	63	35	7	D	C	B	A	G	F	E	D
90	62	34	6	C	B	A	G	F	E	D	C
89	61	33	5	B A	A G	G F	F E	E D	D C	C B	B A
88	60	32	4	G	F	E	D	C	B	A	G
87	59	31	3	F	E	D	C	B	A	G	F
86	58	30	2	E	D	C	B	A	G	F	E
85	57	29	1	D C	C B	B A	A G	G F	F E	E D	D C

Table for finding the Year-Letters

from 1 A. D. to 3300,

according to the calculation of Dionysius Exiguus, introduced in
the year of Rome 1285 = 532 A. D.

				Centuries after our Lord.							
New Style.							1500 (for 1582) Letter C				
								1600			1700
					1800		1900	2000			2100
					2200		2300	2400			2500
					2600		2700	2800			2900
					3000		3100	3200			3300
					E		G	BA			C
Old Style.					100	200	300	400	500	600	700
					800	900	1000	1100	1200	1300	1400
					1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000	2100
					2200	2300	2400	2500	2600	2700	2800
					2900	3000	3100	3200	3300		
					ED	FE	GF	AG	BA	CB	DC
Years less than one hundred.				Year-Letters.							
1	29	57	85	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	B
2	30	58	86	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A
3	31	59	87	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
4	32	60	88	FE	GF	AG	BA	CB	DC	ED	FE
5	33	61	89	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	D
6	34	62	90	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C
7	35	63	91	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	B
8	36	64	92	AG	BA	CB	DC	ED	FE	GF	AG
9	37	65	93	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	F
10	38	66	94	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E
11	39	67	95	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	D
12	40	68	96	CB	DC	ED	FE	GF	AG	BA	CB
13	41	69	97	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A
14	42	70	98	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
15	43	71	99	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	F
16	44	72		ED	FE	GF	AG	BA	CB	DC	ED
17	45	73		C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C
18	46	74		B	C	D	E	F	G	A	B
19	47	75		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A
20	48	76		GF	AG	BA	CB	DC	ED	FE	GF
21	49	77		E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E
22	50	78		D	E	F	G	A	B	C	D
23	51	79		C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C
24	52	80		BA	CB	DC	ED	FE	GF	AG	BA
25	53	81		G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
26	54	82		F	G	A	B	C	D	E	F
27	55	83		E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E
28	56	84		DC	ED	FE	GF	AG	BA	CB	DC

A Calendar for any Julian or Gregorian Year.

Common Years.

Year-Letters and Initial days, (Common Years.)							February, 28 days, March, 31 days, November, 30 days.		April, 30 days, July, 31 days.		May, 31 days.		June, 30 days.		August, 31 days.		September, 30 days, December, 31 days.													
A	G	F	E	D	C	B	January, 31 days, October, 31 days.	January, 31 days, October, 31 days.	January, 31 days, October, 31 days.	January, 31 days, October, 31 days.	January, 31 days, October, 31 days.	January, 31 days, October, 31 days.	January, 31 days, October, 31 days.	January, 31 days, October, 31 days.	January, 31 days, October, 31 days.	January, 31 days, October, 31 days.	January, 31 days, October, 31 days.	January, 31 days, October, 31 days.												
Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	1	8	15	22	29	5	12	19	26	2	9	16	23	30	6	13	20	27	3	10	17	24	31	
Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	2	9	16	23	30	6	13	20	27	3	10	17	24	31	7	14	21	28	4	11	18	25		
Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	3	10	17	24	31	7	14	21	28	4	11	18	25		8	15	22	29	5	12	19	26		
Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	4	11	18	25		8	15	22	29	5	12	19	26		9	16	23	30	6	13	20	27		
Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	5	12	19	26		9	16	23	30	6	13	20	27		1	8	15	22	29	7	14	21	28	
Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	6	13	20	27		10	17	24	31	7	14	21	28		2	9	16	23	30	8	15	22	29	
Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	7	14	21	28		11	18	25		8	15	22	29		3	10	17	24		9	16	23	30	

Leap Years.

Year-Letters and Initial Days, (Leap-Years.)							January, 31 days, April, 30 days, July, 31 days.		May, 31 days.		February, 29 days, August, 31 days.		March, 31 days, November, 30 days.		June, 30 days.		September, 30 days, December, 31 days.		October, 31 days.											
A	G	F	E	D	C	B	A	1	8	15	22	29	5	12	19	26	2	9	16	23	30	6	13	20	27	3	10	17	24	31
Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.		1	8	15	22	29	5	12	19	26	4	11	18	25	2	9	16	23	30	7	14	21	28	
Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.		2	9	16	23	30	6	13	20	27	5	12	19	26	3	10	17	24	31	8	15	22	29	1
Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.		3	10	17	24	31	7	14	21	28	6	13	20	27	4	11	18	25		9	16	23	30	2
Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.		4	11	18	25		8	15	22	29	7	14	21	28	5	12	19	26	3	10	17	24	31	
Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.		5	12	19	26		9	16	23	30	8	15	22	29	6	13	20	27	4	11	18	25		
Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.		6	13	20	27		10	17	24	31	9	16	23	30	7	14	21	28	5	12	19	26		
Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.		7	14	21	28		11	18	25		10	17	24	31	8	15	22	29	6	13	20	27		



Lists of Year Letters for the following Years are given.

Julian or Old Style.

A. D. 1000 to A. D. 2063.	{	1000 } to { 1752 (1 Jan.) (2 Sept.)	{ England, Russia, Greece, and in the East.
		3 14 Sept. 1752	
		1752 } to { 2063 (3 Sept.) (31 Dec.)	

Gregorian or New Style.

A. D. 1582 to A. D. 2037	{	1582 } to { 1752 (15 Oct.) (13 Sept.)	{ Foreign Countries (ex- cept Russia, Greece, and in the East).
		1752 } to { 2037 (14 Sept.) (31 Dec.)	

Year Letters.

From Monday, 1 Jan. 1000, to Sunday, 31 Dec. 1167,

Julian or Old Style.

GF .	1000	.	1028	.	1056	.	1084	.	1112	.	1140
E .	1001	.	1029	.	1057	.	1085	.	1113	.	1141
D .	1002	.	1030	.	1058	.	1086	.	1114	.	1142
C .	1003	.	1031	.	1059	.	1087	.	1115	.	1143
BA .	1004	.	1032	.	1060	.	1088	.	1116	.	1144
G .	1005	.	1033	.	1061	.	1089	.	1117	.	1145
F .	1006	.	1034	.	1062	.	1090	.	1118	.	1146
E .	1007	.	1035	.	1063	.	1091	.	1119	.	1147
DC .	1008	.	1036	.	1064	.	1092	.	1120	.	1148
B .	1009	.	1037	.	1065	.	1093	.	1121	.	1149
A .	1010	.	1038	.	1066	.	1094	.	1122	.	1150
G .	1011	.	1039	.	1067	.	1095	.	1123	.	1151
FE .	1012	.	1040	.	1068	.	1096	.	1124	.	1152
D .	1013	.	1041	.	1069	.	1097	.	1125	.	1153
C .	1014	.	1042	.	1070	.	1098	.	1126	.	1154
B .	1015	.	1043	.	1071	.	1099	.	1127	.	1154-5
AG .	1016	.	1044	.	1072	.	1100	.	1128	.	1155-6
F .	1017	.	1045	.	1073	.	1101	.	1129	.	1156-7
E .	1018	.	1046	.	1074	.	1102	.	1130	.	1157-8
D .	1019	.	1047	.	1075	.	1103	.	1131	.	1158-9
CB .	1020	.	1048	.	1076	.	1104	.	1132	.	1159-60
A .	1021	.	1049	.	1077	.	1105	.	1133	.	1160-1
G .	1022	.	1050	.	1078	.	1106	.	1134	.	1161-2
F .	1023	.	1051	.	1079	.	1107	.	1135	.	1162-3
ED .	1024	.	1052	.	1080	.	1108	.	1136	.	1163-4
C .	1025	.	1053	.	1081	.	1109	.	1137	.	1164-5
B .	1026	.	1054	.	1082	.	1110	.	1138	.	1165-6
A .	1027	.	1055	.	1083	.	1111	.	1139	.	1166-7

Note:—The year in England has been reckoned as follows:—

1000 to 1066 beginning on Christmas Day.

1067 to 1154 " 1 Jan. ending 31 Dec.

(1154-5) or 1155 to 1750 " 25 Mar. " 24 Mar.

1751 " 25 Mar. " 31 Dec.

1752 and at the present time " 1 Jan. " 31 Dec.

The Julian Year is always considered *the* year when calculations for the Year Letters are made.

Year Letters.

From Monday, 1 Jan. 1167-8, to Sunday, 31 Dec. 1335,

Julian or Old Style.

GF	. 1167-8	. 1195-6	. 1223-4	. 1251-2	. 1279-80	. 1307-8
E	. 1168-9	. 1196-7	. 1224-5	. 1252-3	. 1280-1	. 1308-9
D	. 1169-70	. 1197-8	. 1225-6	. 1253-4	. 1281-2	. 1309-10
C	. 1170-1	. 1198-9	. 1226-7	. 1254-5	. 1282-3	. 1310-11
BA	. 1171-2	. 1199-1200	. 1227-8	. 1255-6	. 1283-4	. 1311-12
G	. 1172-3	. 1200-1	. 1228-9	. 1256-7	. 1284-5	. 1312-13
F	. 1173-4	. 1201-2	. 1229-30	. 1257-8	. 1285-6	. 1313-14
E	. 1174-5	. 1202-3	. 1230-1	. 1258-9	. 1286-7	. 1314-15
DC	. 1175-6	. 1203-4	. 1231-2	. 1259-60	. 1287-8	. 1315-16
B	. 1176-7	. 1204-5	. 1232-3	. 1260-1	. 1288-9	. 1316-17
A	. 1177-8	. 1205-6	. 1233-4	. 1261-2	. 1289-90	. 1317-18
G	. 1178-9	. 1206-7	. 1234-5	. 1262-3	. 1290-1	. 1318-19
FE	. 1179-80	. 1207-8	. 1235-6	. 1263-4	. 1291-2	. 1319-20
D	. 1180-1	. 1208-9	. 1236-7	. 1264-5	. 1292-3	. 1320-1
C	. 1181-2	. 1209-10	. 1237-8	. 1265-6	. 1293-4	. 1321-2
B	. 1182-3	. 1210-11	. 1238-9	. 1266-7	. 1294-5	. 1322-3
AG	. 1183-4	. 1211-12	. 1239-40	. 1267-8	. 1295-6	. 1323-4
F	. 1184-5	. 1212-13	. 1240-1	. 1268-9	. 1296-7	. 1324-5
E	. 1185-6	. 1213-14	. 1241-2	. 1269-70	. 1297-8	. 1325-6
D	. 1186-7	. 1214-15	. 1242-3	. 1270-1	. 1298-9	. 1326-7
CB	. 1187-8	. 1215-16	. 1243-4	. 1271-2	. 1299-1300	. 1327-8
A	. 1188-9	. 1216-17	. 1244-5	. 1272-3	. 1300-1	. 1328-9
G	. 1189-90	. 1217-18	. 1245-6	. 1273-4	. 1301-2	. 1329-30
F	. 1190-1	. 1218-19	. 1246-7	. 1274-5	. 1302-3	. 1330-1
ED	. 1191-2	. 1219-20	. 1247-8	. 1275-6	. 1303-4	. 1331-2
C	. 1192-3	. 1220-1	. 1248-9	. 1276-7	. 1304-5	. 1332-3
B	. 1193-4	. 1221-2	. 1249-50	. 1277-8	. 1305-6	. 1333-4
A	. 1194-5	. 1222-3	. 1250-1	. 1278-9	. 1306-7	. 1334-5

Explanation :—

When double dates are given, (e. g.) 1154-5;

The first date (1154) denotes the English Legal Year, ending 24th March.

The second date (1155) denotes the Julian Year, ending 31st December.

Note.—The Julian Year is always considered *the* year when calculations for the Year Letters are made.

Year Letters.

From Monday, 1 Jan. 1335-6, to Sunday, 31 Dec. 1503,

Julian or Old Style.

GF .	1335-6	1363-4	1391-2	1419-20	1447-8	1475-6
E .	1336-7	1364-5	1392-3	1420-1	1448-9	1476-7
D .	1337-8	1365-6	1393-4	1421-2	1449-50	1477-8
C .	1338-9	1366-7	1394-5	1422-3	1450-1	1478-9
BA .	1339-40	1367-8	1395-6	1423-4	1451-2	1479-80
G .	1340-1	1368-9	1396-7	1424-5	1452-3	1480-1
F .	1341-2	1369-70	1397-8	1425-6	1453-4	1481-2
E .	1342-3	1370-1	1398-9	1426-7	1454-5	1482-3
DC .	1343-4	1371-2	1399-1400	1427-8	1455-6	1483-4
B .	1344-5	1372-3	1400-1	1428-9	1456-7	1484-5
A .	1345-6	1373-4	1401-2	1429-30	1457-8	1485-6
G .	1346-7	1374-5	1402-3	1430-1	1458-9	1486-7
FE .	1347-8	1375-6	1403-4	1431-2	1459-60	1487-8
D .	1348-9	1376-7	1404-5	1432-3	1460-1	1488-9
C .	1349-50	1377-8	1405-6	1433-4	1461-2	1489-90
B .	1350-1	1378-9	1406-7	1434-5	1462-3	1490-1
AG .	1351-2	1379-80	1407-8	1435-6	1463-4	1491-2
F .	1352-3	1380-1	1408-9	1436-7	1464-5	1492-3
E .	1353-4	1381-2	1409-10	1437-8	1465-6	1493-4
D .	1354-5	1382-3	1410-11	1438-9	1466-7	1494-5
CB .	1355-6	1383-4	1411-12	1439-40	1467-8	1495-6
A .	1356-7	1384-5	1412-13	1440-1	1468-9	1496-7
G .	1357-8	1385-6	1413-14	1441-2	1469-70	1497-8
F .	1358-9	1386-7	1414-15	1442-3	1470-1	1498-9
ED .	1359-60	1387-8	1415-16	1443-4	1471-2	1499-1500
C .	1360-1	1388-9	1416-17	1444-5	1472-3	1500-1
B .	1361-2	1389-90	1417-18	1445-6	1473-4	1501-2
A .	1362-3	1390-1	1418-19	1446-7	1474-5	1502-3

Explanation:—

When double dates are given ;

The first date denotes the English Legal Year, ending 24th March.

The second date denotes the Julian Year, ending 31st December.

Note.—The Julian Year is always considered *the* year when calculations for the Year Letters are made.

Year Letters.

From Monday, 1 Jan. 1503-4, to Sunday, 31 Dec. 1671,

Julian or Old Style.

GF . 1503-4	. 1531-2	. 1559-60	. 1587-8	. 1615-16	. 1643-4
E . 1504-5	. 1532-3	. 1560-1	. 1588-9	. 1616-17	. 1644-5
D . 1505-6	. 1533-4	. 1561-2	. 1589-90	. 1617-18	. 1645-6
C . 1506-7	. 1534-5	. 1562-3	. 1590-1	. 1618-19	. 1646-7
BA . 1507-8	. 1535-6	. 1563-4	. 1591-2	. 1619-20	. 1647-8
G . 1508-9	. 1536-7	. 1564-5	. 1592-3	. 1620-1	. 1648-9
F . 1509-10	. 1537-8	. 1565-6	. 1593-4	. 1621-2	. 1649-50
E . 1510-11	. 1538-9	. 1566-7	. 1594-5	. 1622-3	. 1650-1
DC . 1511-12	. 1539-40	. 1567-8	. 1595-6	. 1623-4	. 1651-2
B . 1512-13	. 1540-1	. 1568-9	. 1596-7	. 1624-5	. 1652-3
A . 1513-14	. 1541-2	. 1569-70	. 1597-8	. 1625-6	. 1653-4
G . 1514-15	. 1542-3	. 1570-1	. 1598-9	. 1626-7	. 1654-5
FE . 1515-16	. 1543-4	. 1571-2	. 1599-1600	. 1627-8	. 1655-6
D . 1516-17	. 1544-5	. 1572-3	. 1600-1	. 1628-9	. 1656-7
C . 1517-18	. 1545-6	. 1573-4	. 1601-2	. 1629-30	. 1657-8
B . 1518-19	. 1546-7	. 1574-5	. 1602-3	. 1630-1	. 1658-9
AG . 1519-20	. 1547-8	. 1575-6	. 1603-4	. 1631-2	. 1659-60
F . 1520-1	. 1548-9	. 1576-7	. 1604-5	. 1632-3	. 1660-1
E . 1521-2	. 1549-50	. 1577-8	. 1605-6	. 1633-4	. 1661-2
D . 1522-3	. 1550-1	. 1578-9	. 1606-7	. 1634-5	. 1662-3
CB . 1523-4	. 1551-2	. 1579-80	. 1607-8	. 1635-6	. 1663-4
A . 1524-5	. 1552-3	. 1580-1	. 1608-9	. 1636-7	. 1664-5
G . 1525-6	. 1553-4	. 1581-2	. 1609-10	. 1637-8	. 1665-6
F . 1526-7	. 1554-5	. 1582-3	. 1610-11	. 1638-9	. 1666-7
ED . 1527-8	. 1555-6	. 1583-4	. 1611-12	. 1639-40	. 1667-8
C . 1528-9	. 1556-7	. 1584-5	. 1612-13	. 1640-1	. 1668-9
B . 1529-30	. 1557-8	. 1585-6	. 1613-14	. 1641-2	. 1669-70
A . 1530-1	. 1558-9	. 1586-7	. 1614-15	. 1642-3	. 1670-1

Explanation :—

When double dates are given ;

The first date denotes the English Legal Year, ending 24th March.

The second date denotes the Julian Year, ending 31st December.

Note.—The Julian Year is always considered *the* year when calculations for the Year Letters are made.

Year Letters.

From Monday, 1 Jan. 1671-2, to Wednesday, 2 Sept. 1752,

Julian or Old Style.

GF .	1671-2	1699-1700	1727-8	
E .	1672-3	1700-1	1728-9	
D .	1673-4	1701-2	1729-30	
C .	1674-5	1702-3	1730-1	
BA .	1675-6	1703-4	1731-2	
G .	1676-7	1704-5	1732-3	
F .	1677-8	1705-6	1733-4	
E .	1678-9	1706-7	1734-5	
DC .	1679-80	1707-8	1735-6	
B .	1680-1	1708-9	1736-7	
A .	1681-2	1709-10	1737-8	
G .	1682-3	1710-11	1738-9	
FE .	1683-4	1711-12	1739-40	
D .	1684-5	1712-13	1740-1	
C .	1685-6	1713-14	1741-2	
B .	1686-7	1714-15	1742-3	
AG .	1687-8	1715-16	1743-4	
F .	1688-9	1716-17	1744-5	
E .	1689-90	1717-18	1745-6	
D .	1690-1	1718-19	1746-7	
CB .	1691-2	1719-20	1747-8	
A .	1692-3	1720-1	1748-9	
G .	1693-4	1721-2	1749-50	
F .	1694-5	1722-3	1750-1	—ending Tues., 31 Dec. 1751 in England.
ED .	1695-6	1723-4	1752	— { E, from Wednesday, 1 Jan. to 29 Feb. { D, from 1 Mar. to 2 Sept., Wednesday.
C .	1696-7	1724-5		
B .	1697-8	1725-6		
A .	1698-9	1726-7	1752	—A, on Thursday, 14 Sept., when day and date in England, corresponded with day and date in France, Germany, Italy, &c.

Explanation :—

When double dates are given ;

When double dates are given ;
The first date denotes the English Legal Year, ending 24th March.
The second date denotes the Indian Year, ending 31st December.

The first date denotes the English Legal Year, ending 24th March.
The second date denotes the Julian Year, ending 31st December.

Note.—The Julian Year is always considered *the* year when calculations for the Year Letters are made.

Year Letters.

From Wednesday, 1 Jan. 1752, to Sunday, 31 Dec. 1895,

Julian or Old Style.

GF .	.	1756	.	1784	.	1812	.	1840	.	1868	
E .	.	1757	.	1785	.	1813	.	1841	.	1869	
D .	.	1758	.	1786	.	1814	.	1842	.	1870	
C .	.	1759	.	1787	.	1815	.	1843	.	1871	
BA .	.	1760	.	1788	.	1816	.	1844	.	1872	
G .	.	1761	.	1789	.	1817	.	1845	.	1873	
F .	.	1762	.	1790	.	1818	.	1846	.	1874	
E .	.	1763	.	1791	.	1819	.	1847	.	1875	
DC .	.	1764	.	1792	.	1820	.	1848	.	1876	
B .	.	1765	.	1793	.	1821	.	1849	.	1877	
A .	.	1766	.	1794	.	1822	.	1850	.	1878	
G .	.	1767	.	1795	.	1823	.	1851	.	1879	
FE .	.	1768	.	1796	.	1824	.	1852	.	1880	
D .	.	1769	.	1797	.	1825	.	1853	.	1881	
C .	.	1770	.	1798	.	1826	.	1854	.	1882	
B .	.	1771	.	1799	.	1827	.	1855	.	1883	
AG .	.	1772	.	1800	.	1828	.	1856	.	1884	
F .	.	1773	.	1801	.	1829	.	1857	.	1885	
E .	.	1774	.	1802	.	1830	.	1858	.	1886	
D .	.	1775	.	1803	.	1831	.	1859	.	1887	
CB .	.	1776	.	1804	.	1832	.	1860	.	1888	
A .	.	1777	.	1805	.	1833	.	1861	.	1889	
G .	.	1778	.	1806	.	1834	.	1862	.	1890	
F .	.	1779	.	1807	.	1835	.	1863	.	1891	
ED .	1752	.	1780	.	1808	.	1836	.	1864	.	1892
C .	1753	.	1781	.	1809	.	1837	.	1865	.	1893
B .	1754	.	1782	.	1810	.	1838	.	1866	.	1894
A .	1755	.	1783	.	1811	.	1839	.	1867	.	1895

Year Letters.

From Monday, 1 Jan. 1896, to Sunday, 31 Dec. 2063,

Julian or Old Style.

GF .	1896	.	1924	.	1952	.	1980	.	2008	.	2036
E .	1897	.	1925	.	1953	.	1981	.	2009	.	2037
D .	1898	.	1926	.	1954	.	1982	.	2010	.	2038
C .	1899	.	1927	.	1955	.	1983	.	2011	.	2039
BA .	1900	.	1928	.	1956	.	1984	.	2012	.	2040
G .	1901	.	1929	.	1957	.	1985	.	2013	.	2041
F .	1902	.	1930	.	1958	.	1986	.	2014	.	2042
E .	1903	.	1931	.	1959	.	1987	.	2015	.	2043
DC .	1904	.	1932	.	1960	.	1988	.	2016	.	2044
B .	1905	.	1933	.	1961	.	1989	.	2017	.	2045
A .	1906	.	1934	.	1962	.	1990	.	2018	.	2046
G .	1907	.	1935	.	1963	.	1991	.	2019	.	2047
FE .	1908	.	1936	.	1964	.	1992	.	2020	.	2048
D .	1909	.	1937	.	1965	.	1993	.	2021	.	2049
C .	1910	.	1938	.	1966	.	1994	.	2022	.	2050
B .	1911	.	1939	.	1967	.	1995	.	2023	.	2051
AG .	1912	.	1940	.	1968	.	1996	.	2024	.	2052
F .	1913	.	1941	.	1969	.	1997	.	2025	.	2053
E .	1914	.	1942	.	1970	.	1998	.	2026	.	2054
D .	1915	.	1943	.	1971	.	1999	.	2027	.	2055
CB .	1916	.	1944	.	1972	.	2000	.	2028	.	2056
A .	1917	.	1945	.	1973	.	2001	.	2029	.	2057
G .	1918	.	1946	.	1974	.	2002	.	2030	.	2058
F .	1919	.	1947	.	1975	.	2003	.	2031	.	2059
ED .	1920	.	1948	.	1976	.	2004	.	2032	.	2060
C .	1921	.	1949	.	1977	.	2005	.	2033	.	2061
B .	1922	.	1950	.	1978	.	2006	.	2034	.	2062
A .	1923	.	1951	.	1979	.	2007	.	2035	.	2063



Gregorian or New Style.



WHEN the New Style of writing dates, introduced by Pope Gregory XIII., was first adopted [A.D. 1582], days and dates written according to the New Style were made to be ten days in advance of Old Style days and dates written according to the Christian era, introduced by Dionysius Exiguus, 1285 A. U. C. = 532 A. D., and in certain hundredth years following the year 1582, one day more increased the amount of days in advance, *viz.*, on the 1st of March (New Style) in each hundredth year which was not a *fourth hundredth*, in consequence of the 29th of February being unwritten in such hundredth years, according to the New Style, thus:—

<i>New Style</i>		<i>10 days</i> <i>in advance of</i>		<i>Old Style.</i>	
	Letter			Letter	
On Friday, the 15th Oft. 1582, <i>N. S.</i> . . .	C	}	and	On Friday, the 5th Oft. 1582, <i>O. S.</i> . . .	G
until				until	
Sunday, the 28th Feb. 1700, <i>N. S.</i> . . .	C			Sunday, the 18th Feb. 1699-1700, <i>O. S.</i> . . .	G F
inclusive.		}		inclusive.	

New Style

11 days
in advance of

Old Style.

Letter		Letters
On Monday, the 1st Mar. 1700, <i>N. S.</i> . . . C	} and {	On Mon. the 19th Feb. 1699-1700, <i>O. S.</i> . . . G F
until Friday, the 28th Feb. 1800, <i>N. S.</i> E		until Friday, the 17th Feb. 1800, <i>O. S.</i> A G
inclusive.		inclusive.

1752 (Sept. 14), day and date in Foreign Countries (except Russia, Greece, and in the East,) corresponded with day and date in England.

New Style

12 days
in advance of

Old Style.

Letter		Letters
On Saturday, the 1st March, 1800, <i>N. S.</i> . . . E	} and {	On Saturday, the 18th Feb. 1800, <i>O. S.</i> . . . A G
until Wednesday, the 28th Feb. 1900, <i>N. S.</i> . . . G		until Wednesday, the 16th Feb. 1900, <i>O. S.</i> . . . B A
inclusive.		inclusive.

New Style

13 days
in advance of

Old Style.

Letter		Letters
On Thursday, the 1st March, 1900, <i>N. S.</i> . . . G	} and {	On Thurs. the 17th Feb. 1900, <i>O. S.</i> . . . B A
until Sunday, the 28th Feb. 2100, <i>N. S.</i> C		until Sunday, the 15th Feb. 2100, <i>O. S.</i> D C
inclusive.		inclusive.

New Style

14 days
in advance of

Old Style.

Letter		Letters
On Monday, the 1st March, 2100, <i>N. S.</i> . . . C	} and {	On Monday, the 16th Feb. 2100, <i>O. S.</i> . . . D C

From Friday, 15 Oct. 1582, to Sunday, 28 Feb. 1700.

Gregorian or New Style.

*When dates according to the common Christian era will
be found to be 10 days in advance of the
Old Style of Dionysius.*

	{ On the 15th of October,					
C	1582	1610	1638	1666	1694	
B	1583	1611	1639	1667	1695	
A G	1584	1612	1640	1668	1696	
F	1585	1613	1641	1669	1697	
E	1586	1614	1642	1670	1698	
D	1587	1615	1643	1671	1699	
C B	1588	1616	1644	1672	1700—	
A	1589	1617	1645	1673		Letter C.
G	1590	1618	1646	1674		1 January to
F	1591	1619	1647	1675		28 February
E D	1592	1620	1648	1676		(Sunday), in-
C	1593	1621	1649	1677		clusive.
B	1594	1622	1650	1678		
A	1595	1623	1651	1679		
G F	1596	1624	1652	1680		
E	1597	1625	1653	1681		
D	1598	1626	1654	1682		
C	1599	1627	1655	1683		
B A	1600	1628	1656	1684		
G	1601	1629	1657	1685		
F	1602	1630	1658	1686		
E	1603	1631	1659	1687		
D C	1604	1632	1660	1688		
B	1605	1633	1661	1689		
A	1606	1634	1662	1690		
G	1607	1635	1663	1691		
F E	1608	1636	1664	1692		
D	1609	1637	1665	1693		

From Monday, 1 March 1700, to Friday, 28 Feb. 1800.

Gregorian or New Style.

*When dates according to the common Christian era will
be found to be 11 days in advance of the
Old Style of Dionysius.*

	{ On the 1st of March, 1700			
C				
B	. 1701	. 1729	. 1757	. 1785
A	. 1702	. 1730	. 1758	. 1786
G	. 1703	. 1731	. 1759	. 1787
F E	. 1704	. 1732	. 1760	. 1788
D	. 1705	. 1733	. 1761	. 1789
C	. 1706	. 1734	. 1762	. 1790
B	. 1707	. 1735	. 1763	. 1791
A G	. 1708	. 1736	. 1764	. 1792
F	. 1709	. 1737	. 1765	. 1793
E	. 1710	. 1738	. 1766	. 1794
D	. 1711	. 1739	. 1767	. 1795
C B	. 1712	. 1740	. 1768	. 1796
A	. 1713	. 1741	. 1769	. 1797
G	. 1714	. 1742	. 1770	. 1798
F	. 1715	. 1743	. 1771	. 1799
E D	. 1716	. 1744	. 1772	. 1800—Letter E.
C	. 1717	. 1745	. 1773	1 January to
B	. 1718	. 1746	. 1774	28 February
A	. 1719	. 1747	. 1775	(Friday), in-
G F	. 1720	. 1748	. 1776	clusive.
E	. 1721	. 1749	. 1777	
D	. 1722	. 1750	. 1778	
C	. 1723	. 1751	. 1779	
B A	. 1724	. 1752	. 1780	
G	. 1725	. 1753	. 1781	
F	. 1726	. 1754	. 1782	
E	. 1727	. 1755	. 1783	
D C	. 1728	. 1756	. 1784	

From Saturday, 1 March 1800, to Wednesday, 28 Feb. 1900.

Gregorian or New Style,

*When dates according to the common Christian era will
be found to be 12 days in advance of the
Old Style of Dionysius.*

	<div> <div> <div>On the 1st of March,</div> <div>1800</div> </div> </div>			
E				
D	.	1801	.	1829 . 1857 . 1885
C	.	1802	.	1830 . 1858 . 1886
B	.	1803	.	1831 . 1859 . 1887
A G	.	1804	.	1832 . 1860 . 1888
F	.	1805	.	1833 . 1861 . 1889
E	.	1806	.	1834 . 1862 . 1890
D	.	1807	.	1835 . 1863 . 1891
C B	.	1808	.	1836 . 1864 . 1892
A	.	1809	.	1837 . 1865 . 1893
G	.	1810	.	1838 . 1866 . 1894
F	.	1811	.	1839 . 1867 . 1895
E D	.	1812	.	1840 . 1868 . 1896
C	.	1813	.	1841 . 1869 . 1897
B	.	1814	.	1842 . 1870 . 1898
A	.	1815	.	1843 . 1871 . 1899
G F	.	1816	.	1844 . 1872 . 1900—Letter G.
E	.	1817	.	1845 . 1873
D	.	1818	.	1846 . 1874
C	.	1819	.	1847 . 1875
B A	.	1820	.	1848 . 1876
G	.	1821	.	1849 . 1877
F	.	1822	.	1850 . 1878
E	.	1823	.	1851 . 1879
D C	.	1824	.	1852 . 1880
B	.	1825	.	1853 . 1881
A	.	1826	.	1854 . 1882
G	.	1827	.	1855 . 1883
F E	.	1828	.	1856 . 1884

1 January to
28 February
(Wednesday),
inclusive.

Year Letters.

51

From Thursday, 1 March 1900, to Thursday, 31 Dec. 2037.

Gregorian or New Style,

*When dates according to the common Christian era will
be found to be 13 days in advance of the
Old Style of Dionysius.*

	{ On the 1st of March,				
G	1900				
F	. 1901	. 1929	. 1957	. 1985	. 2013
E	. 1902	. 1930	. 1958	. 1986	. 2014
D	. 1903	. 1931	. 1959	. 1987	. 2015
C B	. 1904	. 1932	. 1960	. 1988	. 2016
A	. 1905	. 1933	. 1961	. 1989	. 2017
G	. 1906	. 1934	. 1962	. 1990	. 2018
F	. 1907	. 1935	. 1963	. 1991	. 2019
E D	. 1908	. 1936	. 1964	. 1992	. 2020
C	. 1909	. 1937	. 1965	. 1993	. 2021
B	. 1910	. 1938	. 1966	. 1994	. 2022
A	. 1911	. 1939	. 1967	. 1995	. 2023
G F	. 1912	. 1940	. 1968	. 1996	. 2024
E	. 1913	. 1941	. 1969	. 1997	. 2025
D	. 1914	. 1942	. 1970	. 1998	. 2026
C	. 1915	. 1943	. 1971	. 1999	. 2027
B A	. 1916	. 1944	. 1972	. 2000	. 2028
G	. 1917	. 1945	. 1973	. 2001	. 2029
F	. 1918	. 1946	. 1974	. 2002	. 2030
E	. 1919	. 1947	. 1975	. 2003	. 2031
D C	. 1920	. 1948	. 1976	. 2004	. 2032
B	. 1921	. 1949	. 1977	. 2005	. 2033
A	. 1922	. 1950	. 1978	. 2006	. 2034
G	. 1923	. 1951	. 1979	. 2007	. 2035
F E	. 1924	. 1952	. 1980	. 2008	. 2036
D	. 1925	. 1953	. 1981	. 2009	. 2037
C	. 1926	. 1954	. 1982	. 2010	
B	. 1927	. 1955	. 1983	. 2011	
A G	. 1928	. 1956	. 1984	. 2012	

Any year written according to the Dionysian system of dating from the Incarnation of the Saviour, now written *Anno Domini*,—the system, which was introduced in the year of Rome 1285 = 532 A. D.,—is three years short of the year noticed by early writers as *Anno Christi*; hence the year of the crucifixion of our Lord, stated by Clement of Alexandria to be 32, and by Clinton 33, will be 30 A. D. by the system of Dionysius, as is shown in the table of corresponding dates given with “The Christian Era,” p. 24.





Calendars

for

Julian and Gregorian Years.



SERIES of Calendars follows, on the accompanying pages, according to the order of Year-letters for common and Leap-years, thus :—

A Calendar with Letter A, commencing on Sunday.

„	Letter G,	„	Monday.
„	Letter F,	„	Tuesday.
„	Letter E,	„	Wednesday.
„	Letter D,	„	Thursday.
„	Letter C,	„	Friday.
„	Letter B,	„	Saturday.
„	Letters A G,	„	Sunday.
„	Letters G F,	„	Monday.
„	Letters F E,	„	Tuesday.
„	Letters E D,	„	Wednesday.
„	Letters D C,	„	Thursday.
„	Letters C B,	„	Friday.
„	Letters B A,	„	Saturday.

A Calendar for any Year

(Julian or Gregorian),

commencing on the 1st of January with
Sunday.

Dominical Letter A, in a common year.

January, 31 days. October, 31 days.	May, 31 days.	August, 31 days.	February, 28 days. March, 31 days. November, 30 days.	June, 30 days.	September, 30 days. December, 31 days.	April, 30 days. July, 31 days.
A 1. Sun. b. 2. Mon. c. 3. Tues. d. 4. Wed. e. 5. Thurs. f. 6. Fri. g. 7. Sat. A 8. Sun. b. 9. Mon. c. 10. Tues. d. 11. Wed. e. 12. Thurs. f. 13. Fri. g. 14. Sat. A 15. Sun. b. 16. Mon. c. 17. Tues. d. 18. Wed. e. 19. Thurs. f. 20. Fri. g. 21. Sat. A 22. Sun. b. 23. Mon. c. 24. Tues. d. 25. Wed. e. 26. Thurs. f. 27. Fri. g. 28. Sat. A 29. Sun. b. 30. Mon. c. 31. Tues.	b. 1. Mon. c. 2. Tues. d. 3. Wed. e. 4. Thurs. f. 5. Fri. g. 6. Sat. A 7. Sun. b. 8. Mon. c. 9. Tues. d. 10. Wed. e. 11. Thurs. f. 12. Fri. g. 13. Sat. A 14. Sun. b. 15. Mon. c. 16. Tues. d. 17. Wed. e. 18. Thurs. f. 19. Fri. g. 20. Sat. A 21. Sun. b. 22. Mon. c. 23. Tues. d. 24. Wed. e. 25. Thurs. f. 26. Fri. g. 27. Sat. A 28. Sun. b. 29. Mon. c. 30. Tues. d. 31. Wed.	c. 1. Tues. d. 2. Wed. e. 3. Thurs. f. 4. Fri. g. 5. Sat. A 6. Sun. b. 7. Mon. c. 8. Tues. d. 9. Wed. e. 10. Thurs. f. 11. Fri. g. 12. Sat. A 13. Sun. b. 14. Mon. c. 15. Tues. d. 16. Wed. e. 17. Thurs. f. 18. Fri. g. 19. Sat. A 20. Sun. b. 21. Mon. c. 22. Tues. d. 23. Wed. e. 24. Thurs. f. 25. Fri. g. 26. Sat. A 27. Sun. b. 28. Mon. c. 29. Tues. d. 30. Wed. e. 31. Thurs.	d. 1. Wed. e. 2. Thurs. f. 3. Fri. g. 4. Sat. A 5. Sun. b. 6. Mon. c. 7. Tues. d. 8. Wed. e. 9. Thurs. f. 10. Fri. g. 11. Sat. A 12. Sun. b. 13. Mon. c. 14. Tues. d. 15. Wed. e. 16. Thurs. f. 17. Fri. g. 18. Sat. A 19. Sun. b. 20. Mon. c. 21. Tues. d. 22. Wed. e. 23. Thurs. f. 24. Fri. g. 25. Sat. A 26. Sun. b. 27. Mon. c. 28. Tues. d. 29. Wed. e. 30. Thurs. f. 31. Fri.	e. 1. Thurs. f. 2. Fri. g. 3. Sat. A 4. Sun. b. 5. Mon. c. 6. Tues. d. 7. Wed. e. 8. Thurs. f. 9. Fri. g. 10. Sat. A 11. Sun. b. 12. Mon. c. 13. Tues. d. 14. Wed. e. 15. Thurs. f. 16. Fri. g. 17. Sat. A 18. Sun. b. 19. Mon. c. 20. Tues. d. 21. Wed. e. 22. Thurs. f. 23. Fri. g. 24. Sat. A 25. Sun. b. 26. Mon. c. 27. Tues. d. 28. Wed. e. 29. Thurs. f. 30. Fri.	f. 1. Fri. g. 2. Sat. A 3. Sun. b. 4. Mon. c. 5. Tues. d. 6. Wed. e. 7. Thurs. f. 8. Fri. g. 9. Sat. A 10. Sun. b. 11. Mon. c. 12. Tues. d. 13. Wed. e. 14. Thurs. f. 15. Fri. g. 16. Sat. A 17. Sun. b. 18. Mon. c. 19. Tues. d. 20. Wed. e. 21. Thurs. f. 22. Fri. g. 23. Sat. A 24. Sun. b. 25. Mon. c. 26. Tues. d. 27. Wed. e. 28. Thurs. f. 29. Fri. g. 30. Sat. A 31. Sun.	g. 1. Sat. A 2. Sun. b. 3. Mon. c. 4. Tues. d. 5. Wed. e. 6. Thurs. f. 7. Fri. g. 8. Sat. A 9. Sun. b. 10. Mon. c. 11. Tues. d. 12. Wed. e. 13. Thurs. f. 14. Fri. g. 15. Sat. A 16. Sun. b. 17. Mon. c. 18. Tues. d. 19. Wed. e. 20. Thurs. f. 21. Fri. g. 22. Sat. A 23. Sun. b. 24. Mon. c. 25. Tues. d. 26. Wed. e. 27. Thurs. f. 28. Fri. g. 29. Sat. A 30. Sun. b. 31. Mon.

A Calendar for any Year

(Julian or Gregorian),

commencing on the 1st of January with
Monday.

Dominical Letter G, in a common year.

January, 31 days. October, 31 days.	May, 31 days.	August, 31 days.	February, 28 days. March, 31 days. November, 30 days.	June, 30 days.	September, 30 days. December, 31 days.	April, 30 days. July, 31 days.
a. 1. Mon. b. 2. Tues. c. 3. Wed. d. 4. Thurs. e. 5. Fri. f. 6. Sat. G 7. Sun. a. 8. Mon. b. 9. Tues. c. 10. Wed. d. 11. Thurs. e. 12. Fri. f. 13. Sat. G 14. Sun. a. 15. Mon. b. 16. Tues. c. 17. Wed. d. 18. Thurs. e. 19. Fri. f. 20. Sat. G 21. Sun. a. 22. Mon. b. 23. Tues. c. 24. Wed. d. 25. Thurs. e. 26. Fri. f. 27. Sat. G 28. Sun. a. 29. Mon. b. 30. Tues. c. 31. Wed.	b. 1. Tues. c. 2. Wed. d. 3. Thurs. e. 4. Fri. f. 5. Sat. G 6. Sun. a. 7. Mon. b. 8. Tues. c. 9. Wed. d. 10. Thurs. e. 11. Fri. f. 12. Sat. G 13. Sun. a. 14. Mon. b. 15. Tues. c. 16. Wed. d. 17. Thurs. e. 18. Fri. f. 19. Sat. G 20. Sun. a. 21. Mon. b. 22. Tues. c. 23. Wed. d. 24. Thurs. e. 25. Fri. f. 26. Sat. G 27. Sun. a. 28. Mon. b. 29. Tues. c. 30. Wed. d. 31. Thurs.	c. 1. Wed. d. 2. Thurs. e. 3. Fri. f. 4. Sat. G 5. Sun. a. 6. Mon. b. 7. Tues. c. 8. Wed. d. 9. Thurs. e. 10. Fri. f. 11. Sat. G 12. Sun. a. 13. Mon. b. 14. Tues. c. 15. Wed. d. 16. Thurs. e. 17. Fri. f. 18. Sat. G 19. Sun. a. 20. Mon. b. 21. Tues. c. 22. Wed. d. 23. Thurs. e. 24. Fri. f. 25. Sat. G 26. Sun. a. 27. Mon. b. 28. Tues. c. 29. Wed. d. 30. Thurs. e. 31. Fri.	d. 1. Thurs. e. 2. Fri. f. 3. Sat. G 4. Sun. a. 5. Mon. b. 6. Tues. c. 7. Wed. d. 8. Thurs. e. 9. Fri. f. 10. Sat. G 11. Sun. a. 12. Mon. b. 13. Tues. c. 14. Wed. d. 15. Thurs. e. 16. Fri. f. 17. Sat. G 18. Sun. a. 19. Mon. b. 20. Tues. c. 21. Wed. d. 22. Thurs. e. 23. Fri. f. 24. Sat. G 25. Sun. a. 26. Mon. b. 27. Tues. c. 28. Wed. d. 29. Thurs. e. 30. Fri. f. 31. Sat.	e. 1. Fri. f. 2. Sat. G 3. Sun. a. 4. Mon. b. 5. Tues. c. 6. Wed. d. 7. Thurs. e. 8. Fri. f. 9. Sat. G 10. Sun. a. 11. Mon. b. 12. Tues. c. 13. Wed. d. 14. Thurs. e. 15. Fri. f. 16. Sat. G 17. Sun. a. 18. Mon. b. 19. Tues. c. 20. Wed. d. 21. Thurs. e. 22. Fri. f. 23. Sat. G 24. Sun. a. 25. Mon. b. 26. Tues. c. 27. Wed. d. 28. Thurs. e. 29. Fri. f. 30. Sat.	f. 1. Sat. G 2. Sun. a. 3. Mon. b. 4. Tues. c. 5. Wed. d. 6. Thurs. e. 7. Fri. f. 8. Sat. G 9. Sun. a. 10. Mon. b. 11. Tues. c. 12. Wed. d. 13. Thurs. e. 14. Fri. f. 15. Sat. G 16. Sun. a. 17. Mon. b. 18. Tues. c. 19. Wed. d. 20. Thurs. e. 21. Fri. f. 22. Sat. G 23. Sun. a. 24. Mon. b. 25. Tues. c. 26. Wed. d. 27. Thurs. e. 28. Fri. f. 29. Sat. G 30. Sun. a. 31. Mon.	G 1. Sun. a. 2. Mon. b. 3. Tues. c. 4. Wed. d. 5. Thurs. e. 6. Fri. f. 7. Sat. G 8. Sun. a. 9. Mon. b. 10. Tues. c. 11. Wed. d. 12. Thurs. e. 13. Fri. f. 14. Sat. G 15. Sun. a. 16. Mon. b. 17. Tues. c. 18. Wed. d. 19. Thurs. e. 20. Fri. f. 21. Sat. G 22. Sun. a. 23. Mon. b. 24. Tues. c. 25. Wed. d. 26. Thurs. e. 27. Fri. f. 28. Sat. G 29. Sun. a. 30. Mon. b. 31. Tues.

A Calendar for any Year

(Julian or Gregorian),

commencing on the 1st of January with

Tuesday.

Dominical Letter F, in a common year.

January, 31 days. October, 31 days.	May, 31 days.	August, 31 days.	February, 28 days. March, 31 days. November, 30 days.	June, 30 days.	September, 30 days. December, 31 days.	April, 30 days. July, 31 days.
a. 1. Tues. b. 2. Wed. c. 3. Thurs. d. 4. Fri. e. 5. Sat. F 6. Sun. g. 7. Mon. a. 8. Tues. b. 9. Wed. c. 10. Thurs. d. 11. Fri. e. 12. Sat. F 13. Sun. g. 14. Mon. a. 15. Tues. b. 16. Wed. c. 17. Thurs. d. 18. Fri. e. 19. Sat. F 20. Sun. g. 21. Mon. a. 22. Tues. b. 23. Wed. c. 24. Thurs. d. 25. Fri. e. 26. Sat. F 27. Sun. g. 28. Mon. a. 29. Tues. b. 30. Wed. c. 31. Thurs.	b. 1. Wed. c. 2. Thurs. d. 3. Fri. e. 4. Sat. F 5. Sun. g. 6. Mon. a. 7. Tues. b. 8. Wed. c. 9. Thurs. d. 10. Fri. e. 11. Sat. F 12. Sun. g. 13. Mon. a. 14. Tues. b. 15. Wed. c. 16. Thurs. d. 17. Fri. e. 18. Sat. F 19. Sun. g. 20. Mon. a. 21. Tues. b. 22. Wed. c. 23. Thurs. d. 24. Fri. e. 25. Sat. F 26. Sun. g. 27. Mon. a. 28. Tues. b. 29. Wed. c. 30. Thurs. d. 31. Fri.	c. 1. Thurs. d. 2. Fri. e. 3. Sat. F 4. Sun. g. 5. Mon. a. 6. Tues. b. 7. Wed. c. 8. Thurs. d. 9. Fri. e. 10. Sat. F 11. Sun. g. 12. Mon. a. 13. Tues. b. 14. Wed. c. 15. Thurs. d. 16. Fri. e. 17. Sat. F 18. Sun. g. 19. Mon. a. 20. Tues. b. 21. Wed. c. 22. Thurs. d. 23. Fri. e. 24. Sat. F 25. Sun. g. 26. Mon. a. 27. Tues. b. 28. Wed. c. 29. Thurs. d. 30. Fri. e. 31. Sat.	d. 1. Fri. e. 2. Sat. F 3. Sun. g. 4. Mon. a. 5. Tues. b. 6. Wed. c. 7. Thurs. d. 8. Fri. e. 9. Sat. F 10. Sun. g. 11. Mon. a. 12. Tues. b. 13. Wed. c. 14. Thurs. d. 15. Fri. e. 16. Sat. F 17. Sun. g. 18. Mon. a. 19. Tues. b. 20. Wed. c. 21. Thurs. d. 22. Fri. e. 23. Sat. F 24. Sun. g. 25. Mon. a. 26. Tues. b. 27. Wed. c. 28. Thurs. d. 29. Fri. e. 30. Sat. F 31. Sun.	e. 1. Sat. F 2. Sun. g. 3. Mon. a. 4. Tues. b. 5. Wed. c. 6. Thurs. d. 7. Fri. e. 8. Sat. F 9. Sun. g. 10. Mon. a. 11. Tues. b. 12. Wed. c. 13. Thurs. d. 14. Fri. e. 15. Sat. F 16. Sun. g. 17. Mon. a. 18. Tues. b. 19. Wed. c. 20. Thurs. d. 21. Fri. e. 22. Sat. F 23. Sun. g. 24. Mon. a. 25. Tues. b. 26. Wed. c. 27. Thurs. d. 28. Fri. e. 29. Sat. F 30. Sun.	F 1. Sun. g. 2. Mon. a. 3. Tues. b. 4. Wed. c. 5. Thurs. d. 6. Fri. e. 7. Sat. F 8. Sun. g. 9. Mon. a. 10. Tues. b. 11. Wed. c. 12. Thurs. d. 13. Fri. e. 14. Sat. F 15. Sun. g. 16. Mon. a. 17. Tues. b. 18. Wed. c. 19. Thurs. d. 20. Fri. e. 21. Sat. F 22. Sun. g. 23. Mon. a. 24. Tues. b. 25. Wed. c. 26. Thurs. d. 27. Fri. e. 28. Sat. F 29. Sun. g. 30. Mon. a. 31. Tues.	g. 1. Mon. a. 2. Tues. b. 3. Wed. c. 4. Thurs. d. 5. Fri. e. 6. Sat. F 7. Sun. g. 8. Mon. a. 9. Tues. b. 10. Wed. c. 11. Thurs. d. 12. Fri. e. 13. Sat. F 14. Sun. g. 15. Mon. a. 16. Tues. b. 17. Wed. c. 18. Thurs. d. 19. Fri. e. 20. Sat. F 21. Sun. g. 22. Mon. a. 23. Tues. b. 24. Wed. c. 25. Thurs. d. 26. Fri. e. 27. Sat. F 28. Sun. g. 29. Mon. a. 30. Tues. b. 31. Wed.

A Calendar for any Year

(Julian or Gregorian),

commencing on the 1st of January with

Wednesday.

Dominical Letter E, in a common year.

January, 31 days. October, 31 days.	May, 31 days.	August, 31 days.	February, 28 days. March, 31 days. November, 30 days.	June, 30 days.	September, 30 days. December, 31 days.	April, 30 days. July, 31 days.
a. 1. Wed. b. 2. Thurs. c. 3. Fri. d. 4. Sat. E 5. Sun. f. 6. Mon. g. 7. Tues. a. 8. Wed. b. 9. Thurs. c. 10. Fri. d. 11. Sat. E 12. Sun. f. 13. Mon. g. 14. Tues. a. 15. Wed. b. 16. Thurs. c. 17. Fri. d. 18. Sat. E 19. Sun. f. 20. Mon. g. 21. Tues. a. 22. Wed. b. 23. Thurs. c. 24. Fri. d. 25. Sat. E 26. Sun. f. 27. Mon. g. 28. Tues. a. 29. Wed. b. 30. Thurs. c. 31. Fri.	b. 1. Thurs. c. 2. Fri. d. 3. Sat. E 4. Sun. f. 5. Mon. g. 6. Tues. a. 7. Wed. b. 8. Thurs. c. 9. Fri. d. 10. Sat. E 11. Sun. f. 12. Mon. g. 13. Tues. a. 14. Wed. b. 15. Thurs. c. 16. Fri. d. 17. Sat. E 18. Sun. f. 19. Mon. g. 20. Tues. a. 21. Wed. b. 22. Thurs. c. 23. Fri. d. 24. Sat. E 25. Sun. f. 26. Mon. g. 27. Tues. a. 28. Wed. b. 29. Thurs. c. 30. Fri. d. 31. Sat.	c. 1. Fri. d. 2. Sat. E 3. Sun. f. 4. Mon. g. 5. Tues. a. 6. Wed. b. 7. Thurs. c. 8. Fri. d. 9. Sat. E 10. Sun. f. 11. Mon. g. 12. Tues. a. 13. Wed. b. 14. Thurs. c. 15. Fri. d. 16. Sat. E 17. Sun. f. 18. Mon. g. 19. Tues. a. 20. Wed. b. 21. Thurs. c. 22. Fri. d. 23. Sat. E 24. Sun. f. 25. Mon. g. 26. Tues. a. 27. Wed. b. 28. Thurs. c. 29. Fri. d. 30. Sat. E 31. Sun.	d. 1. Sat. E 2. Sun. f. 3. Mon. g. 4. Tues. a. 5. Wed. b. 6. Thurs. c. 7. Fri. d. 8. Sat. E 9. Sun. f. 10. Mon. g. 11. Tues. a. 12. Wed. b. 13. Thurs. c. 14. Fri. d. 15. Sat. E 16. Sun. f. 17. Mon. g. 18. Tues. a. 19. Wed. b. 20. Thurs. c. 21. Fri. d. 22. Sat. E 23. Sun. f. 24. Mon. g. 25. Tues. a. 26. Wed. b. 27. Thurs. c. 28. Fri. d. 29. Sat. E 30. Sun. f. 31. Mon.	E 1. Sun. f. 2. Mon. g. 3. Tues. a. 4. Wed. b. 5. Thurs. c. 6. Fri. d. 7. Sat. E 8. Sun. f. 9. Mon. g. 10. Tues. a. 11. Wed. b. 12. Thurs. c. 13. Fri. d. 14. Sat. E 15. Sun. f. 16. Mon. g. 17. Tues. a. 18. Wed. b. 19. Thurs. c. 20. Fri. d. 21. Sat. E 22. Sun. f. 23. Mon. g. 24. Tues. a. 25. Wed. b. 26. Thurs. c. 27. Fri. d. 28. Sat. E 29. Sun. f. 30. Mon.	f. 1. Mon. g. 2. Tues. a. 3. Wed. b. 4. Thurs. c. 5. Fri. d. 6. Sat. E 7. Sun. f. 8. Mon. g. 9. Tues. a. 10. Wed. b. 11. Thurs. c. 12. Fri. d. 13. Sat. E 14. Sun. f. 15. Mon. g. 16. Tues. a. 17. Wed. b. 18. Thurs. c. 19. Fri. d. 20. Sat. E 21. Sun. f. 22. Mon. g. 23. Tues. a. 24. Wed. b. 25. Thurs. c. 26. Fri. d. 27. Sat. E 28. Sun. f. 29. Mon. g. 30. Tues. a. 31. Wed.	g. 1. Tues. a. 2. Wed. b. 3. Thurs. c. 4. Fri. d. 5. Sat. E 6. Sun. f. 7. Mon. g. 8. Tues. a. 9. Wed. b. 10. Thurs. c. 11. Fri. d. 12. Sat. E 13. Sun. f. 14. Mon. g. 15. Tues. a. 16. Wed. b. 17. Thurs. c. 18. Fri. d. 19. Sat. E 20. Sun. f. 21. Mon. g. 22. Tues. a. 23. Wed. b. 24. Thurs. c. 25. Fri. d. 26. Sat. E 27. Sun. f. 28. Mon. g. 29. Tues. a. 30. Wed. b. 31. Thurs.

A Calendar for any Year

(Julian or Gregorian),

commencing on the 1st of January with

Thursday.

Dominical Letter D, in a common year.

January, 31 days. October, 31 days.	May, 31 days.	August, 31 days.	February, 28 days. March, 31 days. November, 30 days.	June, 30 days.	September, 30 days. December, 31 days.	April, 30 days. July, 31 days.
a. 1. Thurs. b. 2. Fri. c. 3. Sat. D 4. Sun. e. 5. Mon. f. 6. Tues. g. 7. Wed. a. 8. Thurs. b. 9. Fri. c. 10. Sat. D 11. Sun. e. 12. Mon. f. 13. Tues. g. 14. Wed. a. 15. Thurs. b. 16. Fri. c. 17. Sat. D 18. Sun. e. 19. Mon. f. 20. Tues. g. 21. Wed. a. 22. Thurs. b. 23. Fri. c. 24. Sat. D 25. Sun. e. 26. Mon. f. 27. Tues. g. 28. Wed. a. 29. Thurs. b. 30. Fri. c. 31. Sat.	b. 1. Fri. c. 2. Sat. D 3. Sun. e. 4. Mon. f. 5. Tues. g. 6. Wed. a. 7. Thurs. b. 8. Fri. c. 9. Sat. D 10. Sun. e. 11. Mon. f. 12. Tues. g. 13. Wed. a. 14. Thurs. b. 15. Fri. c. 16. Sat. D 17. Sun. e. 18. Mon. f. 19. Tues. g. 20. Wed. a. 21. Thurs. b. 22. Fri. c. 23. Sat. D 24. Sun. e. 25. Mon. f. 26. Tues. g. 27. Wed. a. 28. Thurs. b. 29. Fri. c. 30. Sat. D 31. Sun.	c. 1. Sat. D 2. Sun. e. 3. Mon. f. 4. Tues. g. 5. Wed. a. 6. Thurs. b. 7. Fri. c. 8. Sat. D 9. Sun. e. 10. Mon. f. 11. Tues. g. 12. Wed. a. 13. Thurs. b. 14. Fri. c. 15. Sat. D 16. Sun. e. 17. Mon. f. 18. Tues. g. 19. Wed. a. 20. Thurs. b. 21. Fri. c. 22. Sat. D 23. Sun. e. 24. Mon. f. 25. Tues. g. 26. Wed. a. 27. Thurs. b. 28. Fri. c. 29. Sat. D 30. Sun. e. 31. Mon.	D 1. Sun. e. 2. Mon. f. 3. Tues. g. 4. Wed. a. 5. Thurs. b. 6. Fri. c. 7. Sat. D 8. Sun. e. 9. Mon. f. 10. Tues. g. 11. Wed. a. 12. Thurs. b. 13. Fri. c. 14. Sat. D 15. Sun. e. 16. Mon. f. 17. Tues. g. 18. Wed. a. 19. Thurs. b. 20. Fri. c. 21. Sat. D 22. Sun. e. 23. Mon. f. 24. Tues. g. 25. Wed. a. 26. Thurs. b. 27. Fri. c. 28. Sat. D 29. Sun. e. 30. Mon. f. 31. Tues.	e. 1. Mon. f. 2. Tues. g. 3. Wed. a. 4. Thurs. b. 5. Fri. c. 6. Sat. D 7. Sun. e. 8. Mon. f. 9. Tues. g. 10. Wed. a. 11. Thurs. b. 12. Fri. c. 13. Sat. D 14. Sun. e. 15. Mon. f. 16. Tues. g. 17. Wed. a. 18. Thurs. b. 19. Fri. c. 20. Sat. D 21. Sun. e. 22. Mon. f. 23. Tues. g. 24. Wed. a. 25. Thurs. b. 26. Fri. c. 27. Sat. D 28. Sun. e. 29. Mon. f. 30. Tues.	f. 1. Tues. g. 2. Wed. a. 3. Thurs. b. 4. Fri. c. 5. Sat. D 6. Sun. e. 7. Mon. f. 8. Tues. g. 9. Wed. a. 10. Thurs. b. 11. Fri. c. 12. Sat. D 13. Sun. e. 14. Mon. f. 15. Tues. g. 16. Wed. a. 17. Thurs. b. 18. Fri. c. 19. Sat. D 20. Sun. e. 21. Mon. f. 22. Tues. g. 23. Wed. a. 24. Thurs. b. 25. Fri. c. 26. Sat. D 27. Sun. e. 28. Mon. f. 29. Tues. g. 30. Wed. a. 31. Thurs.	g. 1. Wed. a. 2. Thurs. b. 3. Fri. c. 4. Sat. D 5. Sun. e. 6. Mon. f. 7. Tues. g. 8. Wed. a. 9. Thurs. b. 10. Fri. c. 11. Sat. D 12. Sun. e. 13. Mon. f. 14. Tues. g. 15. Wed. a. 16. Thurs. b. 17. Fri. c. 18. Sat. D 19. Sun. e. 20. Mon. f. 21. Tues. g. 22. Wed. a. 23. Thurs. b. 24. Fri. c. 25. Sat. D 26. Sun. e. 27. Mon. f. 28. Tues. g. 29. Wed. a. 30. Thurs. b. 31. Fri.

A Calendar for any Year

(Julian or Gregorian),

commencing on the 1st of January with

Friday.

Dominical Letter C, in a common year.

January, 31 days. October, 31 days.	May, 31 days.	August, 31 days.	February, 28 days. March, 31 days. November, 30 days.	June, 30 days.	September, 30 days. December, 31 days.	April, 30 days. July, 31 days.
a. 1. Fri. b. 2. Sat. C 3. Sun. d. 4. Mon. e. 5. Tues. f. 6. Wed. g. 7. Thurs. a. 8. Fri. b. 9. Sat. C 10. Sun. d. 11. Mon. e. 12. Tues. f. 13. Wed. g. 14. Thurs. a. 15. Fri. b. 16. Sat. C 17. Sun. d. 18. Mon. e. 19. Tues. f. 20. Wed. g. 21. Thurs. a. 22. Fri. b. 23. Sat. C 24. Sun. d. 25. Mon. e. 26. Tues. f. 27. Wed. g. 28. Thurs. a. 29. Fri. b. 30. Sat. C 31. Sun.	b. 1. Sat. C 2. Sun. d. 3. Mon. e. 4. Tues. f. 5. Wed. g. 6. Thurs. a. 7. Fri. b. 8. Sat. C 9. Sun. d. 10. Mon. e. 11. Tues. f. 12. Wed. g. 13. Thurs. a. 14. Fri. b. 15. Sat. C 16. Sun. d. 17. Mon. e. 18. Tues. f. 19. Wed. g. 20. Thurs. a. 21. Fri. b. 22. Sat. C 23. Sun. d. 24. Mon. e. 25. Tues. f. 26. Wed. g. 27. Thurs. a. 28. Fri. b. 29. Sat. C 30. Sun. d. 31. Mon.	C 1. Sun. d. 2. Mon. e. 3. Tues. f. 4. Wed. g. 5. Thurs. a. 6. Fri. b. 7. Sat. C 8. Sun. d. 9. Mon. e. 10. Tues. f. 11. Wed. g. 12. Thurs. a. 13. Fri. b. 14. Sat. C 15. Sun. d. 16. Mon. e. 17. Tues. f. 18. Wed. g. 19. Thurs. a. 20. Fri. b. 21. Sat. C 22. Sun. d. 23. Mon. e. 24. Tues. f. 25. Wed. g. 26. Thurs. a. 27. Fri. b. 28. Sat. C 29. Sun. d. 30. Mon. e. 31. Tues.	d. 1. Mon. e. 2. Tues. f. 3. Wed. g. 4. Thurs. a. 5. Fri. b. 6. Sat. C 7. Sun. d. 8. Mon. e. 9. Tues. f. 10. Wed. g. 11. Thurs. a. 12. Fri. b. 13. Sat. C 14. Sun. d. 15. Mon. e. 16. Tues. f. 17. Wed. g. 18. Thurs. a. 19. Fri. b. 20. Sat. C 21. Sun. d. 22. Mon. e. 23. Tues. f. 24. Wed. g. 25. Thurs. a. 26. Fri. b. 27. Sat. C 28. Sun. d. 29. Mon. e. 30. Tues. f. 31. Wed.	e. 1. Tues. f. 2. Wed. g. 3. Thurs. a. 4. Fri. b. 5. Sat. C 6. Sun. d. 7. Mon. e. 8. Tues. f. 9. Wed. g. 10. Thurs. a. 11. Fri. b. 12. Sat. C 13. Sun. d. 14. Mon. e. 15. Tues. f. 16. Wed. g. 17. Thurs. a. 18. Fri. b. 19. Sat. C 20. Sun. d. 21. Mon. e. 22. Tues. f. 23. Wed. g. 24. Thurs. a. 25. Fri. b. 26. Sat. C 27. Sun. d. 28. Mon. e. 29. Tues. f. 30. Wed.	f. 1. Wed. g. 2. Thurs. a. 3. Fri. b. 4. Sat. C 5. Sun. d. 6. Mon. e. 7. Tues. f. 8. Wed. g. 9. Thurs. a. 10. Fri. b. 11. Sat. C 12. Sun. d. 13. Mon. e. 14. Tues. f. 15. Wed. g. 16. Thurs. a. 17. Fri. b. 18. Sat. C 19. Sun. d. 20. Mon. e. 21. Tues. f. 22. Wed. g. 23. Thurs. a. 24. Fri. b. 25. Sat. C 26. Sun. d. 27. Mon. e. 28. Tues. f. 29. Wed. g. 30. Thurs. a. 31. Fri.	g. 1. Thurs. a. 2. Fri. b. 3. Sat. C 4. Sun. d. 5. Mon. e. 6. Tues. f. 7. Wed. g. 8. Thurs. a. 9. Fri. b. 10. Sat. C 11. Sun. d. 12. Mon. e. 13. Tues. f. 14. Wed. g. 15. Thurs. a. 16. Fri. b. 17. Sat. C 18. Sun. d. 19. Mon. e. 20. Tues. f. 21. Wed. g. 22. Thurs. a. 23. Fri. b. 24. Sat. C 25. Sun. d. 26. Mon. e. 27. Tues. f. 28. Wed. g. 29. Thurs. a. 30. Fri. b. 31. Sat.

A Calendar for any Year (Julian or Gregorian),

commencing on the 1st of January with

Saturday

Dominical Letter B, in a common year.

January, 31 days. October, 31 days.	May, 31 days.	August, 31 days.	February, 28 days, March, 31 days, November, 30 days.	June, 30 days.	September, 30 days, December, 31 days.	April, 30 days, July, 31 days.
a. 1. Sat. B 2. Sun. c. 3. Mon. d. 4. Tues. e. 5. Wed. f. 6. Thurs. g. 7. Fri. a. 8. Sat. B 9. Sun. c. 10. Mon. d. 11. Tues. e. 12. Wed. f. 13. Thurs. g. 14. Fri. a. 15. Sat. B 16. Sun. c. 17. Mon. d. 18. Tues. e. 19. Wed. f. 20. Thurs. g. 21. Fri. a. 22. Sat. B 23. Sun. c. 24. Mon. d. 25. Tues. e. 26. Wed. f. 27. Thurs. g. 28. Fri. a. 29. Sat. B 30. Sun. c. 31. Mon.	B 1. Sun. c. 2. Mon. d. 3. Tues. e. 4. Wed. f. 5. Thurs. g. 6. Fri. a. 7. Sat. B 8. Sun. c. 9. Mon. d. 10. Tues. e. 11. Wed. f. 12. Thurs. g. 13. Fri. a. 14. Sat. B 15. Sun. c. 16. Mon. d. 17. Tues. e. 18. Wed. f. 19. Thurs. g. 20. Fri. a. 21. Sat. B 22. Sun. c. 23. Mon. d. 24. Tues. e. 25. Wed. f. 26. Thurs. g. 27. Fri. a. 28. Sat. B 29. Sun. c. 30. Mon. d. 31. Tues.	c. 1. Mon. d. 2. Tues. e. 3. Wed. f. 4. Thurs. g. 5. Fri. a. 6. Sat. B 7. Sun. c. 8. Mon. d. 9. Tues. e. 10. Wed. f. 11. Thurs. g. 12. Fri. a. 13. Sat. B 14. Sun. c. 15. Mon. d. 16. Tues. e. 17. Wed. f. 18. Thurs. g. 19. Fri. a. 20. Sat. B 21. Sun. c. 22. Mon. d. 23. Tues. e. 24. Wed. f. 25. Thurs. g. 26. Fri. a. 27. Sat. B 28. Sun. c. 29. Mon. d. 30. Tues. e. 31. Wed.	d. 1. Tues. e. 2. Wed. f. 3. Thurs. g. 4. Fri. a. 5. Sat. B 6. Sun. c. 7. Mon. d. 8. Tues. e. 9. Wed. f. 10. Thurs. g. 11. Fri. a. 12. Sat. B 13. Sun. c. 14. Mon. d. 15. Tues. e. 16. Wed. f. 17. Thurs. g. 18. Fri. a. 19. Sat. B 20. Sun. c. 21. Mon. d. 22. Tues. e. 23. Wed. f. 24. Thurs. g. 25. Fri. a. 26. Sat. B 27. Sun. c. 28. Mon. d. 29. Tues. e. 30. Wed. f. 31. Thurs.	e. 1. Wed. f. 2. Thurs. g. 3. Fri. a. 4. Sat. B 5. Sun. c. 6. Mon. d. 7. Tues. e. 8. Wed. f. 9. Thurs. g. 10. Fri. a. 11. Sat. B 12. Sun. c. 13. Mon. d. 14. Tues. e. 15. Wed. f. 16. Thurs. g. 17. Fri. a. 18. Sat. B 19. Sun. c. 20. Mon. d. 21. Tues. e. 22. Wed. f. 23. Thurs. g. 24. Fri. a. 25. Sat. B 26. Sun. c. 27. Mon. d. 28. Tues. e. 29. Wed. f. 30. Thurs.	f. 1. Thurs. g. 2. Fri. a. 3. Sat. B 4. Sun. c. 5. Mon. d. 6. Tues. e. 7. Wed. f. 8. Thurs. g. 9. Fri. a. 10. Sat. B 11. Sun. c. 12. Mon. d. 13. Tues. e. 14. Wed. f. 15. Thurs. g. 16. Fri. a. 17. Sat. B 18. Sun. c. 19. Mon. d. 20. Tues. e. 21. Wed. f. 22. Thurs. g. 23. Fri. a. 24. Sat. B 25. Sun. c. 26. Mon. d. 27. Tues. e. 28. Wed. f. 29. Thurs. g. 30. Fri. a. 31. Sat.	g. 1. Fri. a. 2. Sat. B 3. Sun. c. 4. Mon. d. 5. Tues. e. 6. Wed. f. 7. Thurs. g. 8. Fri. a. 9. Sat. B 10. Sun. c. 11. Mon. d. 12. Tues. e. 13. Wed. f. 14. Thurs. g. 15. Fri. a. 16. Sat. B 17. Sun. c. 18. Mon. d. 19. Tues. e. 20. Wed. f. 21. Thurs. g. 22. Fri. a. 23. Sat. B 24. Sun. c. 25. Mon. d. 26. Tues. e. 27. Wed. f. 28. Thurs. g. 29. Fri. a. 30. Sat. B 31. Sun.

A Calendar for any Year

(Julian or Gregorian),

commencing on the 1st of January with

Sunday.

Dominical Letters A G, in a Leap-year.

January, 31 days.	April, 30 days. July, 31 days.	May, 31 days.	August, 31 days.	February, 29 days.	March, 31 days. November, 30 days.	June, 30 days.	September, 30 days. December, 31 days.	October, 31 days.
A 1. Sun. b. 2. Mon. c. 3. Tues. d. 4. Wed. e. 5. Thur. f. 6. Fri. g. 7. Sat. A 8. Sun. b. 9. Mon. c. 10. Tues. d. 11. Wed. e. 12. Thur. f. 13. Fri. g. 14. Sat. A 15. Sun. b. 16. Mon. c. 17. Tues. d. 18. Wed. e. 19. Thur. f. 20. Fri. g. 21. Sat. A 22. Sun. b. 23. Mon. c. 24. Tues. d. 25. Wed. e. 26. Thur. f. 27. Fri. g. 28. Sat. A 29. Sun. b. 30. Mon. c. 31. Tues.	G 1. Sun. a. 2. Mon. b. 3. Tues. c. 4. Wed. d. 5. Thur. e. 6. Fri. f. 7. Sat. G 8. Sun. a. 9. Mon. b. 10. Tues. c. 11. Wed. d. 12. Thur. e. 13. Fri. f. 14. Sat. G 15. Sun. a. 16. Mon. b. 17. Tues. c. 18. Wed. d. 19. Thur. e. 20. Fri. f. 21. Sat. G 22. Sun. a. 23. Mon. b. 24. Tues. c. 25. Wed. d. 26. Thur. e. 27. Fri. f. 28. Sat. G 29. Sun. a. 30. Mon. b. 31. Tues.	b. 1. Tues. c. 2. Wed. d. 3. Thur. e. 4. Fri. f. 5. Sat. G 6. Sun. a. 7. Mon. b. 8. Tues. c. 9. Wed. d. 10. Thur. e. 11. Fri. f. 12. Sat. G 13. Sun. a. 14. Mon. b. 15. Tues. c. 16. Wed. d. 17. Thur. e. 18. Fri. f. 19. Sat. G 20. Sun. a. 21. Mon. b. 22. Tues. c. 23. Wed. d. 24. Thur. e. 25. Fri. f. 26. Sat. G 27. Sun. a. 28. Mon. b. 29. Tues. c. 30. Wed. d. 31. Thur.	c. 1. Wed. d. 2. Thur. e. 3. Fri. f. 4. Sat. G 5. Sun. a. 6. Mon. b. 7. Tues. c. 8. Wed. d. 9. Thur. e. 10. Fri. f. 11. Sat. G 12. Sun. a. 13. Mon. b. 14. Tues. c. 15. Wed. d. 16. Thur. e. 17. Fri. f. 18. Sat. G 19. Sun. a. 20. Mon. b. 21. Tues. c. 22. Wed. d. 23. Thur. e. 24. Fri. f. 25. Sat. G 26. Sun. a. 27. Mon. b. 28. Tues. c. 29. Wed. d. 30. Thur. e. 31. Fri.	d. 1. Wed. e. 2. Thur. f. 3. Fri. g. 4. Sat. A 5. Sun. b. 6. Mon. c. 7. Tues. d. 8. Wed. e. 9. Thur. f. 10. Fri. g. 11. Sat. A 12. Sun. b. 13. Mon. c. 14. Tues. d. 15. Wed. e. 16. Thur. f. 17. Fri. g. 18. Sat. A 19. Sun. b. 20. Mon. c. 21. Tues. d. 22. Wed. e. 23. Thur. f. 24. Fri. g. 25. Sat. G 26. Sun. a. 27. Mon. b. 28. Tues. c. 29. Wed.	d. 1. Thur. e. 2. Fri. f. 3. Sat. G 4. Sun. a. 5. Mon. b. 6. Tues. c. 7. Wed. d. 8. Thur. e. 9. Fri. f. 10. Sat. G 11. Sun. a. 12. Mon. b. 13. Tues. c. 14. Wed. d. 15. Thur. e. 16. Fri. f. 17. Sat. G 18. Sun. a. 19. Mon. b. 20. Tues. c. 21. Wed. d. 22. Thur. e. 23. Fri. f. 24. Sat. G 25. Sun. a. 26. Mon. b. 27. Tues. c. 28. Wed. d. 29. Thur. e. 30. Fri. f. 31. Sat.	e. 1. Fri. f. 2. Sat. G 3. Sun. a. 4. Mon. b. 5. Tues. c. 6. Wed. d. 7. Thur. e. 8. Fri. f. 9. Sat. G 10. Sun. a. 11. Mon. b. 12. Tues. c. 13. Wed. d. 14. Thur. e. 15. Fri. f. 16. Sat. G 17. Sun. a. 18. Mon. b. 19. Tues. c. 20. Wed. d. 21. Thur. e. 22. Fri. f. 23. Sat. G 24. Sun. a. 25. Mon. b. 26. Tues. c. 27. Wed. d. 28. Thur. e. 29. Fri. f. 30. Sat.	f. 1. Sat. a. 2. Sun. b. 3. Mon. c. 4. Tues. d. 5. Wed. e. 6. Thur. f. 7. Fri. G 8. Sun. a. 9. Mon. b. 10. Tues. c. 11. Wed. d. 12. Thur. e. 13. Fri. f. 14. Sat. G 15. Sun. a. 16. Mon. b. 17. Tues. c. 18. Wed. d. 19. Thur. e. 20. Fri. f. 21. Sat. G 22. Sun. a. 23. Mon. b. 24. Tues. c. 25. Wed. d. 26. Thur. e. 27. Fri. f. 28. Sat. G 29. Sun. a. 30. Mon. b. 31. Tues.	a. 1. Mon. b. 2. Tues. c. 3. Wed. d. 4. Thur. e. 5. Fri. f. 6. Sat. G 7. Sun. a. 8. Mon. b. 9. Tues. c. 10. Wed. d. 11. Thur. e. 12. Fri. f. 13. Sat. G 14. Sun. a. 15. Mon. b. 16. Tues. c. 17. Wed. d. 18. Thur. e. 19. Fri. f. 20. Sat. G 21. Sun. a. 22. Mon. b. 23. Tues. c. 24. Wed. d. 25. Thur. e. 26. Fri. f. 27. Sat. G 28. Sun. a. 29. Mon. b. 30. Tues. c. 31. Wed.

A Calendar for any Year (Julian or Gregorian),

*commencing on the 1st of January with
Monday.*

Dominical Letters G F, in a Leap year.

January, 31 days.	April, 30 days. July, 31 days.	May, 31 days.	August, 31 days.	February, 29 days.	March, 31 days. November, 30 days.	June, 30 days.	September, 30 days. December, 31 days.	October, 31 days.
a. 1. Mon. b. 2. Tues. c. 3. Wed. d. 4. Thur. e. 5. Fri. f. 6. Sat. G 7. Sun. a. 8. Mon. b. 9. Tues. c. 10. Wed. d. 11. Thur. e. 12. Fri. f. 13. Sat. G 14. Sun. a. 15. Mon. b. 16. Tues. c. 17. Wed. d. 18. Thur. e. 19. Fri. f. 20. Sat. G 21. Sun. a. 22. Mon. b. 23. Tues. c. 24. Wed. d. 25. Thur. e. 26. Fri. f. 27. Sat. G 28. Sun. a. 29. Mon. b. 30. Tues. c. 31. Wed.	g. 1. Mon. a. 2. Tues. b. 3. Wed. c. 4. Thur. d. 5. Fri. e. 6. Sat. F 7. Sun. g. 8. Mon. a. 9. Tues. b. 10. Wed. c. 11. Thur. d. 12. Fri. e. 13. Sat. F 14. Sun. g. 15. Mon. a. 16. Tues. b. 17. Wed. c. 18. Thur. d. 19. Fri. e. 20. Sat. F 21. Sun. g. 22. Mon. a. 23. Tues. b. 24. Wed. c. 25. Thur. d. 26. Fri. e. 27. Sat. F 28. Sun. g. 29. Mon. a. 30. Tues. b. 31. Wed.	b. 1. Wed. c. 2. Thur. d. 3. Fri. e. 4. Sat. f. 5. Sun. g. 6. Mon. a. 7. Tues. b. 8. Wed. c. 9. Thur. d. 10. Fri. e. 11. Sat. F 12. Sun. g. 13. Mon. a. 14. Tues. b. 15. Wed. c. 16. Thur. d. 17. Fri. e. 18. Sat. F 19. Sun. g. 20. Mon. a. 21. Tues. b. 22. Wed. c. 23. Thur. d. 24. Fri. e. 25. Sat. F 26. Sun. g. 27. Mon. a. 28. Tues. b. 29. Wed. c. 30. Thur. d. 31. Fri.	c. 1. Thur. d. 2. Fri. e. 3. Sat. f. 4. Sun. g. 5. Mon. a. 6. Tues. b. 7. Wed. c. 8. Thur. d. 9. Fri. e. 10. Sat. F 11. Sun. g. 12. Mon. a. 13. Tues. b. 14. Wed. c. 15. Thur. d. 16. Fri. e. 17. Sat. F 18. Sun. g. 19. Mon. a. 20. Tues. b. 21. Wed. c. 22. Thur. d. 23. Fri. e. 24. Sat. F 25. Sun. g. 26. Mon. a. 27. Tues. b. 28. Wed. c. 29. Thur. d. 30. Fri. e. 31. Sat.	d. 1. Thur. e. 2. Fri. f. 3. Sat. G 4. Sun. a. 5. Mon. b. 6. Tues. c. 7. Wed. d. 8. Thur. e. 9. Fri. f. 10. Sat. G 11. Sun. a. 12. Mon. b. 13. Tues. c. 14. Wed. d. 15. Thur. e. 16. Fri. f. 17. Sat. G 18. Sun. a. 19. Mon. b. 20. Tues. c. 21. Wed. d. 22. Thur. e. 23. Fri. f. 24. Sat. F 25. Sun. g. 26. Mon. b. 27. Tues. c. 28. Wed. d. 29. Thur. e. 30. Sat. F 31. Sun.	d. 1. Fri. e. 2. Sat. F 3. Sun. g. 4. Mon. a. 5. Tues. b. 6. Wed. c. 7. Thur. d. 8. Fri. e. 9. Sat. F 10. Sun. g. 11. Mon. a. 12. Tues. b. 13. Wed. c. 14. Thur. d. 15. Fri. e. 16. Sat. F 17. Sun. g. 18. Mon. a. 19. Tues. b. 20. Wed. c. 21. Thur. d. 22. Fri. e. 23. Sat. F 24. Sun. g. 25. Mon. a. 26. Tues. b. 27. Wed. c. 28. Thur. d. 29. Fri. e. 30. Sat. F 31. Sun.	e. 1. Sat. F 2. Sun. g. 3. Mon. a. 4. Tues. b. 5. Wed. c. 6. Thur. d. 7. Fri. e. 8. Sat. F 9. Sun. g. 10. Mon. a. 11. Tues. b. 12. Wed. c. 13. Thur. d. 14. Fri. e. 15. Sat. F 16. Sun. g. 17. Mon. a. 18. Tues. b. 19. Wed. c. 20. Thur. d. 21. Fri. e. 22. Sat. F 23. Sun. g. 24. Mon. a. 25. Tues. b. 26. Wed. c. 27. Thur. d. 28. Fri. e. 29. Sat. F 30. Sun.	F 1. Sun. g. 2. Mon. a. 3. Tues. b. 4. Wed. c. 5. Thur. d. 6. Fri. e. 7. Sat. F 8. Sun. g. 9. Mon. a. 10. Tues. b. 11. Wed. c. 12. Thur. d. 13. Fri. e. 14. Sat. F 15. Sun. g. 16. Mon. a. 17. Tues. b. 18. Wed. c. 19. Thur. d. 20. Fri. e. 21. Sat. F 22. Sun. g. 23. Mon. a. 24. Tues. b. 25. Wed. c. 26. Thur. d. 27. Fri. e. 28. Sat. F 29. Sun. g. 30. Mon. a. 31. Tues.	a. 1. Tues. b. 2. Wed. c. 3. Thur. d. 4. Fri. e. 5. Sat. F 6. Sun. g. 7. Mon. a. 8. Tues. b. 9. Wed. c. 10. Thur. d. 11. Fri. e. 12. Sat. F 13. Sun. g. 14. Mon. a. 15. Tues. b. 16. Wed. c. 17. Thur. d. 18. Fri. e. 19. Sat. F 20. Sun. g. 21. Mon. a. 22. Tues. b. 23. Wed. c. 24. Thur. d. 25. Fri. e. 26. Sat. F 27. Sun. g. 28. Mon. a. 29. Tues. b. 30. Wed. c. 31. Thur.

A Calendar for any Year (Julian or Gregorian),

commencing on the 1st of January with

Tuesday.

Dominical Letters F E, in a Leap-year.

January, 31 days.	April, 30 days. July, 31 days.	May, 31 days.	August, 31 days.	February, 29 days.	March, 31 days. November, 30 days.	June, 30 days.	September, 30 days. December, 31 days.	October, 31 days.
a. 1. Tues. b. 2. Wed. c. 3. Thur. d. 4. Fri. e. 5. Sat. F 6. Sun. g. 7. Mon. a. 8. Tues. b. 9. Wed. c. 10. Thur. d. 11. Fri. e. 12. Sat. F 13. Sun. g. 14. Mon. a. 15. Tues. b. 16. Wed. c. 17. Thur. d. 18. Fri. e. 19. Sat. F 20. Sun. g. 21. Mon. a. 22. Tues. b. 23. Wed. c. 24. Thur. d. 25. Fri. e. 26. Sat. F 27. Sun. g. 28. Mon. a. 29. Tues. b. 30. Wed. c. 31. Thur.	g. 1. Tues. a. 2. Wed. b. 3. Thur. c. 4. Fri. d. 5. Sat. E 6. Sun. f. 7. Mon. g. 8. Tues. a. 9. Wed. b. 10. Thur. c. 11. Fri. d. 12. Sat. E 13. Sun. f. 14. Mon. g. 15. Tues. a. 16. Wed. b. 17. Thur. c. 18. Fri. d. 19. Sat. E 20. Sun. f. 21. Mon. g. 22. Tues. a. 23. Wed. b. 24. Thur. c. 25. Fri. d. 26. Sat. E 27. Sun. f. 28. Mon. g. 29. Tues. a. 30. Wed. b. 31. Thur.	b. 1. Thur. c. 2. Fri. d. 3. Sat. E 4. Sun. f. 5. Mon. g. 6. Tues. a. 7. Wed. b. 8. Thur. c. 9. Fri. d. 10. Sat. E 11. Sun. f. 12. Mon. g. 13. Tues. a. 14. Wed. b. 15. Thur. c. 16. Fri. d. 17. Sat. E 18. Sun. f. 19. Mon. g. 20. Tues. a. 21. Wed. b. 22. Thur. c. 23. Fri. d. 24. Sat. E 25. Sun. f. 26. Mon. g. 27. Tues. a. 28. Wed. b. 29. Thur. c. 30. Fri. d. 31. Sat.	c. 1. Fri. d. 2. Sat. E 3. Sun. f. 4. Mon. g. 5. Tues. a. 6. Wed. b. 7. Thur. c. 8. Fri. d. 9. Sat. E 10. Sun. f. 11. Mon. g. 12. Tues. a. 13. Wed. b. 14. Thur. c. 15. Fri. d. 16. Sat. E 17. Sun. f. 18. Mon. g. 19. Tues. a. 20. Wed. b. 21. Thur. c. 22. Fri. d. 23. Sat. E 24. Sun. f. 25. Mon. g. 26. Tues. a. 27. Wed. b. 28. Thur. c. 29. Fri. d. 30. Sat. E 31. Sun.	d. 1. Fri. e. 2. Sat. F 3. Sun. g. 4. Mon. a. 5. Tues. b. 6. Wed. c. 7. Thur. d. 8. Fri. e. 9. Sat. F 10. Sun. g. 11. Mon. a. 12. Tues. b. 13. Wed. c. 14. Thur. d. 15. Fri. e. 16. Sat. F 17. Sun. g. 18. Mon. a. 19. Tues. b. 20. Wed. c. 21. Thur. d. 22. Fri. e. 23. Sat. F 24. Sun. g. 25. Mon. a. 26. Tues. b. 27. Thur. c. 28. Fri. d. 29. Sat. E 30. Sun. f. 31. Mon.	d. 1. Sat. E 2. Sun. f. 3. Mon. g. 4. Tues. a. 5. Wed. b. 6. Thur. c. 7. Fri. d. 8. Sat. E 9. Sun. f. 10. Mon. g. 11. Tues. a. 12. Wed. b. 13. Thur. c. 14. Fri. d. 15. Sat. E 16. Sun. f. 17. Mon. g. 18. Tues. a. 19. Wed. b. 20. Thur. c. 21. Fri. d. 22. Sat. E 23. Sun. f. 24. Mon. g. 25. Tues. a. 26. Wed. b. 27. Thur. c. 28. Fri. d. 29. Sat. E 30. Sun. f. 31. Mon.	E 1. Sun. f. 2. Mon. g. 3. Tues. a. 4. Wed. b. 5. Thur. c. 6. Fri. d. 7. Sat. E 8. Sun. f. 9. Mon. g. 10. Tues. a. 11. Wed. b. 12. Thur. c. 13. Fri. d. 14. Sat. E 15. Sun. f. 16. Mon. g. 17. Tues. a. 18. Wed. b. 19. Thur. c. 20. Fri. d. 21. Sat. E 22. Sun. f. 23. Mon. g. 24. Tues. a. 25. Wed. b. 26. Thur. c. 27. Fri. d. 28. Sat. E 29. Sun. f. 30. Mon. a. 31. Wed.	f. 1. Mon. g. 2. Tues. a. 3. Wed. b. 4. Thur. c. 5. Fri. d. 6. Sat. E 7. Sun. f. 8. Mon. g. 9. Tues. a. 10. Wed. b. 11. Thur. c. 12. Fri. d. 13. Sat. E 14. Sun. f. 15. Mon. g. 16. Tues. a. 17. Wed. b. 18. Thur. c. 19. Fri. d. 20. Sat. E 21. Sun. f. 22. Mon. g. 23. Tues. a. 24. Wed. b. 25. Thur. c. 26. Fri. d. 27. Sat. E 28. Sun. f. 29. Mon. g. 30. Tues. a. 31. Wed.	a. 1. Wed. b. 2. Thur. c. 3. Fri. d. 4. Sat. E 5. Sun. f. 6. Mon. g. 7. Tues. a. 8. Wed. b. 9. Thur. c. 10. Fri. d. 11. Sat. E 12. Sun. f. 13. Mon. g. 14. Tues. a. 15. Wed. b. 16. Thur. c. 17. Fri. d. 18. Sat. E 19. Sun. f. 20. Mon. g. 21. Tues. a. 22. Wed. b. 23. Thur. c. 24. Fri. d. 25. Sat. E 26. Sun. f. 27. Mon. g. 28. Tues. a. 29. Wed. b. 30. Thur. c. 31. Fri.

A Calendar for any Year

(Julian or Gregorian),

commencing on the 1st of January with

Wednesday.

Dominical Letters E D, in a Leap-year.

January, 31 days.	April, 30 days. July, 31 days.	May, 31 days.	August, 31 days.	February, 29 days.	March, 31 days. November, 30 days.	June, 30 days.	September, 30 days. December, 31 days.	October, 31 days.
a. 1. Wed. b. 2. Thur. c. 3. Fri. d. 4. Sat. E 5. Sun. f. 6. Mon. g. 7. Tues. a. 8. Wed. b. 9. Thur. c. 10. Fri. d. 11. Sat. E 12. Sun. f. 13. Mon. g. 14. Tues. a. 15. Wed. b. 16. Thur. c. 17. Fri. d. 18. Sat. E 19. Sun. f. 20. Mon. g. 21. Tues. a. 22. Wed. b. 23. Thur. c. 24. Fri. d. 25. Sat. E 26. Sun. f. 27. Mon. g. 28. Tues. a. 29. Wed. b. 30. Thur. c. 31. Fri.	g. 1. Wed. a. 2. Thur. b. 3. Fri. c. 4. Sat. D 5. Sun. e. 6. Mon. f. 7. Tues. g. 8. Wed. a. 9. Thur. b. 10. Fri. c. 11. Sat. D 12. Sun. e. 13. Mon. f. 14. Tues. g. 15. Wed. a. 16. Thur. b. 17. Fri. c. 18. Sat. D 19. Sun. e. 20. Mon. f. 21. Tues. g. 22. Wed. a. 23. Thur. b. 24. Fri. c. 25. Sat. D 26. Sun. e. 27. Mon. f. 28. Tues. g. 29. Wed. a. 30. Thur. b. 31. Fri.	b. 1. Fri. c. 2. Sat. D 3. Sun. e. 4. Mon. f. 5. Tues. g. 6. Wed. a. 7. Thur. b. 8. Fri. c. 9. Sat. D 10. Sun. e. 11. Mon. f. 12. Tues. g. 13. Wed. a. 14. Thur. b. 15. Fri. c. 16. Sat. D 17. Sun. e. 18. Mon. f. 19. Tues. g. 20. Wed. a. 21. Thur. b. 22. Fri. c. 23. Sat. D 24. Sun. e. 25. Mon. f. 26. Tues. g. 27. Wed. a. 28. Thur. b. 29. Fri. c. 30. Sat. D 31. Sun.	c. 1. Sat. D 2. Sun. e. 3. Mon. f. 4. Tues. g. 5. Wed. a. 6. Thur. b. 7. Fri. c. 8. Sat. D 9. Sun. e. 10. Mon. f. 11. Tues. g. 12. Wed. a. 13. Thur. b. 14. Fri. c. 15. Sat. D 16. Sun. e. 17. Mon. f. 18. Tues. g. 19. Wed. a. 20. Thur. b. 21. Fri. c. 22. Sat. D 23. Sun. e. 24. Mon. f. 25. Tues. g. 26. Wed. a. 27. Thur. b. 28. Fri. c. 29. Sat. D 30. Sun. e. 31. Mon.	d. 1. Sat. E 2. Sun. f. 3. Mon. g. 4. Tues. a. 5. Wed. b. 6. Thur. c. 7. Fri. d. 8. Sat. E 9. Sun. f. 10. Mon. g. 11. Tues. a. 12. Wed. b. 13. Thur. c. 14. Fri. d. 15. Sat. E 16. Sun. f. 17. Mon. g. 18. Tues. a. 19. Wed. b. 20. Thur. c. 21. Fri. d. 22. Sat. E 23. Sun. f. 24. Mon. g. 25. Tues. a. 26. Wed. b. 27. Thur. c. 28. Fri. c. 29. Sat.	D 1. Sun. e. 2. Mon. f. 3. Tues. g. 4. Wed. a. 5. Thur. b. 6. Fri. c. 7. Sat. D 8. Sun. e. 9. Mon. f. 10. Tues. g. 11. Wed. a. 12. Thur. b. 13. Fri. c. 14. Sat. D 15. Sun. e. 16. Mon. f. 17. Tues. g. 18. Wed. a. 19. Thur. b. 20. Fri. c. 21. Sat. D 22. Sun. e. 23. Mon. f. 24. Tues. g. 25. Wed. a. 26. Thur. b. 27. Fri. c. 28. Sat. D 29. Sun. e. 30. Mon. f. 31. Tues.	e. 1. Mon. f. 2. Tues. g. 3. Wed. a. 4. Thur. b. 5. Fri. c. 6. Sat. D 7. Sun. e. 8. Mon. f. 9. Tues. g. 10. Wed. a. 11. Thur. b. 12. Fri. c. 13. Sat. D 14. Sun. e. 15. Mon. f. 16. Tues. g. 17. Wed. a. 18. Thur. b. 19. Fri. c. 20. Sat. D 21. Sun. e. 22. Mon. f. 23. Tues. g. 24. Wed. a. 25. Thur. b. 26. Fri. c. 27. Sat. D 28. Sun. e. 29. Mon. f. 30. Tues.	f. 1. Tues. g. 2. Wed. a. 3. Thur. b. 4. Fri. c. 5. Sat. D 6. Sun. e. 7. Mon. f. 8. Tues. g. 9. Wed. a. 10. Thur. b. 11. Fri. c. 12. Sat. D 13. Sun. e. 14. Mon. f. 15. Tues. g. 16. Wed. a. 17. Thur. b. 18. Fri. c. 19. Sat. D 20. Sun. e. 21. Mon. f. 22. Tues. g. 23. Wed. a. 24. Thur. b. 25. Fri. c. 26. Sat. D 27. Sun. e. 28. Mon. f. 29. Tues. g. 30. Wed. a. 31. Thur.	a. 1. Thur. b. 2. Fri. c. 3. Sat. D 4. Sun. e. 5. Mon. f. 6. Tues. g. 7. Wed. a. 8. Thur. b. 9. Fri. c. 10. Sat. D 11. Sun. e. 12. Mon. f. 13. Tues. g. 14. Wed. a. 15. Thur. b. 16. Fri. c. 17. Sat. D 18. Sun. e. 19. Mon. f. 20. Tues. g. 21. Wed. a. 22. Thur. b. 23. Fri. c. 24. Sat. D 25. Sun. e. 26. Mon. f. 27. Tues. g. 28. Wed. a. 29. Thur. b. 30. Fri. c. 31. Sat.

A Calendar for any Year

(Julian or Gregorian),

commencing on the 1st of January with

Thursday.

Dominical Letters D C, in a Leap-year.

January, 31 days.	April, 30 days. July, 31 days.	May, 31 days.	August, 31 days.	February, 29 days.	March, 31 days. November, 30 days.	June, 30 days.	September, 30 days. December, 31 days.	October, 31 days.
a. 1. Thur.	g. 1. Thur.	b. 1. Sat.	C 1. Sun.	D 1. Sun.	d. 1. Mon.	e. 1. Tues.	f. 1. Wed.	a. 1. Fri.
b. 2. Fri.	a. 2. Fri.	C 2. Sun.	d. 2. Mon.	e. 2. Mon.	e. 2. Tues.	f. 2. Wed.	g. 2. Thur.	b. 2. Sat.
c. 3. Sat.	b. 3. Sat.	d. 3. Mon.	e. 3. Tues.	f. 3. Tues.	f. 3. Wed.	g. 3. Thur.	a. 3. Fri.	C 3. Sun.
D 4. Sun.	C 4. Sun.	e. 4. Tues.	f. 4. Wed.	g. 4. Wed.	g. 4. Thur.	a. 4. Fri.	b. 4. Sat.	d. 4. Mon.
e. 5. Mon.	d. 5. Mon.	f. 5. Wed.	g. 5. Thur.	a. 5. Thur.	a. 5. Fri.	b. 5. Sat.	C 5. Sun.	e. 5. Tues.
f. 6. Tues.	e. 6. Tues.	g. 6. Thur.	a. 6. Fri.	b. 6. Fri.	b. 6. Sat.	C 6. Sun.	d. 6. Mon.	f. 6. Wed.
g. 7. Wed.	f. 7. Wed.	a. 7. Fri.	b. 7. Sat.	c. 7. Sat.	C 7. Sun.	d. 7. Mon.	e. 7. Tues.	g. 7. Thur.
a. 8. Thur.	g. 8. Thur.	b. 8. Sat.	C 8. Sun.	D 8. Sun.	d. 8. Mon.	e. 8. Tues.	f. 8. Wed.	a. 8. Fri.
b. 9. Fri.	a. 9. Fri.	C 9. Sun.	d. 9. Mon.	e. 9. Mon.	e. 9. Tues.	f. 9. Wed.	g. 9. Thur.	b. 9. Sat.
c. 10. Sat.	b. 10. Sat.	d. 10. Mon.	e. 10. Tues.	f. 10. Tues.	f. 10. Wed.	g. 10. Thur.	a. 10. Fri.	C 10. Sun.
D 11. Sun.	C 11. Sun.	e. 11. Tues.	f. 11. Wed.	g. 11. Wed.	g. 11. Thur.	a. 11. Fri.	b. 11. Sat.	d. 11. Mon.
e. 12. Mon.	d. 12. Mon.	f. 12. Wed.	g. 12. Thur.	a. 12. Thur.	a. 12. Fri.	b. 12. Sat.	C 12. Sun.	e. 12. Tues.
f. 13. Tues.	e. 13. Tues.	g. 13. Thur.	a. 13. Fri.	b. 13. Fri.	b. 13. Sat.	C 13. Sun.	d. 13. Mon.	f. 13. Wed.
g. 14. Wed.	f. 14. Wed.	a. 14. Fri.	b. 14. Sat.	c. 14. Sat.	C 14. Sun.	d. 14. Mon.	e. 14. Tues.	g. 14. Thur.
a. 15. Thur.	g. 15. Thur.	b. 15. Sat.	C 15. Sun.	D 15. Sun.	d. 15. Mon.	e. 15. Tues.	f. 15. Wed.	a. 15. Fri.
b. 16. Fri.	a. 16. Fri.	C 16. Sun.	d. 16. Mon.	e. 16. Mon.	e. 16. Tues.	f. 16. Wed.	g. 16. Thur.	b. 16. Sat.
c. 17. Sat.	b. 17. Sat.	d. 17. Mon.	e. 17. Tues.	f. 17. Tues.	f. 17. Wed.	g. 17. Thur.	a. 17. Fri.	C 17. Sun.
D 18. Sun.	C 18. Sun.	e. 18. Tues.	f. 18. Wed.	g. 18. Wed.	g. 18. Thur.	a. 18. Fri.	b. 18. Sat.	d. 18. Mon.
e. 19. Mon.	d. 19. Mon.	f. 19. Wed.	g. 19. Thur.	a. 19. Thur.	a. 19. Fri.	b. 19. Sat.	C 19. Sun.	e. 19. Tues.
f. 20. Tues.	e. 20. Tues.	g. 20. Thur.	a. 20. Fri.	b. 20. Fri.	b. 20. Sat.	C 20. Sun.	d. 20. Mon.	f. 20. Wed.
g. 21. Wed.	f. 21. Wed.	a. 21. Fri.	b. 21. Sat.	c. 21. Sat.	C 21. Sun.	d. 21. Mon.	e. 21. Tues.	g. 21. Thur.
a. 22. Thur.	g. 22. Thur.	b. 22. Sat.	C 22. Sun.	D 22. Sun.	d. 22. Mon.	e. 22. Tues.	f. 22. Wed.	a. 22. Fri.
b. 23. Fri.	a. 23. Fri.	C 23. Sun.	d. 23. Mon.	e. 23. Mon.	e. 23. Tues.	f. 23. Wed.	g. 23. Thur.	b. 23. Sat.
c. 24. Sat.	b. 24. Sat.	d. 24. Mon.	e. 24. Tues.	f. 24. Tues.	f. 24. Wed.	g. 24. Thur.	a. 24. Fri.	C 24. Sun.
D 25. Sun.	C 25. Sun.	e. 25. Tues.	f. 25. Wed.	g. 25. Wed.	g. 25. Thur.	a. 25. Fri.	b. 25. Sat.	d. 25. Mon.
e. 26. Mon.	d. 26. Mon.	f. 26. Wed.	g. 26. Thur.	a. 26. Thur.	a. 26. Fri.	b. 26. Sat.	C 26. Sun.	e. 26. Tues.
f. 27. Tues.	e. 27. Tues.	g. 27. Thur.	a. 27. Fri.	b. 27. Fri.	b. 27. Sat.	C 27. Sun.	d. 27. Mon.	f. 27. Wed.
g. 28. Wed.	f. 28. Wed.	a. 28. Fri.	b. 28. Sat.	c. 28. Sat.	C 28. Sun.	d. 28. Mon.	e. 28. Tues.	g. 28. Thur.
a. 29. Thur.	g. 29. Thur.	b. 29. Sat.	C 29. Sun.	D 29. Sun.	d. 29. Mon.	e. 29. Tues.	f. 29. Wed.	a. 29. Fri.
b. 30. Fri.	a. 30. Fri.	C 30. Sun.	d. 30. Mon.	e. 30. Mon.	e. 30. Tues.	f. 30. Wed.	g. 30. Thur.	b. 30. Sat.
c. 31. Sat.	b. 31. Sat.	d. 31. Mon.	e. 31. Tues.	f. 31. Tues.	f. 31. Wed.		a. 31. Fri.	C 31. Sun.

A Calendar for any Year (Julian or Gregorian),

commencing on the 1st of January with

Friday.

Dominical Letters C B, in a Leap-year.

January, 31 days.	April, 30 days. July, 31 days.	May, 31 days.	August, 31 days.	February, 29 days.	March, 31 days. November, 30 days.	June, 30 days.	September, 30 days. December, 31 days.	October, 31 days.
a. 1. Fri. b. 2. Sat. C 3. Sun. d. 4. Mon. e. 5. Tues. f. 6. Wed. g. 7. Thur. a. 8. Fri. b. 9. Sat. C 10. Sun. d. 11. Mon. e. 12. Tues. f. 13. Wed. g. 14. Thur. a. 15. Fri. b. 16. Sat. C 17. Sun. d. 18. Mon. e. 19. Tues. f. 20. Wed. g. 21. Thur. a. 22. Fri. b. 23. Sat. C 24. Sun. d. 25. Mon. e. 26. Tues. f. 27. Wed. g. 28. Thur. a. 29. Fri. b. 30. Sat. C 31. Sun.	g. 1. Fri. a. 2. Sat. B 3. Sun. c. 4. Mon. d. 5. Tues. e. 6. Wed. f. 7. Thur. g. 8. Fri. a. 9. Sat. B 10. Sun. c. 11. Mon. d. 12. Tues. e. 13. Wed. f. 14. Thur. g. 15. Fri. a. 16. Sat. B 17. Sun. c. 18. Mon. d. 19. Tues. e. 20. Wed. f. 21. Thur. g. 22. Fri. a. 23. Sat. B 24. Sun. c. 25. Mon. d. 26. Tues. e. 27. Wed. f. 28. Thur. g. 29. Fri. a. 30. Sat. B 31. Sun.	B 1. Sun. c. 2. Mon. d. 3. Tues. e. 4. Wed. f. 5. Thur. g. 6. Fri. a. 7. Sat. B 8. Sun. c. 9. Mon. d. 10. Tues. e. 11. Wed. f. 12. Thur. g. 13. Fri. a. 14. Sat. B 15. Sun. c. 16. Mon. d. 17. Tues. e. 18. Wed. f. 19. Thur. g. 20. Fri. a. 21. Sat. B 22. Sun. c. 23. Mon. d. 24. Tues. e. 25. Wed. f. 26. Thur. g. 27. Fri. a. 28. Sat. B 29. Sun. c. 30. Mon. d. 31. Tues.	c. 1. Mon. d. 2. Tues. e. 3. Wed. f. 4. Thur. g. 5. Fri. a. 6. Sat. B 7. Sun. c. 8. Mon. d. 9. Tues. e. 10. Wed. f. 11. Thur. g. 12. Fri. a. 13. Sat. B 14. Sun. c. 15. Mon. d. 16. Tues. e. 17. Wed. f. 18. Thur. g. 19. Fri. a. 20. Sat. B 21. Sun. c. 22. Mon. d. 23. Tues. e. 24. Wed. f. 25. Thur. g. 26. Fri. a. 27. Sat. B 28. Sun. c. 29. Mon. d. 30. Tues. e. 31. Wed.	d. 1. Mon. e. 2. Tues. f. 3. Wed. g. 4. Thur. a. 5. Fri. b. 6. Sat. C 7. Sun. d. 8. Mon. e. 9. Tues. f. 10. Wed. g. 11. Thur. a. 12. Fri. b. 13. Sat. C 14. Sun. d. 15. Mon. e. 16. Tues. f. 17. Wed. g. 18. Thur. a. 19. Fri. b. 20. Sat. C 21. Sun. d. 22. Mon. e. 23. Tues. f. 24. Wed. g. 25. Thur. a. 26. Fri. b. 27. Sat. C 28. Sun. d. 29. Mon. e. 30. Tues. f. 31. Thur.	d. 1. Tues. e. 2. Wed. f. 3. Thur. g. 4. Fri. a. 5. Sat. B 6. Sun. c. 7. Mon. d. 8. Tues. e. 9. Wed. f. 10. Thur. g. 11. Fri. a. 12. Sat. B 13. Sun. c. 14. Mon. d. 15. Tues. e. 16. Wed. f. 17. Thur. g. 18. Fri. a. 19. Sat. B 20. Sun. c. 21. Mon. d. 22. Tues. e. 23. Wed. f. 24. Thur. g. 25. Fri. a. 26. Sat. B 27. Sun. c. 28. Mon. d. 29. Tues. e. 30. Wed. f. 31. Thur.	c. 1. Wed. f. 2. Thur. g. 3. Fri. a. 4. Sat. B 5. Sun. c. 6. Mon. d. 7. Tues. e. 8. Wed. f. 9. Thur. g. 10. Fri. a. 11. Sat. B 12. Sun. c. 13. Mon. d. 14. Tues. e. 15. Wed. f. 16. Thur. g. 17. Fri. a. 18. Sat. B 19. Sun. c. 20. Mon. d. 21. Tues. e. 22. Wed. f. 23. Thur. g. 24. Fri. a. 25. Sat. B 26. Sun. c. 27. Mon. d. 28. Tues. e. 29. Wed. f. 30. Thur. a. 31. Sat.	f. 1. Thur. g. 2. Fri. a. 3. Sat. B 4. Sun. c. 5. Mon. d. 6. Tues. e. 7. Wed. f. 8. Thur. g. 9. Fri. a. 10. Sat. B 11. Sun. c. 12. Mon. d. 13. Tues. e. 14. Wed. f. 15. Thur. g. 16. Fri. a. 17. Sat. B 18. Sun. c. 19. Mon. d. 20. Tues. e. 21. Wed. f. 22. Thur. g. 23. Fri. a. 24. Sat. B 25. Sun. c. 26. Mon. d. 27. Tues. e. 28. Wed. f. 29. Thur. g. 30. Fri. a. 31. Sat.	a. 1. Sat. B 2. Sun. c. 3. Mon. d. 4. Tues. e. 5. Wed. f. 6. Thur. g. 7. Fri. a. 8. Sat. B 9. Sun. c. 10. Mon. d. 11. Tues. e. 12. Wed. f. 13. Thur. g. 14. Fri. a. 15. Sat. B 16. Sun. c. 17. Mon. d. 18. Tues. e. 19. Wed. f. 20. Thur. g. 21. Fri. a. 22. Sat. B 23. Sun. c. 24. Mon. d. 25. Tues. e. 26. Wed. f. 27. Thur. g. 28. Fri. a. 29. Sat. B 30. Sun. c. 31. Mon.

A Calendar for any Year

(Julian or Gregorian),

commencing on the 1st of January with

Saturday.

Dominical Letters B A, in a Leap-year.

January, 31 days.	April, 30 days. July, 31 days.	May, 31 days.	August, 31 days.	February, 29 days.	March, 31 days. November, 30 days.	June, 30 days.	September, 30 days. December, 31 days.	October, 31 days.
a. 1. Sat.	g. 1. Sat.	b. 1. Mon.	c. 1. Tues.	d. 1. Tues.	d. 1. Wed.	c. 1. Thur.	f. 1. Fri.	A 1. Sun.
B 2. Sun.	A 2. Sun.	c. 2. Tues.	d. 2. Wed.	e. 2. Wed.	e. 2. Thur.	f. 2. Fri.	g. 2. Sat.	b. 2. Mon.
c. 3. Mon.	b. 3. Mon.	d. 3. Wed.	e. 3. Thur.	f. 3. Thur.	f. 3. Fri.	g. 3. Sat.	A 3. Sun.	c. 3. Tues.
d. 4. Tues.	c. 4. Tues.	e. 4. Thur.	f. 4. Fri.	g. 4. Fri.	g. 4. Sat.	A 4. Sun.	b. 4. Mon.	d. 4. Wed.
e. 5. Wed.	d. 5. Wed.	f. 5. Fri.	g. 5. Sat.	a. 5. Sat.	A 5. Sun.	b. 5. Mon.	c. 5. Tues.	e. 5. Thur.
f. 6. Thur.	e. 6. Thur.	g. 6. Sat.	A 6. Sun.	B 6. Sun.	b. 6. Mon.	c. 6. Tues.	d. 6. Wed.	f. 6. Fri.
g. 7. Fri.	f. 7. Fri.	A 7. Sun.	b. 7. Mon.	c. 7. Mon.	c. 7. Tues.	d. 7. Wed.	e. 7. Thur.	g. 7. Sat.
h. 8. Sat.	g. 8. Sat.	b. 8. Mon.	c. 8. Tues.	d. 8. Tues.	d. 8. Wed.	e. 8. Thur.	f. 8. Fri.	A 8. Sun.
B 9. Sun.	A 9. Sun.	c. 9. Tues.	d. 9. Wed.	e. 9. Wed.	e. 9. Thur.	f. 9. Fri.	g. 9. Sat.	b. 9. Mon.
c. 10. Mon.	b. 10. Mon.	d. 10. Wed.	e. 10. Thur.	f. 10. Thur.	f. 10. Fri.	g. 10. Sat.	A 10. Sun.	c. 10. Tues.
d. 11. Tues.	c. 11. Tues.	e. 11. Thur.	f. 11. Fri.	g. 11. Fri.	g. 11. Sat.	A 11. Sun.	b. 11. Mon.	d. 11. Wed.
e. 12. Wed.	d. 12. Wed.	f. 12. Fri.	g. 12. Sat.	a. 12. Sat.	A 12. Sun.	b. 12. Mon.	c. 12. Tues.	e. 12. Thur.
f. 13. Thur.	e. 13. Thur.	g. 13. Sat.	A 13. Sun.	B 13. Sun.	b. 13. Mon.	c. 13. Tues.	d. 13. Wed.	f. 13. Fri.
g. 14. Fri.	f. 14. Fri.	A 14. Sun.	b. 14. Mon.	c. 14. Mon.	c. 14. Tues.	d. 14. Wed.	e. 14. Thur.	g. 14. Sat.
h. 15. Sat.	g. 15. Sat.	b. 15. Mon.	c. 15. Tues.	d. 15. Tues.	d. 15. Wed.	e. 15. Thur.	f. 15. Fri.	A 15. Sun.
B 16. Sun.	A 16. Sun.	c. 16. Tues.	d. 16. Wed.	e. 16. Wed.	e. 16. Thur.	f. 16. Fri.	g. 16. Sat.	b. 16. Mon.
c. 17. Mon.	b. 17. Mon.	d. 17. Wed.	e. 17. Thur.	f. 17. Thur.	f. 17. Fri.	g. 17. Sat.	A 17. Sun.	c. 17. Tues.
d. 18. Tues.	c. 18. Tues.	e. 18. Thur.	f. 18. Fri.	g. 18. Fri.	g. 18. Sat.	A 18. Sun.	b. 18. Mon.	d. 18. Wed.
e. 19. Wed.	d. 19. Wed.	f. 19. Fri.	g. 19. Sat.	a. 19. Sat.	A 19. Sun.	b. 19. Mon.	c. 19. Tues.	e. 19. Thur.
f. 20. Thur.	e. 20. Thur.	g. 20. Sat.	A 20. Sun.	B 20. Sun.	b. 20. Mon.	c. 20. Tues.	d. 20. Wed.	f. 20. Fri.
g. 21. Fri.	f. 21. Fri.	A 21. Sun.	b. 21. Mon.	c. 21. Mon.	c. 21. Tues.	d. 21. Wed.	e. 21. Thur.	g. 21. Sat.
h. 22. Sat.	g. 22. Sat.	b. 22. Mon.	c. 22. Tues.	d. 22. Tues.	d. 22. Wed.	e. 22. Thur.	f. 22. Fri.	A 22. Sun.
B 23. Sun.	A 23. Sun.	c. 23. Tues.	d. 23. Wed.	e. 23. Wed.	e. 23. Thur.	f. 23. Fri.	g. 23. Sat.	b. 23. Mon.
c. 24. Mon.	b. 24. Mon.	d. 24. Wed.	e. 24. Thur.	f. 24. Thur.	f. 24. Fri.	g. 24. Sat.	A 24. Sun.	c. 24. Tues.
d. 25. Tues.	c. 25. Tues.	e. 25. Thur.	f. 25. Fri.	g. 25. Fri.	g. 25. Sat.	A 25. Sun.	b. 25. Mon.	d. 25. Wed.
e. 26. Wed.	d. 26. Wed.	f. 26. Fri.	g. 26. Sat.	a. 26. Sat.	A 26. Sun.	b. 26. Mon.	c. 26. Tues.	e. 26. Thur.
f. 27. Thur.	e. 27. Thur.	g. 27. Sat.	A 27. Sun.	B 27. Sun.	c. 27. Mon.	c. 27. Tues.	d. 27. Wed.	f. 27. Fri.
g. 28. Fri.	f. 28. Fri.	b. 28. Mon.	c. 28. Tues.	b. 28. Mon.	c. 28. Tues.	d. 28. Wed.	e. 28. Thur.	g. 28. Sat.
h. 29. Sat.	g. 29. Sat.	b. 29. Mon.	c. 29. Tues.	c. 29. Tues.	d. 29. Wed.	e. 29. Thur.	f. 29. Fri.	A 29. Sun.
B 30. Sun.	A 30. Sun.	c. 30. Tues.	d. 30. Wed.	c. 30. Tues.	e. 30. Thur.	f. 30. Fri.	g. 30. Sat.	b. 30. Mon.
c. 31. Mon.	b. 31. Mon.	d. 31. Wed.	e. 31. Thur.	c. 31. Thur.	f. 31. Fri.		A 31. Sun.	c. 31. Tues.



Roman and Church Calendar,

with historical notes,

from the

Black Book of the Exchequer.



AS part of the original library of the Treasury of the Receipt of the Exchequer, we may reckon the volume, termed the "*Black Book*," from the colour of its ancient binding, well known by that name. It contains:—

I. A list of Dominical Letters, extending from the year 1184 to the year 1715.

II. A Calendar or Almanac for the twelve months of the year, in which, at various periods, short notices or memoranda have been introduced, of remarkable occurrences, such as births and deaths of kings, battles, appointments of treasurers, chamberlains, and other officers of the exchequer.

III. Drawings in outline (apparently coeval with the Calendar), *viz.*, the Eagle, the emblem of St. John; the Bull, the emblem of St. Luke; an Angel, the emblem of St. Matthew; and a winged Lion, the emblem of St. Mark; accompanied by verses from the several gospels. "It is possible," says Sir Francis Palgrave, in his account

of the Calendars and Inventories of H. M. Exchequer, "that these representations and verses were used for the "purpose of administering an oath, as upon the gospels." In the cabinet of M. Baudot at Dijon was to be seen, in 1815, a volume, if it can be so called, consisting of four wooden tablets, containing paintings or representations of the Evangelists, together with the initial verses of each gospel, upon which the ancient Dukes of Burgundy took the oath of inauguration. Tablets of the same description are still used for the purpose of administering the oaths in some of the London companies.

IV. Entries of writs, and official memoranda, made from time to time, evidently to serve as precedents.

The precise year when the "Calendar of the Black Book" was begun, cannot be given with certainty. The earliest memorandum in it records the death of King John [A.D. 1216] noted thus, "O. R. J." written in a church text hand, similar to that in use at the time of King John. From the colour of the ink, the character of the handwriting, and other similar circumstances, all the entries appear to be coeval with the events which they commemorate. The Dominical Letter "D," which appears in the margin on each page of the Calendar, serves somewhat as a guide to the year when the Calendar was begun, probably in one of the following years, 1187, 1198, 1209, or 1215, to which the Letter "D" belongs.

The following translations have been made as well from the "memoranda" in the Black Book, as from an Exchequer book of Fifteenths and Tenths, which last book bears date 3 Henry 5.

These memoranda are evidences of the fact that the year beginning on the 25th of March, known as the

Englilh legal year, was written, and not the Julian year.

4 January. This day Ralph Lord Cromwell Knight, one of the Chamberlains of the Exchequer, died A.D. 1455, and 34th year of Henry vj.

28 January. Death of King Henry the viijth A.D. 1546.

31 January. This day, Monday, King Edward the vjth was proclaimed King at Westminster A.D. aforeſaid [1546].

1 February. Coronation of King Edward, the third from the Conqueſt [1326].

16 February. The Aliens had reſtitution of all their poſſeſſions, 35 Edward III.

25 February. Coronation of Edward [II.], ſon of King Edward, A.D. 1307.

“Cum biſextus fuerit, quarta die a cathedrâ Sancti Petri fiat feſtum Sancti Matthiæ Ap: ⁊ F littera bis numeretur.” [Exchequer Book of Fifteenths and Tenths, 3 Henry V. A.D. 1415].

4 March. This day, A.D. 1460, the moſt illuſtrious Prince Edward, Earl of March, ſon and heir of Richard Duke of York, began to reign.

20 March. This day King Henry the IVth died, in the 14th year of his reign.

21 March. This day Henry the Vth, his ſon, began to reign.

22 March. This day, Dominical Letter C, 15 Edward II, Thomas Earl of Lancaſter was beheaded at Pontefract.

3 April. This day, 41 Edward III, was a battle at Navaret, in Spain, between the excellent Prince of Aquitain, eldeſt ſon of the ſame king, and the

Spaniards; and there was taken a great multitude of the grandees of Spain, and slain an infinite number of the people of Spain.

8 April. Death of the most illustrious Prince Edward, King of England, the Fourth, A.D. 1483. *Anno regni xxij.* [Black Book].

9 April. Death of the illustrious King Edward the Fourth, in the 23rd year of his reign, aged 43. And succeeded by his first-born son Edward. [Exchequer Book of Fifteenths and Tenths, 3 Henry V.]

9 April. This day King Henry the Vth was crowned.

14 April. Battle at Chestrefeld between Henry the King, and the Barons, in the year of grace, 1266.

21 April. Death of Henry the vijth *anno regni xxiiij*, aged 53 [succeeded by his son Henry the viijth].

22 April. This day King Edward besieged the Castle of Strivelin.

13 May. This day King Edward, in his 14th year, crossed the sea at Dovor to treat of peace between the Kings of France and Arragon.

14 May. Battle of Lewes, between the King and the Barons, in the year of grace, 1264, and the 48th year of the reign of King Henry III.

17 May. This day King Edward II, in the vijth of his reign, went to foreign parts "*pro milicia Regis Navarræ: et filii Regis Franciæ.*"

21 May. This day, in the 5th year of the reign of Richard II, was a great earthquake at London.

25 May. This day, Dominical Letter D, was the discomfiture of the Flemings near Dunkyrke.

8 June. Death of Edward, the most noble Prince of Wales, A.D. 1376, and in the 50th year of King Edward III.

- 11 June. Marriage of Henry the viijth, in the 1st year of his reign, with Katherine, daughter of the King of Spain.
- 14 June. This day, 4 Richard II. were beheaded at the Tower of London, Simon de Sudbury, Archbishop of Canterbury, Chancellor of England; Brother Robert Hales, Treasurer of England; and many others. Dominical Letter F.
- 19 June. This day, Sunday, A. D. 1334, Edward de Baliol, King of Scotland, did homage, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, to the Lord the King of England, for the land of Scotland.
- 21 June. Death of the most illustrious Prince, Edward III., in the 51st year of his reign over England.
- 23 June. Death of Sir John de Montfort, at Strive-lin.
- 26 June. This day, A. D. 1483, Richard the Third began to reign.
- 28 June. This day, Thomas de Brantyngham received the office of Treasurer, in the 43rd year of Edward, the third after the Conquest.
- 4 July. This day, King Henry the Fourth landed in England.
- 6 July. Cardinals of Perigord and "Vigillen" [? Vezlay] began to treat of peace and deliverance of John, King of France, in the 31st year of Edward III. [A. D. 1357.]
- 10 July. This day, in the 34th year of King Edward [I.], Edward, firstborn son of the said king, first displayed his banner in Scotland.
- 16 July. Coronation of King Richard the Second, A. D. 1377. Dominical letter D.
- 16 July. This same king passed over, first toward Bra-

bant, on Friday, 16 July, in the 12th year of his reign; as is contained in a writ of Great Seal, for the pardon of debts, which is among the "*communia* [*i. e.* the Memoranda of the Exchequer] of the 14th year.

19 July. This day, in the 7th year of King Edward, the third from the Conquest, a battle at Halidonhull between the king and the Scots; and the Scots were overcome at the siege of the town of Berwick.

4 August. On this day was the battle of Evesham, in the 49th year of the reign of King Henry, the day on which Simon de Monfort with his army was put to flight.

12 August. This day King Edward landed from the parts of Arragon, *Anno regni sui xvij.*

15 August. Death of the Lady Philippa, Queen of England, 43 Edward III.

19 August. On which day the Lord Edward the King was crowned, A. D. 1274.

22 August. On this day, A. D. 1485, was slain Richard the Third, in battle, by Henry the vijth, King of England, after having reigned 2 years and 57 days.

22 August. Death of the Lady Isabella, Queen of England, daughter of the King of France, and mother of King Edward the Third, A. D. 1358, and in the year of the same King Edward xxxij.

22 August. *Memorandum*, that on the 22nd of August the famous King Henry the vijth began to reign.

26 August. On this day, in the 20th year of the reign of King Edward, the third from the Conquest, was the battle near Cressy, between the same king, Edward the Third, and Philip de Valoignes, King of France, and there the kings of Bohemia and Mala-

grefs, and other magnates were slain, and an infinite number of people.

- 31 August. This day, in the year of our Lord 1422, the 10th of his reign, and 37th of his age, the famous and invincible king, Henry the Fifth, paying the debt of nature, departed this life, at Boysevyncent, near Paris; whose body was wrapt in balsams and spices, as was fit for so great a king. It is carried to Westminster by his generals and fellow soldiers, and there honourably buried; the bishops and abbats of the realm celebrating the funeral rites, in the midst of kings, among the relics of saints.
- 9 September. On this 9th day was the battle at Brankiston [Flodden Field] in the County of Northumberland, where James, King of the Scots, was slain, with a great multitude of his subjects, by Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, and the nobles and commons of the northern parts, in the fifth year of the reign of King Henry the vijth, his Majesty being in the parts of Picardy.
- 19 September. This day, A.D. 1356, King John of France was taken at "*Peyters*," by Prince Edward, first-born son of Edward the Third, King of England.
- 29 September, 1399, Monday. Renunciation by Richard II. of the Crown; made in the Tower of London, on Monday, the Feast of St. Michael [29 Sept.] [Rolls of Parliament, 1 Henry IV.]
- 30 September, A.D. 1399. The date of King Henry IV. is changed every year, on the Feast of St. Jerome happening on the 30th of September, *viz.* on the morrow of St. Michael; and he died, 20th of March, in the 14th year of his reign. [Red Book of the Exchequer.]

- 30 September [1399], Tuesday. The renunciation of the Crown by Richard II.; acceptance of the same by the Parliament, and deposition of Richard II. read in Westminster Hall, by Henry Duke of Lancaster, on Tuesday, the Feast of St. Jerome, *viz.* on the morrow of St. Michael. [Rolls of Parliament, 1 Henry IV.]
- 1 October. This day Henry the Fourth was received as king at Westminster. [Black Book of the Receipt of the Exchequer.]
- 1 October, Wednesday. The Procurators being admitted to the presence of Richard, *late* king, within the Tower, William Thirnyng, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, for himself, his associates, and co-Procurators, notified the sentence of deposition to the said Richard. [Rolls of Parliament, 1 Henry IV.]
- 2 October. The passage of Henry the vijth, in the 8th year of his reign, from Dovor to Calais, with his royal army, to the parts of France.
- 9 October. This day in the 25th year of the reign of King Edward, the son of King Edward, and his Council came to terms with the Earls of Hereford and March.
- 12 October, Friday. On this 12th day of October, in the 29th year of the reign of Henry the vijth, Prince Edward was born.
- 13 October. Coronation of King Henry the Fourth at Westminster.
- 17 October. This day in the 20th year of the reign of Edward the Third, David, King of the Scots, was taken at Nevelles Crosse, near Durham.
- 18 October. O. R. J. [Death of King John].

- 19 October. This day, 34 Edward III., the Bishop of Rochester, Treasurer of England, died.
- 25 October, [St. Crispin's Day.] This day, A. D. 1415, and 3rd of the reign of Henry the vth, was the battle between the same king and the French at Agyncourt.
- 27 October. This day King Edward, the son of King Henry, was buried, A. D. 1307.
- 27 October. This day Hugh le Despenser, Earl of Winchester, was drawn, hanged, and beheaded, at Bristol, in the 20th year of the reign of King Edward, the son of King Edward.
- 28 October. Coronation of King Henry the Third, son of King John.
- 30 October. Henry the vijth was crowned [1485.]
- 7 November. Death of Sir Roger de Chesturfeld, 41 Edw. III.
- 7 November. This day, 23 Edward I., the keys of the Treasury were committed to N. de Ocham.
- 9 November. Died, of good memory and happy remembrance, Roger de Northwode, Baron of the Exchequer of the Lord the King Edward, in the 13th year of his reign.
- 16 November. Death of King Henry the Third, in the beginning of the 57th year of his coronation, in the year of grace 1272.
- 20 November. On this day the aforefaid King Henry the Third was buried.
- 24 November. This day, in the 20th year of the reign of King Edward, the son of King Edward, Hugh le Despenser was drawn, hanged, and beheaded, at Hereford.
- 28 November. This day, in the 31st year of the reign

of Edward the Third, the Bishop of Rochester took the office of Treasurer.

6 December. This day, A.D. 1421, was born Henry vj., son of the most invincible King Henry V., who, yet lying in his cradle, is provided with the sceptre of the realm ; beginning to reign A. D. 1422, and in the 10th month of his birth.





Roman and Church Calendar.

THE accompanying Roman and Church Calendar has been compiled from the Calendar in the "Black Book," and from one in the "Exchequer Book of Fifteenths and Tenths," written in the third year of Henry the Fifth, and being made for a Leap-year, with the Year-letters G F, the 25th of February appears to have the letter F, according to the rule, by which the *extra* day, and the preceding day in a Leap-year,—*i. e.* the 25th and 24th of February,—were marked with the same letter. As corroborative evidence of the fact that the change of the Dominical letter took place after the 24th of February in a Leap-year, the record of the coronation of Edward the Second, taken from the "Close Roll," 1 Edward II., has been given (*see* p. 29); in which Record the ceremony is stated to have been performed on "Sunday next after the Feast of St. Peter in Cathedrâ [Feb. 22], 1307, Dominical letter F," which would be the 25th of February, (the *bisextum*), in the Julian year 1308.

Roman and Church Calendar and Perpetual Lunar Calendar.

January.

Year-Letters G F. (a Leap-year.)

Golden Numbers of the Lunar Cycle used in Saxon Charters.	Roman Divisions of the Calendar.	Days of the year in a Leap- year.	Golden numbers of the Dionysian Cycle of nineteen years. <i>Old Style</i> , (after 532 A.D.)	Letters of the Days of the Year.	Days of the Week.	Days of the Month.	Saints' days, (Taken from the Calendar, in the "Black Book" of the Exchequer.)
XIX	<i>Kalend. Jan.</i>	1	III	a	Mon.	1	Circumciſio Domini.
	<i>a. d. iv Non. Jan.</i>	2		b	Tues.	2	Oſt. S. Stephani.
VIII	<i>a. d. iij Non. Jan.</i>	3	XI	c	Wed.	3	Oſt. S. Johanniſ.
	<i>Prid. Non. Jan.</i>	4		d	Thurs.	4	Oſt. S. Innocentium Mar.
XVI	<i>Nonæ Jan.</i>	5	XIX	e	Fri.	5	Oſt. S. Thomæ M.; Dep. S. Edwardi R. et conf.
V	<i>a. d. viij Id. Jan.</i>	6	VIII	f	Sat.	6	Epiphania Domini [twelfth day.]
	<i>a. d. viij Id. Jan.</i>	7		g	Sun.	7	[Lucianus P. et M.]
XIII	<i>a. d. vj Id. Jan.</i>	8	XVI	a	Mon.	8	
II	<i>a. d. v Id. Jan.</i>	9	V	b	Tues.	9	
	<i>a. d. v Id. Jan.</i>	10		c	Wed.	10	
X	<i>a. d. iij Id. Jan.</i>	11	XIII	d	Thurs.	11	
XVIII	<i>Prid. Id. Jan.</i>	12	II	e	Fri.	12	
	<i>Id. Jan.</i>	13		f	Sat.	13	Oſt. Epiph. Hilarius Ep. et conf.
VII	<i>a. d. xix Kal. Feb.</i>	14	X	g	Sun.	14	Felix Ep. et Mar.
	<i>a. d. xviij Kal. Feb.</i>	15			Mon.	15	Maſſus Abb.
XV	<i>a. d. xviij Kal. Feb.</i>	16	XVIII	a	Tues.	16	Marcellus Mar.
IV	<i>a. d. xvij Kal. Feb.</i>	17	VII	b	Wed.	17	Sulpitius Ep. et conf.
	<i>a. d. xv Kal. Feb.</i>	18		c	Thurs.	18	Prisca Vir.
XII	<i>a. d. xiv Kal. Feb.</i>	19	XV	d	Fri.	19	Wulfan Ep. et conf.
I	<i>a. d. xiiij Kal. Feb.</i>	20	IV	e	Sat.	20	Fabrianus et Sebastianus Mar.
	<i>a. d. xij Kal. Feb.</i>	21		f	Sun.	21	Agnes Vir. et Mar.
IX	<i>a. d. xj Kal. Feb.</i>	22	XII	g	Mon.	22	Vicentius Mar.
XVII	<i>a. d. x Kal. Feb.</i>	23	I	a	Tues.	23	
	<i>a. d. ix Kal. Feb.</i>	24		b	Wed.	24	
VI	<i>a. d. viij Kal. Feb.</i>	25	IX	c	Thurs.	25	Converſio S. Pauli; Projecſtus Mar.
	<i>a. d. vij Kal. Feb.</i>	26		d	Fri.	26	
XIV	<i>a. d. vj Kal. Feb.</i>	27	XVII	e	Sat.	27	Julianus Ep. et conf.
III	<i>a. d. v Kal. Feb.</i>	28	VI	f	Sun.	28	Agnes [the Second.]
	<i>a. d. iv Kal. Feb.</i>	29		g	Mon.	29	
XI	<i>a. d. iij Kal. Feb.</i>	30	XIV	a	Tues.	30	Bathilda Reg. et Vir. [K. Charles Mar.]
XIX	<i>Prid. Kal. Feb.</i>	31	III	b	Wed.	31	

Note :—The letters a, d. placed before the divisions of the Calendar, are sometimes, through error, written together, and so confounded with the preposition *ad*; they are, in fact, abbreviations of the words *ante diem*.

Roman and Church Calendar and Perpetual Lunar Calendar. February.

Year-Letters G F (a Leap-year.)

Golden Numbers of the Lunar Cycle used in Saxon Charters.	Roman Divisions of the Calendar.	Days of the year in a Leap- year.	Golden Numbers of the Dionysian Cycle of nineteen years. <i>Old Style.</i> (after 532 A.D.)	Letters Days of the Year.	Days of the week.	Days of the month.	Saints' days. (Taken from the Calendar, in the "Black Book" of the Exchequer.)
VIII	<i>Kalend. Feb.</i>	32	XI	d	Thurs.	1	Brigida Vir.
XVI	<i>a. d. iv Non. Feb.</i>	33	XIX	e	Fri.	2	Purificatio B. Mariæ.
V	<i>a. d. iij Non. Feb.</i>	34	VIII	f	Sat.	3	Blasius Ep. et Mar.
	<i>Prid. Non. Feb.</i>	35		G	Sun.	4	
XIII	<i>Nonæ Feb.</i>	36	XVI	a	Mon.	5	Agatha Vir. et Mar.
II	<i>a. d. viij Id. Feb.</i>	37	V	b	Tues.	6	Vedastus et Amandus Ep. et Conf.
	<i>a. d. vi Id. Feb.</i>	38		c	Wed.	7	
X	<i>a. d. v Id. Feb.</i>	39	XIII	d	Thurs.	8	
XVIII	<i>a. d. iv Id. Feb.</i>	40	II	e	Fri.	9	Scholastica Vir. (non Mar.)
	<i>a. d. iij Id. Feb.</i>	41		f	Sat.	10	
VII	<i>Prid. Id. Feb.</i>	42	X	G	Sun.	11	
	<i>Id. Feb.</i>	43		a	Mon.	12	
XV	<i>a. d. xvi Kal. Mar.</i>	44	XVIII	b	Tues.	13	Valentinus Ep. et Mar.
IV	<i>a. d. xv Kal. Mar.</i>	45	VII	c	Wed.	14	
	<i>a. d. xiv Kal. Mar.</i>	46		d	Thurs.	15	Juliana Vir. et Mar.
XII	<i>a. d. xiii Kal. Mar.</i>	47	XV	e	Fri.	16	
I	<i>a. d. xii Kal. Mar.</i>	48	IV	f	Sat.	17	
	<i>a. d. xi Kal. Mar.</i>	49		G	Sun.	18	
IX	<i>a. d. x Kal. Mar.</i>	50	XII	a	Mon.	19	Mildreda Vir. et Abb.
XVII	<i>a. d. ix Kal. Mar.</i>	51	I	b	Tues.	20	
	<i>a. d. viii Kal. Mar.</i>	52		c	Wed.	21	Cathedrâ S. Petrus.
VI	<i>a. d. vii Kal. Mar.</i>	53	IX	d	Thurs.	22	
	<i>a. d. vi Kal. Mar.</i>	54		e	Fri.	23	Matthias Ap. <i>Locus bifecti.*</i>
XIV	<i>a. d. v Kal. Mar.</i>	55	XVII	G	Sat.	24	Matthias Ap.
III	<i>a. d. iv Kal. Mar.</i>	56	VI	a	Mon.	25	
	<i>a. d. iii Kal. Mar.</i>	57		g	Tues.	26	
XI	<i>a. d. ii Kal. Mar.</i>	58	XIV	b	Wed.	27	
	<i>Prid. Kal. Mar.</i>	59		c	Thurs.	28	
		60				29	

* [Cum bifectus fuerit; quarta die a cathedrâ Sancti Petri [22 Feb.] fiat festum Sancti Matthie Ap. et "F" littera his numeratur.] Exchequer Book of Fifteenths and Tenths," 3 Henry 5 A.D. 1415.

† The figures V. IV. III., and the letters G. a. b. c., beginning with the 25th of February, are for common years, when the 1st of March is the 60th day of the year, and the 28th of February, is "Prid. Kal. Mar."

Roman and Church Calendar and Perpetual Lunar Calendar.

March.

Year-Letters G F (a Leap-year.)

Golden Numbers of the Lunar Cycle used in Saxon Charters.	Roman Divisions of the Calendar.	Days of the Year in a Leap- year.	Golden Numbers		Letters of the Days of the Year.	Days of the Week.	Days of the Month.	Saints' Days, (Taken from the Calendar, in the "Black Book" of the Exchequer.)
			of the Dionysian Cycle of nineteen years, <i>Old Style</i> , (after 532 A. D.)	of nineteen years, <i>Old Style</i> , (after 532 A. D.)				
XIX	<i>Kalend. Mar.</i>	61	III	III	d	Fri.	1 March	David Archiep. Meneviae, Cedde (or Chad) Ep. Lich.
VIII	<i>a. d. vj Non. Mar.</i>	62	XI	XI	e	Sat.	2 "	
	<i>a. d. v Non. Mar.</i>	63			F	Sun.	3 "	
XVI	<i>a. d. iv Non. Mar.</i>	64	XIX	XIX	g	Mon.	4 "	
V	<i>a. d. iij Non. Mar.</i>	65	VIII	VIII	a	Tues.	5 "	
	<i>Prid. Non. Mar.</i>	66			b	Wed.	6 "	
XIII	<i>Nonæ Mar.</i>	67	XVI	XVI	c	Thurs.	7 "	Perpetua et Felicitas V. et M.
II	<i>a. d. viij Id. Mar.</i>	68	V	V	d	Fri.	8 "	
	<i>a. d. vij Id. Mar.</i>	69			e	Sat.	9 "	
X	<i>a. d. vj Id. Mar.</i>	70	XIII	XIII	F	Sun.	10 "	
XVIII	<i>a. d. v Id. Mar.</i>	71	II	II	g	Mon.	11 "	
	<i>a. d. iv Id. Mar.</i>	72			a	Tues.	12 "	
VII	<i>a. d. iij Id. Mar.</i>	73	X	X	b	Wed.	13 "	Gregorius Papa conf. et Doctor.
	<i>Prid. Id. Mar.</i>	74			c	Thurs.	14 "	
XV	<i>Id. Mar.</i>	75	XVIII	XVIII	d	Fri.	15 "	
IV	<i>a. d. xvij Kal. Apr.</i>	76	VI	VI	e	Sat.	16 "	
	<i>a. d. xvj Kal. Apr.</i>	77			F	Sun.	17 "	Edwardus R. et Mar.
XII	<i>a. d. xv Kal. Apr.</i>	78	XV	XV	g	Mon.	18 "	
I	<i>a. d. xiv Kal. Apr.</i>	79	IV	IV	a	Tues.	19 "	Cuthbertus Ep. et conf. Benedictus Abb.
	<i>a. d. xij Kal. Apr.</i>	80			b	Wed.	20 "	
IX	<i>a. d. x Kal. Apr.</i>	81	XII	XII	c	Thurs.	21 "	
XVII	<i>a. d. xj Kal. Apr.</i>	82	I	I	d	Fri.	22 "	
	<i>a. d. x Kal. Apr.</i>	83			e	Sat.	23 "	Annunciatio B. Mariæ.
VI	<i>a. d. ix Kal. Apr.</i>	84	IX	IX	F	Sun.	24 "	
	<i>a. d. viij Kal. Apr.</i>	85			g	Mon.	25 "	
XIV	<i>a. d. vj Kal. Apr.</i>	86	XVII	XVII	a	Tues.	26 "	
III	<i>a. d. v Kal. Apr.</i>	87	VI	VI	b	Wed.	27 "	
	<i>a. d. iv Kal. Apr.</i>	88			c	Thurs.	28 "	
XI	<i>a. d. iij Kal. Apr.</i>	89	XIV	XIV	d	Fri.	29 "	
XIX	<i>a. d. ij Kal. Apr.</i>	90	III	III	e	Sat.	30 "	
	<i>Prid. Kal. Apr.</i>	91			F	Sun.	31 "	

Roman and Church Calendar and Perpetual Lunar Calendar.

April.

Year-Letters G F (a Leap-year).

Golden Numbers of the Lunar Cycle used in Saxon Charters.	Roman Divisions of the Calendar.	Days of the Year in a Leap-year.	Golden Numbers of the Dionysian Cycle of nineteen years. <i>Old Style</i> , (after 532 A.D.)	Letters of the Days of the Year.	Days of the Week.	Days of the Month.	Saints' Days, (Taken from the Calendar, in the "Black Book" of the Exchequer.)
VIII	<i>Kalend. Apr.</i> <i>a. d. iv Non. Apr.</i>	92	XI	g	Mon.	1 April	
	<i>a. d. iij Non. Apr.</i>	93		a	Tues.	2 "	
XVI	<i>Prid. Non. Apr.</i>	94	XIX	b	Wed.	3 "	Richardus Ep. et conf.
V	<i>Nonæ Apr.</i>	95	VIII	c	Thurs.	4 "	Ambrosius Ep. et conf.
XIII	<i>a. d. viij Id. Apr.</i>	96	XVI	d	Fri.	5 "	
II	<i>a. d. vi Id. Apr.</i>	97	V	e	Sat.	6 "	
	<i>a. d. v Id. Apr.</i>	98		f	Sun.	7 "	
X	<i>a. d. iv Id. Apr.</i>	99	XIII	g	Mon.	8 "	
XVIII	<i>a. d. iij Id. Apr.</i>	100	II	a	Tues.	9 "	
	<i>a. d. i Id. Apr.</i>	101		b	Wed.	10 "	
VII	<i>a. d. prid. Id. Apr.</i>	102	X	c	Thurs.	11 "	
	<i>Id. Apr.</i>	103		d	Fri.	12 "	
XV	<i>a. d. xviij Kal. Maias</i>	104	XVIII	e	Sat.	13 "	
IV	<i>a. d. xviij Kal. Maias</i>	105	VII	f	Sun.	14 "	Tiburtius, Valerianus et Maximus Mar.
	<i>a. d. xviij Kal. Maias</i>	106		g	Mon.	15 "	
XII	<i>a. d. xviij Kal. Maias</i>	107	XV	a	Tues.	16 "	
I	<i>a. d. xviij Kal. Maias</i>	108	IV	b	Wed.	17 "	
	<i>a. d. xviij Kal. Maias</i>	109		c	Thurs.	18 "	
IX	<i>a. d. xviij Kal. Maias</i>	110	XII	d	Fri.	19 "	Alphege Archiep. et Mar.
XVII	<i>a. d. xviij Kal. Maias</i>	111	I	e	Sat.	20 "	
	<i>a. d. xviij Kal. Maias</i>	112		f	Sun.	21 "	
VI	<i>a. d. xviij Kal. Maias</i>	113	IX	g	Mon.	22 "	Georgius Mar.
	<i>a. d. xviij Kal. Maias</i>	114		a	Tues.	23 "	
XIV	<i>a. d. xviij Kal. Maias</i>	115	XVII	b	Wed.	24 "	Marcus Evang. <i>Litanie Major.</i>
III	<i>a. d. xviij Kal. Maias</i>	116	VI	c	Thurs.	25 "	
	<i>a. d. xviij Kal. Maias</i>	117		d	Fri.	26 "	
XI	<i>a. d. xviij Kal. Maias</i>	118	XIV	e	Sat.	27 "	Vitalis Mar.
XIX	<i>a. d. xviij Kal. Maias</i>	119	III	f	Sun.	28 "	Translatio Sancti Edmundi R. et Mar.; Petrus [of Milan.]
	<i>a. d. xviij Kal. Maias</i>	120		g	Mon.	29 "	Erconwaldus Ep. et conf.
	<i>Prid. Kal. Maias</i>	121		a	Tues.	30 "	

May.

Year-Letters G F (a Leap-year.)

Golden Numbers of the Lunar Cycle used in Saxon Charters.	Roman Divisions of the Calendar.	Days of the Year in a Leap-year.	Golden Numbers of the Dionysian Cycle of nineteen years. <i>Old Style</i> , (after 532 A.D.)	Letters of the Days of the Year.	Days of the Week.	Days of the Month.	Saints' Days. (Taken from the Calendar, in the "Black Book" of the Exchequer.)
VIII	<i>Kalend. Martæ.</i>	122	XI	b	Wed.	1 May	Philippus et Jacobus Ap. et Mar.
XVI	<i>a. d. vj Non. Matias.</i>	123		c	Thurs.	2 "	
V	<i>a. d. v Non. Matias.</i>	124	XIX	d	Fri.	3 "	
	<i>a. d. iij Non. Matias.</i>	125	VIII	e	Sat.	4 "	
XIII	<i>a. d. iij Non. Matias.</i>	126		F	Sun.	5 "	
II	<i>Prid. Non. Matias.</i>	127	XVI	g	Mon.	6 "	Johannes ante portam latinam.
	<i>Nonæ Matie.</i>	128	V	a	Tues.	7 "	
X	<i>a. d. viij Id. Matias.</i>	129		b	Wed.	8 "	
XVIII	<i>a. d. viij Id. Matias.</i>	130	XIII	c	Thurs.	9 "	
	<i>a. d. vj Id. Matias.</i>	131	II	d	Fri.	10 "	
VII	<i>a. d. v Id. Matias.</i>	132		e	Sat.	11 "	
	<i>a. d. iij Id. Matias.</i>	133	X	F	Sun.	12 "	Gordianus et Epiniachus Mar.
XV	<i>a. d. iij Id. Matias.</i>	134		g	Mon.	13 "	
IV	<i>Prid. Id. Matias.</i>	135	XVIII	a	Tues.	14 "	Nereus et Achilleus et Pancratius Mar.
	<i>Id. Matie.</i>	136	VII	b	Wed.	15 "	
XII	<i>a. d. xvij Kal. Junias.</i>	137		c	Thurs.	16 "	
I	<i>a. d. xvij Kal. Junias.</i>	138	XV	d	Fri.	17 "	
	<i>a. d. xv Kal. Junias.</i>	139	IV	e	Sat.	18 "	
IX	<i>a. d. xiv Kal. Junias.</i>	140		F	Sun.	19 "	Dunstanus Archiep. et conf. Potenciana.
XVII	<i>a. d. xij Kal. Junias.</i>	141	XII	g	Mon.	20 "	
	<i>a. d. xij Kal. Junias.</i>	142	I	a	Tues.	21 "	
V	<i>a. d. x Kal. Junias.</i>	143		b	Wed.	22 "	
	<i>a. d. x Kal. Junias.</i>	144	IX	c	Thurs.	23 "	
XIV	<i>a. d. ix Kal. Junias.</i>	145		d	Fri.	24 "	
III	<i>a. d. viij Kal. Junias.</i>	146	XVII	e	Sat.	25 "	Aldelmus Ep. et. conf. Urban P. et. Ma.
	<i>a. d. viij Kal. Junias.</i>	147	VI	F	Sun.	26 "	Augustinus Anglorum Ap.
XI	<i>a. d. vj Kal. Junias.</i>	148		g	Mon.	27 "	Ven. Beda.
	<i>a. d. v Kal. Junias.</i>	149	XIV	a	Tues.	28 "	Germanus Ep. et conf.
XIX	<i>a. d. iij Kal. Junias.</i>	150	III	b	Wed.	29 "	Carolus II. Nat. et Ret.
	<i>a. d. iij Kal. Junias.</i>	151		c	Thurs.	30 "	
	<i>Prid. Kal. Junias.</i>	152	XI	d	Fri.	31 "	Petronilla Vir.

Roman and Church Calendar and Perpetual Lunar Calendar.

June.

Year-Letters G F (a Leap-year).

Golden Numbers of the Lunar Cycle used in Saxon Charters.	Roman Divisions of the Calendar.	Days of the Year in a Leap-year.	Golden Numbers of the Dionysian Cycle of nineteen years. <i>Old Style</i> , (after 532 A.D.)	Letters of the Days of the Year.	Days of the Week.	Days of the Month.	Saints' Days, (Taken from the Calendar, in the "Black Book" of the Exchequer.)
XVI	<i>Kalend. Junias</i>	153	XIX	e	Sat.	1 June	Nichomedes Mar.
V	<i>a. d. iv Non. Junias</i>	154	XVIII	F	Sun.	2 "	Marcellinus et Petrus Mar.
XIII	<i>a. d. iij Non. Junias</i>	155	XVII	g	Mon.	3 "	Ontha Vir. et Mar.
II	<i>Nonæ Junias</i>	156	XVI	a	Tues.	4 "	Bonifacius Ep. et Mar.
X	<i>a. d. viij Id. Junias</i>	157	XV	b	Wed.	5 "	
XVIII	<i>a. d. vi Id. Junias</i>	158	XIV	c	Thurs.	6 "	Translatio Wulfiani Ep. et conf. [Ebor.
VII	<i>a. d. v Id. Junias</i>	159	XIII	d	Fri.	7 "	Modardus et Gildardus Ep. et conf. Willielmus Archiep.
XV	<i>a. d. iv Id. Junias</i>	160	XII	e	Sat.	8 "	Translatio Edmundi Archiep. Cant. Primus et Fel-
IV	<i>a. d. iii Id. Junias</i>	161	XI	F	Sun.	9 "	[cianus Mar.
XII	<i>a. d. ii Id. Junias</i>	162	X	g	Mon.	10 "	Barabas Ap.
I	<i>Id. Junias</i>	163	XIX	a	Tues.	11 "	Basildes, Cyrinus, Nabor et Nazarius.
XVII	<i>a. d. xviij Kal. Julias</i>	164	XVIII	b	Wed.	12 "	
VI	<i>a. d. xvj Kal. Julias</i>	165	XVII	c	Thurs.	13 "	Basilius Ep. et conf.
XIV	<i>a. d. xv Kal. Julias</i>	166	XVI	d	Fri.	14 "	Vitus et Modestus et Crescentius Mar.
III	<i>a. d. xiv Kal. Julias</i>	167	XV	e	Sat.	15 "	Translatio Richardi Ep. et conf. Ciricus et Julitta
XI	<i>a. d. xiii Kal. Julias</i>	168	XIV	F	Sun.	16 "	Borulphus Abb. et conf.
XVIII	<i>a. d. xii Kal. Julias</i>	169	XIII	g	Mon.	17 "	Marcellus et Marcellianus Mar.
V	<i>a. d. xi Kal. Julias</i>	170	XII	a	Tues.	18 "	Gervasius et Prothasius.
XIII	<i>a. d. x Kal. Julias</i>	171	XI	b	Wed.	19 "	Translatio Edwardi R. et Mar.
II	<i>a. d. ix Kal. Julias</i>	172	X	c	Thurs.	20 "	
XVI	<i>a. d. viii Kal. Julias</i>	173	XIX	d	Fri.	21 "	Albanus Protomar. Angliæ.
XV	<i>a. d. vi Kal. Julias</i>	174	XVIII	e	Sat.	22 "	Ehldreda Vir.
XIII	<i>a. d. v Kal. Julias</i>	175	XVII	F	Sun.	23 "	Nativitas S. Johannis Bapt.
XI	<i>a. d. iv Kal. Julias</i>	176	XVI	g	Mon.	24 "	Johannes et Paulus Mar.
XVIII	<i>a. d. iii Kal. Julias</i>	177	XV	a	Tues.	25 "	
V	<i>a. d. ii Kal. Julias</i>	178	XIV	b	Wed.	26 "	
XIII	<i>a. d. i Kal. Julias</i>	179	XIII	c	Thurs.	27 "	
XI	<i>a. d. x Kal. Julias</i>	180	XII	d	Fri.	28 "	Leo P. et conf.
XVIII	<i>a. d. ix Kal. Julias</i>	181	XI	e	Sat.	29 "	Petrus et Paulus Ap.
V	<i>a. d. viii Kal. Julias</i>	182	X	F	Sun.	30 "	Commemoratio S. Pauli.

Roman and Church Calendar and Perpetual Lunar Calendar.

July.

Year-Letters G F (a Leap-year).

Golden Numbers of the Lunar Cycle used in Saxon Charters.	Roman Divisions of the Calendar.	Days of the Year in a Leap-year.	Golden Numbers of the Dionysian Cycle of nineteen years. <i>Old Style</i> , (after 532 A.D.)	Letters of the Days of the Week.	Days of the Week.	Days of the Month.	Saints' Days. (Taken from the Calendar, in the "Black Book" of the Exchequer.)
XVI V	<i>Kalend. Julise</i> <i>a. d. vij Non. Julias</i>	183	XIX	g	Mon.	1 July	Oc̃t. S. Joannis Bapt.
	<i>a. d. v Non. Julias</i>	184	VIII	b	Tues.	2 "	Proceffus et Martinianus Mar. Swithunus Ep. et conf.
XIII	<i>a. d. iij Non. Julias</i>	185		c	Wed.	3 "	
II	<i>a. d. i Non. Julias</i>	186	XVI	d	Thurs.	4 "	Ordinatio et Translatio S. Martini.
	<i>a. d. iij Non. Julias</i>	187	V	e	Fri.	5 "	Oc̃t. Ap. Petri et Pauli.
X	<i>Prid. Non. Julias</i>	188		f	Sat.	6 "	Translatio S. Thomæ Mar.
XVIII	<i>Nona Julise</i>	189	XIII	g	Sun.	7 "	Seven brothers Martyrs.
	<i>a. d. viij Id. Julias</i>	190	II	a	Mon.	8 "	Translatio S. Benedicti Abb.
VII	<i>a. d. vi Id. Julias</i>	191	X	b	Tues.	9 "	
XV	<i>a. d. v Id. Julias</i>	192		c	Wed.	10 "	
IV	<i>a. d. iij Id. Julias</i>	193	XVIII	d	Thurs.	11 "	
	<i>a. d. i Id. Julias</i>	194	VII	e	Fri.	12 "	Translatio S. Swithuni Ep.
XII	<i>a. d. i Id. Julias</i>	195		f	Sat.	13 "	Kenelm R. et Mar.
I	<i>Prid. Id. Julias</i>	196	XV	g	Sun.	14 "	Arnulphus Ep. et Mar.
	<i>Id. Julise</i>	197	IV	a	Mon.	15 "	Margareta Vir. et Mar.
IX	<i>a. d. xviij Kal. Aug.</i>	198		b	Tues.	16 "	Praxedes Vir.
XVII	<i>a. d. xvj Kal. Aug.</i>	199	XII	c	Wed.	17 "	Maria Magdalena, Wandregifilus.
	<i>a. d. xvj Kal. Aug.</i>	200	I	d	Thurs.	18 "	Appolinaris Ep. et Mar.
	<i>a. d. xiv Kal. Aug.</i>	201		e	Fri.	19 "	Christina Vir. et Mar.
VI	<i>a. d. xiiij Kal. Aug.</i>	202	IX	f	Sat.	20 "	Jacobus Ap. Christophorus et Cucuphatus Mar.
	<i>a. d. xij Kal. Aug.</i>	203	XVII	g	Sun.	21 "	S. Anna [Mater Mariæ].
XIV	<i>a. d. x Kal. Aug.</i>	204	VI	a	Mon.	22 "	Seven sleepers Mar.
III	<i>a. d. x Kal. Aug.</i>	205		b	Tues.	23 "	Sampson Ep. et conf. Pantaleo Mar.
	<i>a. d. ix Kal. Aug.</i>	206	XIV	c	Wed.	24 "	Felix, Simplicius, Fautus, Beatrix Mar.
XI	<i>a. d. viij Kal. Aug.</i>	207	III	d	Thurs.	25 "	Abdon et Sennes Mar.
XIX	<i>a. d. vi Kal. Aug.</i>	208		e	Fri.	26 "	Germanus Ep. et conf.
	<i>a. d. v Kal. Aug.</i>	209	XI	f	Sat.	27 "	
VIII	<i>a. d. v Kal. Aug.</i>	210	XIX	g	Sun.	28 "	
	<i>a. d. iij Kal. Aug.</i>	211		a	Mon.	29 "	
XVI	<i>a. d. i Kal. Aug.</i>	212	XIX	b	Tues.	30 "	
	<i>Prid. Kal. Aug.</i>	213		a	Wed.	31 "	

Roman and Church Calendar and Perpetual Lunar Calendar.

August.

Year-Letters G F (a Leap-year.)

Golden Numbers of the Lunar Cycle used in Saxon Charters.	Roman Divisions of the Calendar.	Days of the Year in a Leap-year.	Golden Numbers of the Dionysian Cycle of nineteen years. <i>Old Style</i> , (after 532 A.D.)	Letters of the Days of the Year.	Days of the Week.	Days of the Month.	Saints' Days. (Taken from the Calendar, in the "Black Book" of the Exchequer.)
V	<i>Kalend. Auguste.</i>	214	VIII	c	Thurs.	1 August	Ad Vincula S. Petrus. Machabei.
XIII	<i>a. d. iv Non. Aug.</i>	215	XVI	d	Fri.	2 "	Stephanus Papa et Mar.
II	<i>a. d. iij Non. Aug.</i>	216	V	e	Sat.	3 "	Inventio S. Stephani.
X	<i>Prid. Non. Aug.</i>	217		f	Sun.	4 "	
XVIII	<i>a. d. Nonæ Aug.</i>	218	XIII	g	Mon.	5 "	Oswaldus R. et. Mar.
	<i>a. d. viij Id. Aug.</i>	219	II	a	Tues.	6 "	Syxtus, Felicitinus et Agapitus Mar.
VII	<i>a. d. vij Id. Aug.</i>	220	X	b	Wed.	7 "	Donatus Ep. et Mar.
	<i>a. d. v Id. Aug.</i>	221		c	Thurs.	8 "	Cyriacus Mar.
XV	<i>a. d. iv Id. Aug.</i>	222	XVIII	d	Fri.	9 "	Romanus Mar.
IV	<i>a. d. iij Id. Aug.</i>	223	VII	e	Sat.	10 "	Laurentius Mar.
	<i>Prid. Id. Aug.</i>	224		f	Sun.	11 "	Tiburtius Mar.
XII	<i>a. d. Id. Aug.</i>	225		g	Mon.	12 "	
I	<i>a. d. xix Kal. Sept.</i>	226	XV	a	Tues.	13 "	Ypolitus Mar. [Hypolitus].
	<i>a. d. xvij Kal. Sept.</i>	227	IV	b	Wed.	14 "	Eutebius conf.
IX	<i>a. d. xviij Kal. Sept.</i>	228	XII	c	Thurs.	15 "	Assumptio B. Mariæ.
XVII	<i>a. d. xviij Kal. Sept.</i>	229	I	d	Fri.	16 "	
	<i>a. d. xv Kal. Sept.</i>	230		e	Sat.	17 "	Oct. S. Laurencii.
VI	<i>a. d. xiv Kal. Sept.</i>	231	IX	f	Sun.	18 "	Agapitus Mar.
	<i>a. d. xiii Kal. Sept.</i>	232		g	Mon.	19 "	Magnus Mar.
XIV	<i>a. d. xii Kal. Sept.</i>	233	XVII	a	Tues.	20 "	
III	<i>a. d. xi Kal. Sept.</i>	234	VI	b	Wed.	21 "	
	<i>a. d. x Kal. Sept.</i>	235		c	Thurs.	22 "	[rianus Mar.
XI	<i>a. d. ix Kal. Sept.</i>	236	XIV	d	Fri.	23 "	Timotheus et Apollinaris Mar.
XIX	<i>a. d. viij Kal. Sept.</i>	237	III	e	Sat.	24 "	Bartholomeus Ap. Andoenus Ep. et. conf.
	<i>a. d. v Kal. Sept.</i>	238		f	Sun.	25 "	
VIII	<i>a. d. iv Kal. Sept.</i>	239	XI	g	Mon.	26 "	Rufus Mar.
XVI	<i>a. d. iij Kal. Sept.</i>	240	XIX	a	Tues.	27 "	Augustinus Ep. et conf. Hermes.
	<i>Prid. Kal. Sept.</i>	241		b	Wed.	28 "	Decollatio S. Johannis Bapt. Sabina.
V	<i>a. d. ix Kal. Sept.</i>	242		c	Thurs.	29 "	Felix et Adauctus Mar.
	<i>a. d. viij Kal. Sept.</i>	243	VIII	d	Fri.	30 "	Cuthberga Vir. et Mar.
	<i>Prid. Kal. Sept.</i>	244		e	Sat.	31 "	

Roman and Church Calendar and Perpetual Lunar Calendar.

September.

Year-Letters G F (a Leap-year).

Golden Numbers of the Lunar Cycle used in Saxon Charters.	Roman Divisions of the Calendar.	Days of the Year in a Leap-year.	Golden Numbers of the Dionysian Cycle of nineteen years. <i>Old Style</i> , (after 532 A.D.)	Letters of the Days of the Year.	Days of the Week.	Days of the Month.	Saints' Days. (Taken from the Calendar, in the "Black Book" of the Exchequer.)
XIII II	<i>Kalend. Sept.</i> <i>a. d. iv Non. Sept.</i>	245 246	XVI V	F g	Sun. Mon.	1 Sept.	Egidius Abb. Prifcus Mar.
X XVIII	<i>a. d. iij Non. Sept.</i> <i>Prind. Non. Sept.</i>	247 248	XIII II	a b	Tues. Wed.	2 " 3 "	Translatio S. Cuthberti Ep. et conf. Bertinus Abb.
VII	<i>Nona Sept.</i> <i>a. d. viij Id. Sept.</i>	249 250	X X	c d	Thurs. Fri.	4 " 5 "	
XV	<i>a. d. viij Id. Sept.</i> <i>a. d. v Id. Sept.</i>	251 252	XVIII VII	e f	Sat. Sun.	6 " 7 "	Enurchus Ep. Nativitas B. Mariæ. Gorgonius Mar.
IV	<i>a. d. v Id. Sept.</i> <i>a. d. iij Id. Sept.</i>	253 254	XV IV	g a	Mon. Tues.	8 " 9 "	Prothus et Jacinthus Mar.
XII I	<i>Prind. Id. Sept.</i> <i>Id. Sept.</i>	255 256	XV IV	b c	Wed. Thurs.	10 " 11 "	
IX XVII	<i>a. d. xvij Kal. Oâ.</i> <i>a. d. xviij Kal. Oâ.</i>	257 258	XII I	d e	Fri. Sat.	12 " 13 "	Exaltatio S. Crucis. Cornelius et Cyprianus Mar. Oct. Nat. B. Mar. et festum reliquiarum S. Nichomedes. Editha Vir. Euphemia, Lucianus et Germinianus Mar. Lambertus Ep. et Mar.
VI	<i>a. d. xvi Kal. Oâ.</i> <i>a. d. xiv Kal. Oâ.</i>	259 260	IX XVII	f g	Sun. Mon.	14 " 15 "	
XIV III	<i>a. d. xiv Kal. Oâ.</i> <i>a. d. xiiij Kal. Oâ.</i>	261 262	IX XVII	a b	Tues. Wed.	16 " 17 "	Matthæus Ap. et Evang. Laudus. Mauricius et Socii Tecla Vir.
XI XIX	<i>a. d. xiiij Kal. Oâ.</i> <i>a. d. xij Kal. Oâ.</i>	263 264	XIV III	c d	Thurs. Fri.	18 " 19 "	
VIII XVI	<i>a. d. xij Kal. Oâ.</i> <i>a. d. x Kal. Oâ.</i>	265 266	XI XIX	e f	Sat. Sun.	20 " 21 "	Firminus Ep. et Mar. Cyprianus et Juliana Mar. Cotinus et Damianus Mar.
V	<i>a. d. ix Kal. Oâ.</i> <i>a. d. viij Kal. Oâ.</i>	267 268	XIV III	g a	Mon. Tues.	22 " 23 "	Michael Archang. Hieronymus [Jerome the Doctor].
	<i>a. d. viij Kal. Oâ.</i> <i>a. d. v Kal. Oâ.</i>	269 270	XI XIX	b c	Wed. Thurs.	24 " 25 "	
	<i>a. d. v Kal. Oâ.</i> <i>a. d. iv Kal. Oâ.</i>	271 272	XIX VIII	d e	Fri. Sat.	26 " 27 "	
	<i>a. d. iv Kal. Oâ.</i> <i>Prind. Kal. Oâ.</i>	273 274	VIII VIII	f g	Sun. Mon.	28 " 29 "	

Roman and Church Calendar and Perpetual Lunar Calendar.

October.

Year-Letters G F (a Leap-year.)

Golden Numbers of the Lunar Cycle used in Saxon Characters.	Roman Divisions of the Calendar.	Days of the Year in a Leap-year.	Golden Numbers of the Dionysian Cycle of nineteen years. Old Style, (after 532 A.D.)	Letters of the Days of the Year.	Days of the Week.	Days of the Month.	Saints' Days. (Taken from the Calendar, in the "Black Book" of the Exchequer.)
XIII	<i>Kalend. Octob.</i>	275	XVI	a	Tues.	1	Germanus, Remigius et Bavo Ep. et conf. Meliorus,
II	<i>a. d. vj Non. Octob.</i>	276	V	b	Wed.	2	Leodegarius Ep. et Mar.
X	<i>a. d. v Non. Octob.</i>	277	XIII	c	Thurs.	3	
XVIII	<i>a. d. iv Non. Octob.</i>	278	II	d	Fri.	4	
	<i>a. d. iij Non. Octob.</i>	279		e	Sat.	5	
VII	<i>Prid. Non. Octob.</i>	280	X	F	Sun.	6	Fides Vir. et Mar.
	<i>Nonæ Octob.</i>	281		g	Mon.	7	Marcus, Marcellus et Apuleius Mar.
XV	<i>a. d. viij Id. Octob.</i>	282	XVIII	a	Tues.	8	
IV	<i>a. d. vij Id. Octob.</i>	283	VII	b	Wed.	9	Dionysius, Ruficus et Eleutherius Mar.
	<i>a. d. vj Id. Octob.</i>	284		c	Thurs.	10	Greon Mar. et Socii
XII	<i>a. d. v Id. Octob.</i>	285	XV	d	Fri.	11	Nigafius Mar. et Socii
I	<i>a. d. iv Id. Octob.</i>	286	IV	e	Sat.	12	Adelburga Vir.
	<i>a. d. iij Id. Octob.</i>	287		F	Sun.	13	Translatio S. Edwardi R. et conf.
IX	<i>Prid. Id. Octob.</i>	288	XII	g	Mon.	14	Kalixtus P. et Mar.
	<i>Id. Octob.</i>	289	I	a	Tues.	15	Wulfran Ep. et conf.
XVII	<i>a. d. xviij Kal. Nov.</i>	290		b	Wed.	16	Dedicatio S. Michaelis in monte tumba.
VI	<i>a. d. xvij Kal. Nov.</i>	291	IX	c	Thurs.	17	
	<i>a. d. xv Kal. Nov.</i>	292		d	Fri.	18	Lucas Evang. Justus Mar.
XIV	<i>a. d. xiv Kal. Nov.</i>	293	XVII	e	Sat.	19	Fredefwitha Vir. et Mar.
III	<i>a. d. xij Kal. Nov.</i>	294	VI	F	Sun.	20	
	<i>a. d. x Kal. Nov.</i>	295		g	Mon.	21	Undecim millia Virgines.
XI	<i>a. d. xj Kal. Nov.</i>	296	XIV	a	Tues.	22	
XIX	<i>a. d. x Kal. Nov.</i>	297	III	b	Wed.	23	Romanus Ep. et conf.
	<i>a. d. ix Kal. Nov.</i>	298		c	Thurs.	24	
VIII	<i>a. d. viij Kal. Nov.</i>	299	XI	d	Fri.	25	Crispinus et Crispinianus Mar.
XVI	<i>a. d. vj Kal. Nov.</i>	300	XIX	e	Sat.	26	
	<i>a. d. v Kal. Nov.</i>	301		F	Sun.	27	
V	<i>a. d. iv Kal. Nov.</i>	302	VIII	g	Mon.	28	Simon et Judas Ap.
	<i>a. d. iij Kal. Nov.</i>	303		a	Tues.	29	
XIII	<i>Prid. Kal. Nov.</i>	304	XVI	b	Wed.	30	Quintinus Mar.
II		305	V	c	Thurs.	31	

Roman and Church Calendar and Perpetual Lunar Calendar.

November.

Year-Letters G F (a Leap-year).

Golden Numbers of the Lunar Cycle used in Saxon Charters.	Roman Divisions of the Calendar.	Days of the Year in a Leap-year.	Golden Numbers of the Dionysian Cycle of nineteen years. <i>Old Style</i> , (after 532 A.D.)	Letters of the Days of the Year.	Days of the Week.	Days of the Month.	Saints' Days. (Taken from the Calendar, in the "Black Book" of the Exchequer.)
X XVIII	<i>Kalend. Nov.</i> <i>a. d. iv Non. Nov.</i> <i>a. d. iij Non. Nov.</i> <i>Prid. Non. Nov.</i>	306 307 308 309	XIII II	d e F	Fri. Sat. Sun.	1 2 3	Festum omnium Sanctorum. Commemoratio fidelium defunctorum. [Eutychius.]
VII	<i>Nonæ Nov.</i> <i>a. d. viij Id. Nov.</i>	310 311	X	g a	Mon. Tues.	4 5	Leonardus Abb.
XV IV	<i>a. d. viij Id. Nov.</i> <i>a. d. v Id. Nov.</i> <i>a. d. v Id. Nov.</i>	312 313 314	XVIII VII	b c d	Wed. Thurs. Fri.	6 7 8	Quatuor coronati Martyres. Theodorus Mar.
XII I	<i>a. d. iv Id. Nov.</i> <i>a. d. iij Id. Nov.</i> <i>Prid. Id. Nov.</i>	315 316 317	XV IV	e F g	Sat. Sun. Mon.	9 10 11	Martinus Ep. et conf. Menna Mar.
IX XVII	<i>Id. Nov.</i> <i>a. d. xviij Kal. Dec.</i> <i>a. d. xviij Kal. Dec.</i>	318 319 320	XII I	a b c	Tues. Wed. Thurs.	12 13 14	Bricius Ep. et conf. Eirconwaldus conf.
VI	<i>a. d. xviij Kal. Dec.</i> <i>a. d. xvi Kal. Dec.</i> <i>a. d. xvi Kal. Dec.</i>	321 322 323	IX	d e F	Fri. Sat. Sun.	15 16 17	Machutus Ep. et conf. Deposito S. Edmundi Cant. Archiep. et conf. Hugo Ep. Linc. et conf. Anianus Ep. et conf. Ocf. S. Martini.
XIV III	<i>a. d. xvi Kal. Dec.</i> <i>a. d. xiv Kal. Dec.</i> <i>a. d. xiv Kal. Dec.</i>	324 325 326	XVII VI	g a b	Mon. Tues. Wed.	18 19 20	Edmundus R. Mar. et conf.
XI XIX	<i>a. d. x Kal. Dec.</i> <i>a. d. ix Kal. Dec.</i> <i>a. d. viij Kal. Dec.</i>	327 328 329	XIV III	c d e	Thurs. Fri. Sat.	21 22 23	Cecilia Vir. et Mar. Clemens Papa et Mar. Felicitas Vir. Chrylogonus Mar.
VIII XVI	<i>a. d. viij Kal. Dec.</i> <i>a. d. vi Kal. Dec.</i> <i>a. d. vi Kal. Dec.</i>	330 331 332	XI XIX	F g a	Sun. Mon. Tues.	24 25 26	Katharina Vir. et Mar. Linus Papa et Mar.
V	<i>a. d. v Kal. Dec.</i> <i>a. d. v Kal. Dec.</i> <i>a. d. iv Kal. Dec.</i>	333 334 335	VIII XVI	b c d	Wed. Thurs. Fri.	27 28 29	Saturinus et Sifinnius Mar. Andreas Ap.
XIII II	<i>a. d. iij Kal. Dec.</i> <i>Prid. Kal. Dec.</i>		XVI V	e	Sat.	30	

Roman and Church Calendar and Perpetual Lunar Calendar.

December.

Year-Letters G F (a Leap-year.)

Golden Numbers of the Lunar Cycle used in Saxon Charters.	Roman Divisions of the Calendar.	Days of the Year in a Leap-year.	Golden Numbers of the Dionysian Cycle of nineteen Years. <i>Old Styles</i> , (after 532 A.D.)	Letters of the Days of the Year.	Days of the Week.	Days of the Month.	Saints' Days. (Taken from the Calendar, in the "Black Book" of the Exchequer.)
X XVIII	<i>Kalend. Dec.</i> <i>a. d. to Non. Dec.</i>	336	XIII	F	Sun.	1 Decem.	
VII	<i>a. d. iij. Non. Dec.</i> <i>Prid. Non. Dec.</i>	337	II	g	Mon.	2 "	
XV	<i>Nonæ Dec.</i>	338	X	a	Tues.	3 "	
IV	<i>a. d. viij. Id. Dec.</i>	339		b	Wed.	4 "	
XII	<i>a. d. viij. Id. Dec.</i>	340	XVIII	c	Thurs.	5 "	
I	<i>a. d. vi. Id. Dec.</i>	341	VII	d	Fri.	6 "	Nicholaus Ep. et conf. O&f. S. Andreæ.
IX	<i>a. d. v. Id. Dec.</i>	342		e	Sat.	7 "	Conceptio S. Mariæ.
XVIII	<i>a. d. iv. Id. Dec.</i>	343	XV	F	Sun.	8 "	
VI	<i>a. d. iij. Id. Dec.</i>	344	IV	g	Mon.	9 "	
XV	<i>a. d. iij. Id. Dec.</i>	345		a	Tues.	10 "	
XIII	<i>Prid. Id. Dec.</i>	346	XII	b	Wed.	11 "	
	<i>Id. Dec.</i>	347	I	c	Thurs.	12 "	
	<i>a. d. xix. Kal. Jan.</i>	348		d	Fri.	13 "	Lucia Vir. et Mar.
	<i>a. d. xvij. Kal. Jan.</i>	349	IX	e	Sat.	14 "	
	<i>a. d. xv. Kal. Jan.</i>	350		F	Sun.	15 "	
	<i>a. d. xiv. Kal. Jan.</i>	351	XVII	g	Mon.	16 "	
	<i>a. d. xii. Kal. Jan.</i>	352	VI	a	Tues.	17 "	
	<i>a. d. x. Kal. Jan.</i>	353		b	Wed.	18 "	
	<i>a. d. x. Kal. Jan.</i>	354	XIV	c	Thurs.	19 "	
	<i>a. d. viij. Kal. Jan.</i>	355	III	d	Fri.	20 "	
	<i>a. d. vi. Kal. Jan.</i>	356		e	Sat.	21 "	Thomas Ap
	<i>a. d. v. Kal. Jan.</i>	357	XI	F	Sun.	22 "	
	<i>a. d. iij. Kal. Jan.</i>	358	XIX	g	Mon.	23 "	
	<i>a. d. iij. Kal. Jan.</i>	359	VIII	a	Tues.	24 "	
	<i>a. d. i. Kal. Jan.</i>	360		b	Wed.	25 "	Nativitas Domini nostri Ihū. Christi.
	<i>a. d. i. Kal. Jan.</i>	361	XVI	c	Thurs.	26 "	Stephanus protomar.
	<i>a. d. i. Kal. Jan.</i>	362	V	d	Fri.	27 "	Johannes Ap. et Evang.
	<i>a. d. i. Kal. Jan.</i>	363		e	Sat.	28 "	S. S. Innocentes Mar.
	<i>a. d. i. Kal. Jan.</i>	364	XIII	F	Sun.	29 "	Thomas Mar.
	<i>a. d. i. Kal. Jan.</i>	365	II	g	Mon.	30 "	
	<i>Prid. Kal. Jan.</i>	366	X	a	Tues.	31 "	Silvestra Papa et conf.

O Sapientia.



Commencement of the Year,

on the 1st of January, or otherwise,

and adoption of the Gregorian Calendar.

Note.—The State Papers (formerly in Her Majesty's State Paper Office, but now in the Public Record Office), have been examined for the dates of the New Style.



THE commencement of the Christian year has been reckoned from the following days at different times in several countries: Christmas-Day, the 25th of December; the day of the "Annunciation," the 25th of March; the "Incarnation of the Word," according to the reckoning of Dionysius; and New Year's-day of the Julian Year, the 1st of January.

In England and Ireland, *The year was reckoned,* from the "Annunciation," the 25th of March, and Christmas-Day, the 25th of December, after the sixth century, until 1066.

1 January to 31 December, 1067 to 1155.

25 March to 24 March, 1155 to 1750-1.

25 March to 31 December, in 1751.

When the day after 31 December, 1751,
was called 1 January, 1752,

Pursuant to Statute 24 Geo. II. c. 23 (for which *see* Preface).

1 January to 31 December, 1752, and at the present
time the same system prevails.

In Scotland, *The year was reckoned*

from 25 March to 24 March, before 1599.

25 March to 31 December in 1599.

When the day after 31 December, 1599,
was called 1 January, 1600,

Pursuant to Proclamation dated 17 December, 1599 (for which *see*
Preface).

1 January to 31 December, 1600, and at the present
time the same system prevails.

In Great Britain and Ireland, *The Gregorian, or
New Style, was adopted*

In 1752.

The day after Wednesday, 2 September,
was called Thursday, 14 September.

In France, *The year was reckoned*

from Christmas-Day, Easter-Eve,

and 25 March to 24 March, until 1564,

1 January to 31 December, in 1564, and at the
present time the same system prevails.

Pursuant to edict of Charles IX, Aug. 4, 1563, but not adopted
until 1567, by the Parliament of Paris, and 1580, by the Church of
Beauvais.

In France, *The Gregorian, or New Style, was adopted*

In 1582.

The day after Sunday, 9 December,

was called Monday, 20 December 1582,

Pursuant to edict of Henry III, dated 3 Nov., 1582.

In Strasburg, *The Gregorian, or New Style, was adopted*

In 1682, on the 1st of March.

In *Rheims*, from 25 March to 24 March, { From the 12th
century.

Montdidier, 25 March to 24 March, { Until the 16th
century.

<i>Diocese of Soissons,</i>	}	Christmas Day,	{	In the 13th cen- tury.
<i>Amiens and Peronne,</i>	}	Easter-eve,	{	In the 13th cen- tury.
<i>Picardy,</i>		1 January to 31 December,	{	After the 13th century.
<i>Languedoc, and many of the Southern Provinces,</i>	}	25 March to 24 March, Easter-eve,	{	Before the 12th century. In the 12th and 13th centuries, and until 1564.
<i>Toulouse,</i>		Easter-eve,	{	
<i>Narbonne and in the Pays de Foix,</i>	}	Christmas Day,		Until 1564.
<i>Diocese of Limoges,</i>	}	Easter-day and 25 March to 24 March,	{	In 1301.
<i>Poitou, Guienne, Normandy, and Anjou,</i>	}	Christmas day,	{	After these pro- vinces fell into the hands of the English.
<i>Dauphiny,</i>	{	25 March to 24 March, Christmas Day,	{	Towards the end of the 13th century. In the 14th cen- tury, which was called "Le Style Delphi- nal."
<i>In Provence,</i>	{	from Christmas, 1 January to 31 December, 25 March to 24 March, and Easter-day,	{	In the 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries.
<i>Besançon,</i>	{	25 March to 24 March, 1 January to 31 December,	{	Before the 15th century. In the 15th cen- tury; after- wards settled by edicts in 1574, 1575, and 1576.
<i>Montbelliard,</i>	{	1 January to 31 December, 25 March to 24 March,	{	Before 1564.

In the Protestant Netherlands,

from 1 January to 31 December, In 1583 and at the present time the same system prevails.

In the Roman Catholic Netherlands,

viz. Brabant, Limbourg, Luxembourg, Gelderland (in part)—*Duchies*.

Flanders, Artois, Hainault, Namur—*Counties*.

Antwerp (*called the Marquisate of the Holy Empire*).

Malines—*Lordship*,

The Gregorian or New Style was adopted

In 1583, On the 1st of January.

The day after Friday, 21 December, 1582,
was called Saturday, 1 January, 1583.

(Extract from a letter written by Thomas Stokes, English Minister for Holland, while staying at Bruges, to Mr. Secretary Walsyngham):

. . . . "Yesterday by proclamation from the Courte
"and hiere proclemed in this towne/ that yesterday was
"apoyntted to be New Yeres day/ and to be the first of
"Jenuary/ so as the have hiere lost Christmas day for
"this yere./ ——— from Bruges the 23 December
"1582 Stillo Anglea/ and hiere the wright the 2 Jenuary
"1583./"—*State Papers, Holland*, vol. 16.

In the Protestant Netherlands,

Holland,

viz. Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Leyden,

and

Delft, Haerlem, and the Hague,

Zealand,

The Gregorian or New Style was adopted

In 1583, On the 1st of January,

By edict or *Plakaet* of 10 December, 1582, (en-

tered in the *Great Plakaet boek*, I. 395; in the Record Office of the Hague), the introduction of the New Style was fixed for the 15th of December, 1582; but afterwards settled, by a resolution of the States of Holland, to begin on the 1st of January, 1583.

The other provinces only adopted the measure about the year 1700.

In Gelderland, *The New Style was adopted*

In 1700, On the 1st of July,

In accordance with a resolution of the States, dated 26 May, 1700. (*Geld. Plakaet boek* III. 27.)

In Utrecht, *The New Style was adopted*

In 1700, On the 1st of December,

By the resolution dated 24 July, 1700. (*Utrecht Plakaet boek* I. 457.)

In Overyffel, *The New Style was adopted*

In 1700, (date of introduction not fixed,)

By the resolution dated 4 April, 1700.

In Friesland, *The New Style was adopted*

In 1701, On the 1st of January,

By resolution dated 11 and 12 October, 1700.

In Gröningen, *The New Style was adopted*

In 1583, On the 1st of March,

By resolution dated 28 February, 1583. This lasted eleven years, until the summer of 1594, when the city was reduced by Stadholder Manrits; the Julian Style was then again introduced, and remained in use until 1700.

The New Style was then again adopted, when

The day after Tuesday, 31 December, 1700,
was called Wednesday, 12 January, 1701.

All this was done in consequence of a resolution of the States General of 6 February, 1700, by which the respective provinces were invited to adopt the New Style, in conformity with the German States of the Augsbург confession at Regensburg, who had insisted on that, by their letter of 30 August, 1699.

In Lorraine, *The year was reckoned*

from 25 December to 24 December	} Before 1579;
25 March to 24 March and Easter	
1 January to 31 December.	

In 1579, and at the present time.

In Lorraine, *The Gregorian, or New Style, was adopted*

In 1582,

The day after Sunday, 9 December,
was called Monday, 20 December, 1582.

In Italy,—Milan, Rome, and great part of Italy, *The*

year was reckoned

from Christmas. In the 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries.

In Italy,—Milan, Rome, and great part of Italy, *The*

Gregorian, or New Style, was adopted

In 1582,

The day after Thursday, 4 October,
was called Friday, 15 October, 1582.

In Tuscany,—Florence, *The year was reckoned*
 from 25 March to 24 March. From the 10th century.
 1 January to 31 December. In 1751.
 known as the “era of Florence.”

In Venice, *The year was reckoned*
 from 1 March to the end of February }
 for the Legal Year. }
 1 January to 31 December, for } Before 1522.
 the Civil Year. }
 1 January to 31 December, for
 the Civil and Legal Year. In 1522.

In Savoy, *The Gregorian, or New Style, was adopted*
 In 1583.
 The day after Friday, 21 December, 1582,
 was called Saturday, 1 January, 1583.

In Hungary, *The Gregorian, or New Style, was adopted*
 In 1587.

In Sweden, *The year was reckoned*
 from 1 January to 31 December. In 1559.

In Sweden, *The Gregorian, or New Style, was adopted*
gradually
 After 1696.

The King of Sweden, fearing that striking off ten days at once might prove prejudicial to commercial transactions, adopted the New Style gradually, by making no Leap-year after 1696 until 1744, by which plan 11 days were dropped. The eleven intermediate “fourth years” having thus only 365 days each, made the year 1744 the same as other countries where the New Style had been adopted.

In Denmark, *The year was reckoned*

from Christmas,

Before 1559.

and sometimes from the Feast

of St. Tiburce, 11 August,

1 January to 31 December.

In 1559.

In Denmark, *The Gregorian, or New Style, was adopted*

In 1700.

The day after Sunday, 18 February,

was called Monday, 1 March, 1700.

“State Papers, Copenhagen, 2 May, 1702,

S.N.” (*Stylo novo*).

In Switzerland, *The year was reckoned*

from 1 January to 31 December. In the 14th and
15th centuries.

Laufanne and }
Pays de Vaud, } 25 March to 24 March, afterwards.

Grisons, 1 January to 31 December. In 1717.

Swiss Cantons, 1 January to 31 December. In 1739.

In Switzerland, *The Gregorian, or New Style, was
adopted*

In 1583. By Roman Catholics,

The day after Friday, 21 December, 1582,

was called Saturday, 1 January, 1583.

In 1701. By Protestants,

The day after Tuesday, 31 December, 1700,

was called Wednesday, 12 January, 1701.

In Spain, *The year was reckoned*

from 1 January to 31 December.

In 1556.

In Arragon, *The year was reckoned*

from 1 January, according to the era } Before 1350.
of Spain.

Christmas,
By order of Peter IV. King of } In 1350.
Arragon.

1 January to 31 December. In 1556.

In Castile

from 1 January, according to the era } Until 1383.
of Spain.

Christmas,
By order of John I., King of } In 1383.
Castile.

1 January to 31 December. In 1556.

In Spain, *The Gregorian, or New Style, was adopted*

In 1582.

The day after Thursday, 4 October,
was called Friday, 15 October, 1582.

In Portugal, *The year was reckoned*

from 1 January, according to the era } Before 1420.
of Spain.

Christmas,
By order of John I., King of } In 1420.
Portugal.

1 January to 31 December. In 1556.

In Portugal, *The Gregorian, or New Style, was adopted*

In 1582.

The day after Thursday, 4 October,
was called Friday, 15 October, 1582.

In Ruffia, *The year was reckoned*

from the Spring.

In the 11th century.

Afterwards the Greek Calendar was adopted.

1 January to 31 December. In 1725.

In Ruffia and Greece, *The Gregorian, or New Style, has not been adopted*

The Julian, or Old Style, is still in use.

In Poland, *The Gregorian, or New Style, was adopted*

In 1586.

The day after Tuesday, 21 December, 1585, was called Wednesday, 1 January, 1586.

“State Papers, Cracow, 3 January, 1586, *Stylo novo.*”





French Republican Calendar.

TH was decreed by the convention, on the 24th of November, 1793, that the common era should be abolished in all civil affairs; and that the new French era should commence from the foundation of the Republic, namely, on the 22nd of September, 1792; the first year of the French Republic, beginning at midnight between the 21st and 22nd of September, 1792, and ending at midnight between the 21st and 22nd of September, 1793; and that Leap-year, which was called an Olympic year, should take place every four years.

The Republican Calendar was first used on the 26th of November, 1793, and was discontinued on the 31st of December, 1805, when the Gregorian Calendar was again used.

The French Republican year was divided into twelve months,—each month having thirty days; the additional days necessary to complete a year, being placed at the end of the last month, and called, “*Jours complémentaires*,” which were celebrated as festivals, and which obtained the name of “*Sanfculottides*.”

From the commencement of the Republican Calendar

until the year 1800 (in England), the first Vendémiaire corresponded in common years to the 22nd of September of the Gregorian Calendar. But in the year 1800, in consequence of that year being a common year according to the Gregorian system, though a Leap-year according to the French Republican Calendar, days and dates after the 28th of February, 1800, corresponded to the Gregorian dates one day later; and the commencement of the first "*Vendémiaire*," corresponded to the 23rd of September instead of the 22nd.

[A centurial year (40th hundredth), which was to have been a common year, was far distant, when the Republican Calendar was discontinued: further notice of the system is, therefore, unnecessary.]

22 Sept. to 21 Oct.	Vendémiaire (Vintage month)	} Autumn.
22 Oct. to 20 Nov.	Brumaire (Foggy month)	
21 Nov. to 20 Dec.	Frimaire (Sleety month)	
21 Dec. to 19 Jan.	Nivose (Snowy month)	} Winter.
20 Jan. to 18 Feb.	Pluviose (Rainy month)	
19 Feb. to 20 Mar.	Ventose (Windy month)	
21 Mar. to 19 April	Germinal (Budding month)	} Spring.
20 April to 19 May	Floréal (Flowery month)	
20 May to 18 June	Prairial (Pasture month)	
19 June to 18 July	Messidor (Harvest month)	} Summer.
19 July to 17 Aug.	Fervidor or Thermidor (Hot month)	
18 Aug. to 16 Sept.	Fructidor (Fruit month)	

Primidi	dedicated to Virtue	Sept. 17
Duodi	Genius	„ 18
Tridi	Labour	„ 19
Quartidi	Opinion	„ 20
Quintidi	Rewards	„ 21

In Olympic, or Leap-years, a *sixth* additional day was to be observed; terminating the first *Franciade*.

The "*four complémentaires*" in a Leap-year would consequently be:—

Primidi (dedicated to Virtue)	16 Sept.
Duodi (dedicated to Genius)	17 Sept.
Tridi (dedicated to Labour)	18 Sept.
Quartidi (dedicated to Opinion)	19 Sept.
Quintidi (dedicated to Rewards)	20 Sept.
Sextidi à Jour de la Révolution	21 Sept.

on the last day of the year the national oath, *to live free, or die*, was to be renewed.

The Olympic year was to take place every four years, and mark the close of each *Franciade*; and of the hundredth years, only *fourth hundredth* years of the Republic, were to be Olympic, or Leap-years, until the fortieth hundredth year, which was to terminate with a common year.

Instead of the months being divided into weeks, they were divided into *Decades*, consisting of ten days each; the nine days between, being called 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th, &c., *before or after "Decadi,"* thus:—

Days of
the month.

- 1 Primidi
- 2 Duodi
- 3 Tridi
- 4 Quartidi
- 5 Quintidi
- 6 Sextidi
- 7 Septidi
- 8 Octidi
- 9 Nonidi

Before Decadi.

Days of
the month.

10 Decadi I.

- 11 Primidi
- 12 Duodi
- 13 Tridi
- 14 Quartidi
- 15 Quintidi
- 16 Sextidi
- 17 Septidi
- 18 Octidi
- 19 Nonidi

After Decadi I.

Days of
the month.

20 Decadi II.

- 21 Primidi
- 22 Duodi
- 23 Tridi
- 24 Quartidi
- 25 Quintidi
- 26 Sextidi
- 27 Septidi
- 28 Octidi
- 29 Nonidi

After Decadi II.
30 Decadi III.

	Years of the Republic.		Years of the Republic.	
Unwritten.	1	22 September 1792 to	22 September 1799 to	
		21 September 1793	22 September 1800	
	2	22 September 1793 to	* 23 September 1800 to	
		25 November 1793	22 September 1801	
		26 November 1793 to	23 September 1801 to	
		21 September 1794	22 September 1802	
	3	22 September 1794 to	23 September 1802 to	
		21 September 1795	22 September 1803	
	4	22 September 1795 to	23 September 1803 to	
		21 September 1796	22 September 1804	
	5	22 September 1796 to	23 September 1804 to	
		21 September 1797	22 September 1805	
	6	22 September 1797 to	23 September 1805 to	
		21 September 1798	31 December 1805	
	7	22 September 1798 to	when the Gregorian Calen- dar was again used.	
		21 September 1799		

* *Note.*—The Gregorian Year 1800, not being a Leap-year, caused the 1st *Vendémiaire* to correspond to the 23rd of September, on and after the commencement of the 9th Republican year.

Second Year.
1793 and 1794.
French Calendar. | English Calendar.

Year-Letter F.
1793.

The French Republican Calendar, although reckoned from the 22nd of September, 1792, was not introduced until the 26th of November, 1793, in the second year of the Republic.

6 Frimaire	Tues.	26 November
10 "	Sat.	30 "
11 "	Sun.	1 December
30 "	Fri.	20 "
1 Nivose	Sat.	21 "
11 "	Tues.	31 "

Year-Letter E.

1794.		
12 Nivose	Wed.	1 January
30 "	Sun.	19 "
1 Pluviose	Mon.	20 "
12 "	Fri.	31 "
13 "	Sat.	1 February
30 "	Tues.	18 "
1 Ventose	Wed.	19 "
10 "	Fri.	28 "
11 "	Sat.	1 March
30 "	Thurs.	20 "
1 Germinal	Fri.	21 "
11 "	Mon.	31 "
12 "	Tues.	1 April
30 "	Sat.	19 "
1 Floréal	Sun.	20 "
11 "	Wed.	30 "
12 "	Thurs.	1 May
30 "	Mon.	19 "
1 Prairial	Tues.	20 "
12 "	Sat.	31 "
13 "	Sun.	1 June
30 "	Wed.	18 "
1 Messidor	Thurs.	19 "
12 "	Mon.	30 "
13 "	Tues.	1 July
30 "	Fri.	18 "
1 Fervidor or Thermidor	Sat.	19 "
13 "	Thurs.	31 "
14 "	Fri.	1 August
30 "	Sun.	17 "
1 Fructidor	Mon.	18 "
14 "	Sun.	31 "
15 "	Mon.	1 September
30 "	Tues.	16 "

Jours complémentaires.

Primidi	Wed.	17 September
Duodi	Thurs.	18 "
Tridi	Fri.	19 "
Quartidi	Sat.	20 "
Quintidi	Sun.	21 "

Third Year.
1794 and 1795.
French Calendar. | English Calendar.

Year-Letter E.

1794.		
1 Vendémiaire	Mon.	22 September
9 "	Tues.	30 "
10 "	Wed.	1 October
30 "	Tues.	21 "
1 Brumaire	Wed.	22 "
10 "	Fri.	31 "
11 "	Sat.	1 November
30 "	Thurs.	20 "
1 Frimaire	Fri.	21 "
10 "	Sun.	30 "
11 "	Mon.	1 December
30 "	Sat.	20 "
1 Nivose	Sun.	21 "
11 "	Wed.	31 "

Year-Letter D.

1795.		
12 Nivose	Thurs.	1 January
30 "	Mon.	19 "
1 Pluviose	Tues.	20 "
12 "	Sat.	31 "
13 "	Sun.	1 February
30 "	Wed.	18 "
1 Ventose	Thurs.	19 "
10 "	Sat.	28 "
11 "	Sun.	1 March
30 "	Fri.	20 "
1 Germinal	Sat.	21 "
11 "	Tues.	31 "
12 "	Wed.	1 April
30 "	Sun.	19 "
1 Floréal	Mon.	20 "
11 "	Thurs.	30 "
12 "	Fri.	1 May
30 "	Tues.	19 "
1 Prairial	Wed.	20 "
12 "	Sun.	31 "
13 "	Mon.	1 June
30 "	Thurs.	18 "
1 Messidor	Fri.	19 "
12 "	Tues.	30 "
13 "	Wed.	1 July
30 "	Sat.	18 "
1 Fervidor or Thermidor	Sun.	19 "
13 "	Fri.	31 "
14 "	Sat.	1 August
30 "	Mon.	17 "
1 Fructidor	Tues.	18 "
14 "	Mon.	31 "
15 "	Tues.	1 September
30 "	Wed.	16 "

Jours complémentaires.

Primidi	Thurs.	17 September
Duodi	Fri.	18 "
Tridi	Sat.	19 "
Quartidi	Sun.	20 "
Quintidi	Mon.	21 "

Fourth Year.
1795 and 1796.

French Calendar. | English Calendar.

Year-Letter D.

1795.

1 Vendémiaire	Tues.	22 September
9 "	Wed.	30 "
10 "	Thurs.	1 October
30 "	Wed.	21 "
1 Brumaire	Thurs.	22 "
10 "	Sat.	31 "
11 "	Sun.	1 November
30 "	Fri.	20 "
1 Frimaire	Sat.	21 "
10 "	Mon.	30 "
11 "	Tues.	1 December
30 "	Sun.	20 "
1 Nivôse	Mon.	21 "
11 "	Thurs.	31 "

Year-Letters C B.

1796.

12 Nivôse	Fri.	1 January
30 "	Tues.	19 "
1 Pluviose	Wed.	20 "
12 "	Sun.	31 "
13 "	Mon.	1 February
30 "	Thurs.	18 "
1 Ventose	Fri.	19 "
11 "	Mon.	29 "
12 "	Tues.	1 March
30 "	Sat.	19 "
1 Germinal	Sun.	20 "
12 "	Thurs.	31 "
13 "	Fri.	1 April
30 "	Mon.	18 "
1 Floréal	Tues.	19 "
12 "	Sat.	30 "
13 "	Sun.	1 May
30 "	Wed.	18 "
1 Prairial	Thurs.	19 "
13 "	Tues.	31 "
14 "	Wed.	1 June
30 "	Fri.	17 "
1 Messidor	Sat.	18 "
13 "	Thurs.	30 "
14 "	Fri.	1 July
30 "	Sun.	17 "
1 Fervidor or Thermidor	Mon.	18 "
14 "	Sun.	31 "
15 "	Mon.	1 August
30 "	Tues.	16 "
1 Fructidor	Wed.	17 "
15 "	Wed.	31 "
16 "	Thurs.	1 September
30 "	Thurs.	15 "

Jours complémentaires.

Primidi	Fri.	16 September
Duodi	Sat.	17 "
Tridi	Sun.	18 "
Quartidi	Mon.	19 "
Quintidi	Tues.	20 "
Sextidi	Wed.	21 "

Fifth Year.
1796 and 1797.

French Calendar. | English Calendar.

Year-Letters C B.

1796.

1 Vendémiaire	Thurs.	22 September
9 "	Fri.	30 "
10 "	Sat.	1 October
30 "	Fri.	21 "
1 Brumaire	Sat.	22 "
10 "	Mon.	31 "
11 "	Tues.	1 November
30 "	Sun.	20 "
1 Frimaire	Mon.	21 "
10 "	Wed.	30 "
11 "	Thurs.	1 December
30 "	Tues.	20 "
1 Nivôse	Wed.	21 "
11 "	Sat.	31 "

Year-Letter A.

1797.

12 Nivôse	Sun.	1 January
30 "	Thurs.	19 "
1 Pluviose	Fri.	20 "
12 "	Tues.	31 "
13 "	Wed.	1 February
30 "	Sat.	18 "
1 Ventose	Sun.	19 "
10 "	Tues.	28 "
11 "	Wed.	1 March
30 "	Mon.	20 "
1 Germinal	Tues.	21 "
11 "	Fri.	31 "
12 "	Sat.	1 April
30 "	Wed.	19 "
1 Floréal	Thurs.	20 "
11 "	Sun.	30 "
12 "	Mon.	1 May
30 "	Fri.	19 "
1 Prairial	Sat.	20 "
12 "	Wed.	31 "
13 "	Thurs.	1 June
30 "	Sun.	18 "
1 Messidor	Mon.	19 "
12 "	Fri.	30 "
13 "	Sat.	1 July
30 "	Tues.	18 "
1 Fervidor or Thermidor	Wed.	19 "
13 "	Mon.	31 "
14 "	Tues.	1 August
30 "	Thurs.	17 "
1 Fructidor	Fri.	18 "
14 "	Thurs.	31 "
15 "	Fri.	1 September
30 "	Sat.	16 "

Jours complémentaires.

Primidi	Sun.	17 September
Duodi	Mon.	18 "
Tridi	Tues.	19 "
Quartidi	Wed.	20 "
Quintidi	Thurs.	21 "

Sixth Year.
1797 and 1798.
French Calendar. | English Calendar.

Year-Letter A.
1797.

1 Vendémiaire	Fri.	22 September
9 "	Sat.	30 "
10 "	Sun.	1 October
30 "	Sat.	21 "
1 Brumaire	Sun.	22 "
10 "	Tues.	31 "
11 "	Wed.	1 November
30 "	Mon.	20 "
1 Frimaire	Tues.	21 "
10 "	Thurs.	30 "
11 "	Fri.	1 December
30 "	Wed.	20 "
1 Nivôse	Thurs.	21 "
11 "	Sun.	31 "

Year-Letter G.
1798.

12 Nivôse	Mon.	1 January
30 "	Fri.	19 "
1 Pluviose	Sat.	20 "
12 "	Wed.	31 "
13 "	Thurs.	1 February
30 "	Sun.	18 "
1 Ventôse	Mon.	19 "
10 "	Wed.	28 "
11 "	Thurs.	1 March
30 "	Tues.	20 "
1 Germinal	Wed.	21 "
11 "	Sat.	31 "
12 "	Sun.	1 April
30 "	Thurs.	19 "
1 Floréal	Fri.	20 "
11 "	Mon.	30 "
12 "	Tues.	1 May
30 "	Sat.	19 "
1 Prairial	Sun.	20 "
12 "	Thurs.	31 "
13 "	Fri.	1 June
30 "	Mon.	18 "
1 Messidor	Tues.	19 "
12 "	Sat.	30 "
13 "	Sun.	1 July
30 "	Wed.	18 "
1 Fervidor or Thermidor	Thurs.	19 "
13 "	Tues.	31 "
14 "	Wed.	1 August
30 "	Fri.	17 "
1 Fructidor	Sat.	18 "
14 "	Fri.	31 "
15 "	Sat.	1 September
30 "	Sun.	16 "

Jours complémentaires.

Primidi	Mon.	17 September
Duodi	Tues.	18 "
Tridi	Wed.	19 "
Quartidi	Thurs.	20 "
Quintidi	Fri.	21 "

Seventh Year.
1798 and 1799.
French Calendar. | English Calendar.

Year-Letter G.
1798.

1 Vendémiaire	Sat.	22 September
9 "	Sun.	30 "
10 "	Mon.	1 October
30 "	Sun.	21 "
1 Brumaire	Mon.	22 "
10 "	Wed.	31 "
11 "	Thurs.	1 November
30 "	Tues.	20 "
1 Frimaire	Wed.	21 "
10 "	Fri.	30 "
11 "	Sat.	1 December
30 "	Thurs.	20 "
1 Nivôse	Fri.	21 "
11 "	Mon.	31 "

Year-Letter F.
1799.

12 Nivôse	Tues.	1 January
30 "	Sat.	19 "
1 Pluviose	Sun.	20 "
12 "	Thurs.	31 "
13 "	Fri.	1 February
30 "	Mon.	18 "
1 Ventôse	Tues.	19 "
10 "	Thurs.	28 "
11 "	Fri.	1 March
30 "	Wed.	20 "
1 Germinal	Thurs.	21 "
11 "	Sun.	31 "
12 "	Mon.	1 April
30 "	Fri.	19 "
1 Floréal	Sat.	20 "
11 "	Tues.	30 "
12 "	Wed.	1 May
30 "	Sun.	19 "
1 Prairial	Mon.	20 "
12 "	Fri.	31 "
13 "	Sat.	1 June
30 "	Tues.	18 "
1 Messidor	Wed.	19 "
12 "	Sun.	30 "
13 "	Mon.	1 July
30 "	Thurs.	18 "
1 Fervidor or Thermidor	Fri.	19 "
13 "	Wed.	31 "
14 "	Thurs.	1 August
30 "	Sat.	17 "
1 Fructidor	Sun.	18 "
14 "	Sat.	31 "
15 "	Sun.	1 September
30 "	Mon.	16 "

Jours complémentaires.

Primidi	Tues.	17 September
Duodi	Wed.	18 "
Tridi	Thurs.	19 "
Quartidi	Fri.	20 "
Quintidi	Sat.	21 "

Eighth Year.
1799 and 1800.

French Calendar. | English Calendar.

Year-Letter F.

1799.

1 Vendémiaire	Sun.	22 September
9 "	Mon.	30 "
10 "	Tues.	1 October
30 "	Mon.	21 "
1 Brumaire	Tues.	22 "
10 "	Thurs.	31 "
11 "	Fri.	1 November
30 "	Wed.	20 "
1 Frimaire	Thurs.	21 "
10 "	Sat.	30 "
11 "	Sun.	1 December
30 "	Fri.	20 "
1 Nivose	Sat.	21 "
11 "	Tues.	31 "

Year-Letter E.

1800.

12 Nivose	Wed.	1 January
30 "	Sun.	19 "
1 Pluviose	Mon.	20 "
12 "	Fri.	31 "
13 "	Sat.	1 February
30 "	Tues.	18 "
1 Ventose	Wed.	19 "
10 "	Fri.	28 "
11 "	Sat.	1 March
30 "	Thurs.	20 "
1 Germinal	Fri.	21 "
11 "	Mon.	31 "
12 "	Tues.	1 April
30 "	Sat.	19 "
1 Floreal	Sun.	20 "
11 "	Wed.	30 "
12 "	Thurs.	1 May
30 "	Mon.	19 "
1 Prairial	Tues.	20 "
12 "	Sat.	31 "
13 "	Sun.	1 June
30 "	Wed.	18 "
1 Messidor	Thurs.	19 "
12 "	Mon.	30 "
13 "	Tues.	1 July
30 "	Fri.	18 "
1 Fervidor or Thermidor	Sat.	19 "
13 "	Thurs.	31 "
14 "	Fri.	1 August
30 "	Sun.	17 "
1 Fructidor	Mon.	18 "
14 "	Sun.	31 "
15 "	Mon.	1 September
30 "	Tues.	16 "

Jours complémentaires.

Primidi	Wed.	17 September
Duodi	Thurs.	18 "
Tridi	Fri.	19 "
Quartidi	Sat.	20 "
Quintidi	Sun.	21 "
Sextidi	Mon.	22 "

Ninth Year.
1800 and 1801.

French Calendar. | English Calendar.

Year-Letter E.

1800.

1 Vendémiaire	Tues.	23 September
8 "	Tues.	30 "
9 "	Wed.	1 October
30 "	Wed.	22 "
1 Brumaire	Thurs.	23 "
9 "	Fri.	31 "
10 "	Sat.	1 November
30 "	Fri.	21 "
1 Frimaire	Sat.	22 "
9 "	Sun.	30 "
10 "	Mon.	1 December
30 "	Sun.	21 "
1 Nivose	Mon.	22 "
10 "	Wed.	31 "

Year-Letter D.

1801.

11 Nivose	Thurs.	1 January
30 "	Tues.	20 "
1 Pluviose	Wed.	21 "
11 "	Sat.	31 "
12 "	Sun.	1 February
30 "	Thurs.	19 "
1 Ventose	Fri.	20 "
9 "	Sat.	28 "
10 "	Sun.	1 March
30 "	Sat.	21 "
1 Germinal	Sun.	22 "
10 "	Tues.	31 "
11 "	Wed.	1 April
30 "	Mon.	20 "
1 Floreal	Tues.	21 "
10 "	Thurs.	30 "
11 "	Fri.	1 May
30 "	Wed.	20 "
1 Prairial	Thurs.	21 "
11 "	Sun.	31 "
12 "	Mon.	1 June
30 "	Fri.	19 "
1 Messidor	Sat.	20 "
11 "	Tues.	30 "
12 "	Wed.	1 July
30 "	Sun.	19 "
1 Fervidor or Thermidor	Mon.	20 "
12 "	Fri.	31 "
13 "	Sat.	1 August
30 "	Tues.	18 "
1 Fructidor	Wed.	19 "
13 "	Mon.	31 "
14 "	Tues.	1 September
30 "	Thurs.	17 "

Jours complémentaires.

Primidi	Fri.	18 September
Duodi	Sat.	19 "
Tridi	Sun.	20 "
Quartidi	Mon.	21 "
Quintidi	Tues.	22 "

Tenth Year. 1801 and 1802.			Eleventh Year. 1802 and 1803.		
French Calendar.			French Calendar.		
Year-Letter D. 1801.			Year-Letter C. 1802.		
1 Vendémiaire	Wed.	23 September	1 Vendémiaire	Thurs.	23 September
8 "	Wed.	30 "	8 "	Thurs.	30 "
9 "	Thurs.	1 October	9 "	Fri.	1 October
30 "	Thurs.	22 "	30 "	Fri.	22 "
1 Brumaire	Fri.	23 "	1 Brumaire	Sat.	23 "
9 "	Sat.	31 "	9 "	Sun.	31 "
10 "	Sun.	1 November	10 "	Mon.	1 November
30 "	Sat.	21 "	30 "	Sun.	21 "
1 Frimaire	Sun.	22 "	1 Frimaire	Mon.	22 "
9 "	Mon.	30 "	9 "	Tues.	30 "
10 "	Tues.	1 December	10 "	Wed.	1 December
30 "	Mon.	21 "	30 "	Tues.	21 "
1 Nivôse	Tues.	22 "	1 Nivôse	Wed.	22 "
10 "	Thurs.	31 "	10 "	Fri.	31 "
Year-Letter C. 1802.			Year-Letter B. 1803.		
11 Nivôse	Fri.	1 January	11 Nivôse	Sat.	1 January
30 "	Wed.	20 "	30 "	Thurs.	20 "
1 Pluviose	Thurs.	21 "	1 Pluviose	Fri.	21 "
11 "	Sun.	31 "	11 "	Mon.	31 "
12 "	Mon.	1 February	12 "	Tues.	1 February
30 "	Fri.	19 "	30 "	Sat.	19 "
1 Ventôse	Sat.	20 "	1 Ventôse	Sun.	20 "
9 "	Sun.	28 "	9 "	Mon.	28 "
10 "	Mon.	1 March	10 "	Tues.	1 March
30 "	Sun.	21 "	30 "	Mon.	21 "
1 Germinal	Mon.	22 "	1 Germinal	Tues.	22 "
10 "	Wed.	31 "	10 "	Thurs.	31 "
11 "	Thurs.	1 April	11 "	Fri.	1 April
30 "	Tues.	20 "	30 "	Wed.	20 "
1 Floreal	Wed.	21 "	1 Floreal	Thurs.	21 "
10 "	Fri.	30 "	10 "	Sat.	30 "
11 "	Sat.	1 May	11 "	Sun.	1 May
30 "	Thurs.	20 "	30 "	Fri.	20 "
1 Prairial	Fri.	21 "	1 Prairial	Sat.	21 "
11 "	Mon.	31 "	11 "	Tues.	31 "
12 "	Tues.	1 June	12 "	Wed.	1 June
30 "	Sat.	19 "	30 "	Sun.	19 "
1 Messidor	Sun.	20 "	1 Messidor	Mon.	20 "
11 "	Wed.	30 "	11 "	Thurs.	30 "
12 "	Thurs.	1 July	12 "	Fri.	1 July
30 "	Mon.	19 "	30 "	Tues.	19 "
1 Fervidor or Thermidor	Tues.	20 "	1 Fervidor or Thermidor	Wed.	20 "
12 "	Sat.	31 "	12 "	Sun.	31 "
13 "	Sun.	1 August	13 "	Mon.	1 August
30 "	Wed.	18 "	30 "	Thurs.	18 "
1 Fructidor	Thurs.	19 "	1 Fructidor	Fri.	19 "
13 "	Tues.	31 "	13 "	Wed.	31 "
14 "	Wed.	1 September	14 "	Thurs.	1 September
30 "	Fri.	17 "	30 "	Sat.	17 "
Jours complémentaires.			Jours complémentaires.		
Primidi	Sat.	18 September	Primidi	Sun.	18 September
Duodi	Sun.	19 "	Duodi	Mon.	19 "
Tridi	Mon.	20 "	Tridi	Tues.	20 "
Quartidi	Tues.	21 "	Quartidi	Wed.	21 "
Quintidi	Wed.	22 "	Quintidi	Thurs.	22 "

Twelfth Year. 1803 and 1804.

French Calendar. | English Calendar.

Year-Letter B. 1803.

1 Vendémiaire	Fri.	23 September
8 "	Fri.	30 "
9 "	Sat.	1 October
30 "	Sat.	22 "
1 Brumaire	Sun.	23 "
9 "	Mon.	31 "
10 "	Tues.	1 November
30 "	Mon.	21 "
1 Frimaire	Tues.	22 "
9 "	Wed.	30 "
10 "	Thurs.	1 December
30 "	Wed.	21 "
1 Nivose	Thurs.	22 "
10 "	Sat.	31 "

Year-Letters A G. 1804.

11 Nivose	Sun.	1 January
30 "	Fri.	20 "
1 Pluviose	Sat.	21 "
11 "	Tues.	31 "
12 "	Wed.	1 February
30 "	Sun.	19 "
1 Ventose	Mon.	20 "
10 "	Wed.	29 "
11 "	Thurs.	1 March
30 "	Tues.	20 "
1 Germinal	Wed.	21 "
11 "	Sat.	31 "
12 "	Sun.	1 April
30 "	Thurs.	19 "
1 Floréal	Fri.	20 "
11 "	Mon.	30 "
12 "	Tues.	1 May
30 "	Sat.	19 "
1 Prairial	Sun.	20 "
12 "	Thurs.	31 "
13 "	Fri.	1 June
30 "	Mon.	18 "
1 Messidor	Tues.	19 "
12 "	Sat.	30 "
13 "	Sun.	1 July
30 "	Wed.	18 "
1 Fervidor or Thermidor	Thurs.	19 "
13 "	Tues.	31 "
14 "	Wed.	1 August
30 "	Fri.	17 "
1 Fructidor	Sat.	18 "
14 "	Fri.	31 "
15 "	Sat.	1 September
30 "	Sun.	16 "

Jours complémentaires.

Primidi	Mon.	17 September
Duodi	Tues.	18 "
Tridi	Wed.	19 "
Quartidi	Thurs.	20 "
Quintidi	Fri.	21 "
Sextidi	Sat.	22 "

Thirteenth Year. 1804 and 1805.

French Calendar. | English Calendar.

Year-Letters A G. 1804.

1 Vendémiaire	Sun.	23 September
8 "	Sun.	30 "
9 "	Mon.	1 October
30 "	Mon.	22 "
1 Brumaire	Tues.	23 "
9 "	Wed.	31 "
10 "	Thurs.	1 November
30 "	Wed.	21 "
1 Frimaire	Thurs.	22 "
9 "	Fri.	30 "
10 "	Sat.	1 December
30 "	Fri.	21 "
1 Nivose	Sat.	22 "
10 "	Mon.	31 "

Year-Letter F. 1805.

11 Nivose	Tues.	1 January
30 "	Sun.	20 "
1 Pluviose	Mon.	21 "
11 "	Thurs.	31 "
12 "	Fri.	1 February
30 "	Tues.	19 "
1 Ventose	Wed.	20 "
9 "	Thurs.	28 "
10 "	Fri.	1 March
30 "	Thurs.	21 "
1 Germinal	Fri.	22 "
10 "	Sun.	31 "
11 "	Mon.	1 April
30 "	Sat.	20 "
1 Floréal	Sun.	21 "
10 "	Tues.	30 "
11 "	Wed.	1 May
30 "	Mon.	20 "
1 Prairial	Tues.	21 "
11 "	Fri.	31 "
12 "	Sat.	1 June
30 "	Wed.	19 "
1 Messidor	Thurs.	20 "
11 "	Sun.	30 "
12 "	Mon.	1 July
30 "	Fri.	19 "
1 Fervidor or Thermidor	Sat.	20 "
12 "	Wed.	31 "
13 "	Thurs.	1 August
30 "	Sun.	18 "
1 Fructidor	Mon.	19 "
13 "	Sat.	31 "
14 "	Sun.	1 September
30 "	Tues.	17 "

Jours complémentaires.

Primidi	Wed.	18 September
Duodi	Thurs.	19 "
Tridi	Fri.	20 "
Quartidi	Sat.	21 "
Quintidi	Sun.	22 "

Fourteenth Year.

French Calendar. | English Calendar.

Year-Letter F.

1805.

1	Vendémiaire	Mon.	23	September
8	"	Mon.	30	"
9	"	Tues.	1	October
30	"	Tues.	22	"
1	Brumaire	Wed.	23	"
9	"	Thurs.	31	"
10	"	Fri.	1	November
30	"	Thurs.	21	"
1	Frimaire	Fri.	22	"
9	"	Sat.	30	"
10	"	Sun.	1	December
30	"	Sat.	21	"
1	Nivôse	Sun.	22	"
10	"	Tues.	31	"

The Gregorian Calendar was again used on the 1st of January, 1806, and the French Republican Calendar discontinued.





Calendar of the "Society of Friends."

THE "Friends" reckoned their year from the 25th of March, before the year 1752, and January was called the eleventh month. But when the commencement of the year was altered by Statute 24 George II., c. 23, the "Friends" observed the Act, and called January the first month of the year 1752.

The recommendation of the committee appointed to consider what advice should be given to the "Friends" in relation to the Statute in question, on the omission of eleven days in the Calendar, was, that the "Society of Friends" should observe the directions of the Act of Parliament, and omit the said eleven nominal days; which being approved by the yearly meeting, the report was communicated to the quarterly and monthly meetings of "Friends" in Great Britain, Ireland, and America, and was universally adopted by them.

The name of the week-day is not used by the "Friends;" but each day is called by its proper number in the following order:—

- 1st day, Sunday.
- 2nd day, Monday.
- 3rd day, Tuesday.

114 *Calendar of the "Society of Friends."*

4th day, Wednesday.

5th day, Thursday.

6th day, Friday.

7th day, Saturday.

The months being numbered as follows:—

Before 1752.			1752 and subsequently.*		
1st	month	March	1st	month	January
2nd	„	April	2nd	„	February
3rd	„	May	3rd	„	March
4th	„	June	4th	„	April
5th	„	July	5th	„	May
6th	„	August	6th	„	June
7th	„	September	7th	„	July
8th	„	October	8th	„	August
9th	„	November	9th	„	September
10th	„	December	10th	„	October
11th	„	January	11th	„	November
12th	„	February	12th	„	December

* The year 1751 ceased with the 10th month, and the year 1752 began with January for the 1st month.



The Golden Numbers*

of the Metonic Lunar Cycle, and the Dionysian Cycle
of 19 years.



ETON, the astronomer, was living at Athens, in the first year of the 87th Olympiad [13 July], and then introduced a system by which the date of the Calendar

New Moon could be noted by means of numbers *one to nineteen*; each number serving to represent a solar year. It was supposed that 235 lunations would complete the cycle of 19 solar years, therefore seven lunations were introduced in the Metonic Cycle: For 19 years of 12 lunations would contain but 228 lunations [$19 \times 12 = 228$], this addition of seven thus caused certain years to have 13 lunations.

Before the introduction of the Metonic Cycle, the Greeks had a cycle of 8 years, in which 90 days were intercalated by 22 or 23 days in alternate years. This addition of 90 days in a cycle of 8 years, consisting of Lunar years of 354 days, would have amounted to $11\frac{1}{2}$ days to each year [$90 \div 8$]: the Romans, therefore, might have possessed a correct Calendar if they had followed this plan.

* Golden Number, or "Prime." The numbers of the Metonic Cycle obtained the name "*Golden*," from being written in gold. The "Prime" is only applicable, for the time being, to the number in use for the current year.

Table for finding the Golden Numbers

of the Lunar Cycle,

from 1 A.D. = 754 A.U.C. to 1582 A.D.,

corresponding to the system observed in Saxon Charters.

Hundreds of Years.	Years less than a hundred																		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
100	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
200	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
300	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76
400	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95
500	96	97	98	99															
Hundreds of Years.	Golden Numbers.																		
	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
100	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2
200	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
300	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
400	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
500	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3
600	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
700	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
800	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
900	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4
1000	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1100	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1200	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1300	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5
1400	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1500	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

The Dionysian Cycle of 19 years.



THE Golden Numbers of this cycle hold the positions in the Christian Calendars for the Old Style which they obtained upon their introduction by Dionysius A.D. 532, when Golden Number I. was taken by him for that year, with which to continue the Paschal Cycle of Victorinus, and made to correspond to XIV. of the Metonic Lunar Cycle, and XVII. of the Lunar Cycle of Pope Hilarius: the new cycle then introduced has been since known as the Dionysian Cycle of 19 years. It was used by the Christian Church for determining the date of Easter-day, which was regulated by the calendar new moon of the Vernal Equinox, indicated by the Golden Number for the year, and served that purpose for the *Old Style* until the positions of the numbers were changed to suit the *New Style* with the Gregorian Calendar. A table of corresponding numbers is given in another place with the Christian era [*see* "Eras"], by which it appears that I. of the Metonic Cycle belongs to the 13th of July, I. of the Lunar Cycle of Pope Hilarius to the 16th of July, and I. of the Dionysian Cycle of 19 years to the 19th of July. The Passover of the Jews was also regulated by the new moon of the Vernal Equinox, which in 29 A.D. = the 15th year of Tiberius, was on the 2nd of April with Golden Number V. of the Metonic Cycle [= VIII. of the Lunar Cycle of Pope Hilarius = XI. of the

Dionysian Cycle, reckoning retrospectively] ; and as the first month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year was the month of Nisan, commencing with the new moon just mentioned, the fourteenth day of which was the full moon and the day of the Passover of the Jews, the 14th of Nisan 32 A.C. = 29 A.D. thus corresponded to the 15th of April.

By the rule observed at the Council of Nice [325] Easter-day was to be on the Sunday *after* the 14th of the moon called the full moon, and if the full moon should fall on a Sunday Easter-day was to be on the Sunday following, and thus the date for the Christian celebration of Easter did not clash with the 14th of the moon upon which the Jews kept their Passover.

The early Christians appear to have disputed about the proper mode of keeping Easter. The Montanists are said to have kept Easter on a fixed day. The Eastern Christians celebrated Easter on the 14th of the moon indicated by the Golden Number ; while the Western Christians observed the Sunday following the full moon for Easter-day : the two sides pleading two different apostolic traditions, but both calculating the new moon by aid of the Golden Numbers of the Lunar cycle. The letters of Popes Pius and Victor on the subject in the second century serve to show that the Western Churches observed the Sunday after the 14th day of the moon. The Council of Nice in the year of Rome 1078 = 325 A.D. issued the following announcement in their epistle to the Church of Alexandria, preserved by Socrates, the ecclesiastical historian [born at Constantinople, towards the end of the 4th century], “ We also send you
“ good news concerning the unanimous consent of all,
“ in reference to the celebration of the most solemn

“ feast of Easter ; for this difference also has been made
 “ up by the assistance of your prayers : so that all the
 “ brethren in the East, who formerly celebrated this festi-
 “ val at the same time as the Jews, will in future conform
 “ to the Romans and to us, and to all who have of old
 “ observed our manner of celebrating Easter.”

It appears however that several cycles were introduced for determining the date of Easter-day, before the sixth century, when Dionysius Exiguus introduced his cycle, which remained in use so long as the *Old Style* was observed ; for Theophilus of Alexandria in the year 380 = 1133 A.U.C. had a cycle of 437 years ; Cyril of Alexandria in 412 = 1165 A.U.C. had a cycle of 95 years, which obtained great celebrity ; and Victorinus* of Aquitaine was the author of the cycle of 532 years, and was employed by Pope Hilarius to correct the Calendar in the year 463 = 1216 A.U.C. The authority for this account of Victorinus is his contemporary, Gennadius, who mentions as his predecessors in the art of cycle making, Hippolytus (ante Nicene), Eusebius, Theophilus and Prosper.

The system which determines the positions of the Golden Numbers of the *Dionysian Cycle of nineteen years* in our Julian Calendars for the Old Style is one by which the date of the new moon was supposed to take place at alternate intervals of 30 and 29 days ; and if we begin with Golden Number I. on the 13th of December [*Posei-*

* The writings of Victorinus, with all others of note relating to the Calendars both ante-Nicene and ante-Gregorian, are found in the “*Doctrina Temporum*” of the Jesuit Ægidius Bucherius, Antwerp, 1634. Victorinus has sometimes been confounded with Victor the Pope, and the cycle of Victorinus has been improperly called the Victorian Cycle.

deon]* we shall find that Golden Number II. will come into use at the end of 30 days, to mark a new year on the 12th of January: [the numbers of the Lunar Cycle of Pope Hilarius, used in Saxon charters, commence on the 16th of July, hence I. of that cycle corresponds to IV. of the Dionysian Cycle of 19 years. And here we may point out, that it is very material to recollect that the moon or lunation of a month is not that which begins, but that which ends, in the month. This is shown in the Roman and Church Calendar, where the Golden Numbers will be observed to have recurred throughout the Julian Year at the intervals stated, except in the 19th, 2nd, 5th, 8th, 10th, 13th, and 16th years of the Lunar Cycle of Pope Hilarius; and the 3rd, 5th, 8th, 11th, 13th, 16th, and 19th years of the Dionysian Cycle of 19 years, beginning with the year 532 = 1285 A.U.C., an intercalary moon of 30 days being introduced seven times in each cycle, more particularly to be noticed presently.

Each year will be observed in the Roman and Church Calendar to have begun with another number, until 19 solar years have been run out, and the cycle completed; when Golden Number I. of the Dionysian Cycle comes again into use, at our first starting point, the 13th of December of the Julian Year (for the Old Style), while Number I. of the Lunar Cycle, observed in Saxon charters, appears with the 16th of July.

* The names of the Attic months, were—

		Corresponding nearly to			Corresponding nearly to
1	Hecatombeæon	30 days, July	7	Gamelion	30 days, January
2	Metageitnion	29 „ August	8	Antheſterion	29 „ February
3	Boedromion	30 „ September	9	Elaphebolion	30 „ March
4	Pyaneſſion	29 „ October	10	Munychion	29 „ April
5	Maimacterion	30 „ November	11	Thargelion	30 „ May
6	Pofeideon	29 „ December	12	Scirophorion	29 „ June

The date of a new moon, indicated by any number of the Dionysian Cycle, or of the other cycles, differs from the date of the appearance of the new moon of the heavens, therefore the dates represented by the Golden Numbers are known as those which indicate the *Calendar New Moon*, reckoning in the following order 30 and 29 days alternately for the Julian year,—

January 30 days	July 30 days
February 29 „	August 29 „
March 30 „	September 30 „
April 29 „	October 29 „
May 30 „	November 30 „
June 29 „	December 29 „

In intercalary years, of which there were seven, a moon of 30 days was introduced, that the cycle of 19 solar years might consist of 235 moons, *viz.* in the years represented by the following Golden Numbers of the three cycles.

An extra moon of 30 days.	Golden Numbers of the		
	Metonic Cycle.	Lunar Cycle used in Saxon Charters.	Dionysian Cycle of 19 years.
ending on 30 January with	XVI	XIX	III
„ 1 October „	XVIII	II	V
„ 4 April „	II	V	VIII
„ 1 February „	V	VIII	XI
„ 30 December „	VII	X	XIII
„ 30 September „	X	XIII	XVI
„ 3 April „	XIII	XVI	XIX

Table for finding the Golden Numbers

of the

Dionysian Cycle of nineteen years, commencing

A. D. 532.

Years less than a hundred.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	
58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	
77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	
96	97	98	99																

Hundreds
of years.

Golden Numbers.

		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1
100	2000	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5
200	2100	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
300	2200	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
400	2300	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1
500	2400	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6
600	2500	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
700	2600	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
800	2700	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2
900	2800	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1000	2900	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1100	3000	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1200	3100	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3
1300	3200	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1400	3300	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1500	3400	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1600	3500	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4
1700	3600	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1800	3700	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1900	3800	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19

Table for finding the Year-Letters

from 1 A. D. to 3300,

according to the calculation of Dionysius Exiguus, introduced in
the year of Rome 1285 = 532 A. D.

				Centuries after our Lord.							
							1500 (for 1582) Letter C	1600		1700	
New Style.						1800	1900	2000		2100	
						2200	2300	2400		2500	
						2600	2700	2800		2900	
						3000	3100	3200		3300	
						E	G	B A		C	
Old Style.					100	200	300	400	500	600	700
					800	900	1000	1100	1200	1300	1400
					1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000	2100
					2200	2300	2400	2500	2600	2700	2800
					2900	3000	3100	3200	3300		
					E D	F E	G F	A G	B A	C B	D C
Years less than one hundred.				Year-Letters.							
1	29	57	85	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	B
2	30	58	86	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A
3	31	59	87	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
4	32	60	88	F E	G F	A G	B A	C B	D C	E D	F E
5	33	61	89	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	D
6	34	62	90	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C
7	35	63	91	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	B
8	36	64	92	A G	B A	C B	D C	E D	F E	G F	A G
9	37	65	93	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	F
10	38	66	94	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E
11	39	67	95	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	D
12	40	68	96	C B	D C	E D	F E	G F	A G	B A	C B
13	41	69	97	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A
14	42	70	98	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
15	43	71	99	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	F
16	44	72		E D	F E	G F	A G	B A	C B	D C	E D
17	45	73		C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C
18	46	74		B	C	D	E	F	G	A	B
19	47	75		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A
20	48	76		G F	A G	B A	C B	D C	E D	F E	G F
21	49	77		E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E
22	50	78		D	E	F	G	A	B	C	D
23	51	79		C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C
24	52	80		B A	C B	D C	E D	F E	G F	A G	B A
25	53	81		G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
26	54	82		F	G	A	B	C	D	E	F
27	55	83		E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E
28	56	84		D C	E D	F E	G F	A G	B A	C B	D C



Paschal Term.



FOURTEEN days of the "Calendar" new moon of the Vernal Equinox, called the Paschal moon, is the date of the Paschal Term, or full moon.

The date of the "Calendar" new moon is always on one of the days from the 8th of March to the 5th of April, both inclusive. It follows, therefore, that the first day on which the Paschal Term, or full moon, can happen, must be the 21st of March, that being fourteen days of the 8th of March; and the last day, the 18th of April, that being fourteen days of the 5th of April.

Paschal Cycle.

This cycle is composed of 532 years, on the completion of which, the Easter-days recur in the same order as before, if the cycle of Golden Numbers be not changed. The Solar cycle 28, and the Lunar cycle 19, multiplied together make the cycle of 532 years.

Tables for finding the "Paschal Term."

The Paschal New Moon is indicated by the Golden Number or Prime for the year, fourteen days of which is the date of the full moon or "Paschal Term."

Golden Numbers of the Lunar Cycle, used in Saxon Charters.	Date of the "Calendar New Moon" indicated by the Golden Number.	Dominical and Year Letters.	Golden Numbers of the Dionysian Cycle of 19 years from 532 A.D. Old Style in all Christendom.	Golden Numbers for the Gregorian System. New Style.		
				Rome, &c. 1583 to 1699.	Rome, &c. 1700 to 1899; England, 1753 to 1899.	Rome and England, 1900 to 2199.
XIII	8 March	D	XVI	III	XIV	
II	9 —	E	V		III	XIV
	10 —	F		XI		III
X	11 —	G	XIII		XI	
XVIII	12 —	A	II	XIX		XI
	13 —	B		VIII	XIX	
VII	14 —	C	X		VIII	XIX
	15 —	D		XVI		VIII
XV	16 —	E	XVIII	V	XVI	
IV	17 —	F	VII		V	XVI
	18 —	G		XIII		V
XII	19 —	A	XV	II	XIII	
I	20 —	B	IV		II	XIII
	21 —	C		X		II
IX	22 —	D	XII		X	
XVII	23 —	E	I	XVIII		X
	24 —	F		VII	XVIII	
VI	25 —	G	IX		VII	XVIII
	26 —	A		XV		VII
XIV	27 —	B	XVII	IV	XV	
III	28 —	C	VI		IV	XV
	29 —	D		XII		IV
XI	30 —	E	XIV	I	XII	
XIX	31 —	F	III		I	XII
	1 April	G		IX		I
VIII	2 —	A	XI		IX	
	3 —	B		XVII		IX
XVI	4 —	C	XIX	VI	XVII	
V	5 —	D	VIII	XIV	VI	XVII
	6 —	E				
	7 —	F				
	8 —	G				
	9 —	A				
	10 —	B				
	11 —	C				
	12 —	D				
	13 —	E				
	14 —	F				
	15 —	G				
	16 —	A				
	17 —	B				
	18 —	C				
	19 —	D				
	20 —	E				
	21 —	F				
	22 —	G				
	23 —	A				
	24 —	B				
	25 —	C				

Explanation.—To find the date of the Paschal New Moon, look for the Golden Number or Prime of the year, in the column of the Tables under the required period, Old or New Style, and the date on the same line will be that of the Calendar New Moon, fourteen days of which date, *i. e.* 13 days after, will be the date of the Paschal Term or full moon.

By these Tables the date of Easter-day may also be found. It will be that which stands on a line with the Sunday Letter next *after* the date of the full moon.

Note.—If the Sunday Letter for the year in question should happen to be on a line with the date of the full moon, Easter-day will be seven days later, *i. e.* the Sunday after the full moon, *e. g.* 1109 A.D., Year Letter C, Golden Number VIII; the date of Easter-day is on the 21st day of the moon (25 April).

Paschal Cycle of Dionysius Exiguus.

Dominical Letters and Golden Numbers for finding the date of
 Easter-day,
 from 532 to 2127 A.D.
Old Style.

Years of our Lord.			Domi- ni- cal Let- ters.	Golden Numbers of the Cycle of 19 years.	Years of our Lord.			Domi- ni- cal Let- ters.	Golden Numbers of the Cycle of 19 years.	
I B.C.	532	1064	1596	D C	1	568	1100	1632	A G	18
I A.D.	533	1065	1597	B	2	569	1101	1633	F	19
	534	1066	1598	A	3	570	1102	1634	E	1
	535	1067	1599	G	4	571	1103	1635	D	2
	536	1068	1600	F E	5	572	1104	1636	C B	3
	537	1069	1601	D	6	573	1105	1637	A	4
	538	1070	1602	C	7	574	1106	1638	G	5
	539	1071	1603	B	8	575	1107	1639	F	6
	540	1072	1604	A G	9	576	1108	1640	E D	7
	541	1073	1605	F	10	577	1109	1641	C	8
	542	1074	1606	E	11	578	1110	1642	B	9
	543	1075	1607	D	12	579	1111	1643	A	10
	544	1076	1608	C B	13	580	1112	1644	G F	11
	545	1077	1609	A	14	581	1113	1645	E	12
	546	1078	1610	G	15	582	1114	1646	D	13
	547	1079	1611	F	16	583	1115	1647	C	14
	548	1080	1612	E D	17	584	1116	1648	B A	15
	549	1081	1613	C	18	585	1117	1649	G	16
	550	1082	1614	B	19	586	1118	1650	F	17
	551	1083	1615	A	1	587	1119	1651	E	18
	552	1084	1616	G F	2	588	1120	1652	D C	19
	553	1085	1617	E	3	589	1121	1653	B	1
	554	1086	1618	D	4	590	1122	1654	A	2
	555	1087	1619	C	5	591	1123	1655	G	3
	556	1088	1620	B A	6	592	1124	1656	F E	4
	557	1089	1621	G	7	593	1125	1657	D	5
	558	1090	1622	F	8	594	1126	1658	C	6
	559	1091	1623	E	9	595	1127	1659	B	7
	560	1092	1624	D C	10	596	1128	1660	A G	8
	561	1093	1625	B	11	597	1129	1661	F	9
	562	1094	1626	A	12	598	1130	1662	E	10
	563	1095	1627	G	13	599	1131	1663	D	11
	564	1096	1628	F E	14	600	1132	1664	C B	12
	565	1097	1629	D	15	601	1133	1665	A	13
	566	1098	1630	C	16	602	1134	1666	G	14
	567	1099	1631	B	17	603	1135	1667	F	15

Years of our Lord.			Domi- cal Let- ters.	Golden Numbers of the Cycle of 19 years.	Years of our Lord.			Domi- cal Let- ters.	Golden Numbers of the Cycle of 19 years.
604	1136	1668	ED	16	650	1182	1714	C	5
605	1137	1669	C	17	651	1183	1715	B	6
606	1138	1670	B	18	652	1184	1716	A G	7
607	1139	1671	A	19	653	1185	1717	F	8
608	1140	1672	G F	1	654	1186	1718	E	9
609	1141	1673	E	2	655	1187	1719	D	10
610	1142	1674	D	3	656	1188	1720	C B	11
611	1143	1675	C	4	657	1189	1721	A	12
612	1144	1676	B A	5	658	1190	1722	G	13
613	1145	1677	G	6	659	1191	1723	F	14
614	1146	1678	F	7	660	1192	1724	E D	15
615	1147	1679	E	8	661	1193	1725	C	16
616	1148	1680	D C	9	662	1194	1726	B	17
617	1149	1681	B	10	663	1195	1727	A	18
618	1150	1682	A	11	664	1196	1728	G F	19
619	1151	1683	G	12	665	1197	1729	E	1
620	1152	1684	F E	13	666	1198	1730	D	2
621	1153	1685	D	14	667	1199	1731	C	3
622	1154	1686	C	15	668	1200	1732	B A	4
623	1155	1687	B	16	669	1201	1733	G	5
624	1156	1688	A G	17	670	1202	1734	F	6
625	1157	1689	F	18	671	1203	1735	E	7
626	1158	1690	E	19	672	1204	1736	D C	8
627	1159	1691	D	1	673	1205	1737	B	9
628	1160	1692	C B	2	674	1206	1738	A	10
629	1161	1693	A	3	675	1207	1739	G	11
630	1162	1694	G	4	676	1208	1740	F E	12
631	1163	1695	F	5	677	1209	1741	D	13
632	1164	1696	E D	6	678	1210	1742	C	14
633	1165	1697	C	7	679	1211	1743	B	15
634	1166	1698	B	8	680	1212	1744	A G	16
635	1167	1699	A	9	681	1213	1745	F	17
636	1168	1700	G F	10	682	1214	1746	E	18
637	1169	1701	E	11	683	1215	1747	D	19
638	1170	1702	D	12	684	1216	1748	C B	1
639	1171	1703	C	13	685	1217	1749	A	2
640	1172	1704	B A	14	686	1218	1750	G	3
641	1173	1705	G	15	687	1219	1751	F	4
642	1174	1706	F	16	688	1220	1752	E D	5
643	1175	1707	E	17	689	1221	1753	C	6
644	1176	1708	D C	18	690	1222	1754	B	7
645	1177	1709	B	19	691	1223	1755	A	8
646	1178	1710	A	1	692	1224	1756	G F	9
647	1179	1711	G	2	693	1225	1757	E	10
648	1180	1712	F E	3	694	1226	1758	D	11
649	1181	1713	D	4	695	1227	1759	C	12

Years of our Lord.			Dominical Letters.	Golden Numbers of the Cycle of 19 years.	Years of our Lord.			Dominical Letters.	Golden Numbers of the Cycle of 19 years.
696	1228	1760	B A	13	742	1274	1806	G	2
697	1229	1761	G	14	743	1275	1807	F	3
698	1230	1762	F	15	744	1276	1808	E D	4
699	1231	1763	E	16	745	1277	1809	C	5
700	1232	1764	D C	17	746	1278	1810	B	6
701	1233	1765	B	18	747	1279	1811	A	7
702	1234	1766	A	19	748	1280	1812	G F	8
703	1235	1767	G	1	749	1281	1813	E	9
704	1236	1768	F E	2	750	1282	1814	D	10
705	1237	1769	D	3	751	1283	1815	C	11
706	1238	1770	C	4	752	1284	1816	B A	12
707	1239	1771	B	5	753	1285	1817	G	13
708	1240	1772	A G	6	754	1286	1818	F	14
709	1241	1773	F	7	755	1287	1819	E	15
710	1242	1774	E	8	756	1288	1820	D C	16
711	1243	1775	D	9	757	1289	1821	B	17
712	1244	1776	C B	10	758	1290	1822	A	18
713	1245	1777	A	11	759	1291	1823	G	19
714	1246	1778	G	12	760	1292	1824	F E	1
715	1247	1779	F	13	761	1293	1825	D	2
716	1248	1780	E D	14	762	1294	1826	C	3
717	1249	1781	C	15	763	1295	1827	B	4
718	1250	1782	B	16	764	1296	1828	A G	5
719	1251	1783	A	17	765	1297	1829	F	6
720	1252	1784	G F	18	766	1298	1830	E	7
721	1253	1785	E	19	767	1299	1831	D	8
722	1254	1786	D	1	768	1300	1832	C B	9
723	1255	1787	C	2	769	1301	1833	A	10
724	1256	1788	B A	3	770	1302	1834	G	11
725	1257	1789	G	4	771	1303	1835	F	12
726	1258	1790	F	5	772	1304	1836	E D	13
727	1259	1791	E	6	773	1305	1837	C	14
728	1260	1792	D C	7	774	1306	1838	B	15
729	1261	1793	B	8	775	1307	1839	A	16
730	1262	1794	A	9	776	1308	1840	G F	17
731	1263	1795	G	10	777	1309	1841	E	18
732	1264	1796	F E	11	778	1310	1842	D	19
733	1265	1797	D	12	779	1311	1843	C	1
734	1266	1798	C	13	780	1312	1844	B A	2
735	1267	1799	B	14	781	1313	1845	G	3
736	1268	1800	A G	15	782	1314	1846	F	4
737	1269	1801	F	16	783	1315	1847	E	5
738	1270	1802	E	17	784	1316	1848	D C	6
739	1271	1803	D	18	785	1317	1849	B	7
740	1272	1804	C B	19	786	1318	1850	A	8
741	1273	1805	A	1	787	1319	1851	G	9

Years of our Lord.			Dominical Letters.	Golden Numbers of the Cycle of 19 years.	Years of our Lord.			Dominical Letters.	Golden Numbers of the Cycle of 19 years.
788	1320	1852	F E	10	834	1366	1898	D	18
789	1321	1853	D	11	835	1367	1899	C	19
790	1322	1854	C	12	836	1368	1900	B A	1
791	1323	1855	B	13	837	1369	1901	G	2
792	1324	1856	A G	14	838	1370	1902	F	3
793	1325	1857	F	15	839	1371	1903	E	4
794	1326	1858	E	16	840	1372	1904	D C	5
795	1327	1859	D	17	841	1373	1905	B	6
796	1328	1860	C B	18	842	1374	1906	A	7
797	1329	1861	A	19	843	1375	1907	G	8
798	1330	1862	G	1	844	1376	1908	F E	9
799	1331	1863	F	2	845	1377	1909	D	10
800	1332	1864	E D	3	846	1378	1910	C	11
801	1333	1865	C	4	847	1379	1911	B	12
802	1334	1866	B	5	848	1380	1912	A G	13
803	1335	1867	A	6	849	1381	1913	F	14
804	1336	1868	G F	7	850	1382	1914	E	15
805	1337	1869	E	8	851	1383	1915	D	16
806	1338	1870	D	9	852	1384	1916	C B	17
807	1339	1871	C	10	853	1385	1917	A	18
808	1340	1872	B A	11	854	1386	1918	G	19
809	1341	1873	F	12	855	1387	1919	F	1
810	1342	1874	E	13	856	1388	1920	E D	2
811	1343	1875	D C	14	857	1389	1921	C	3
812	1344	1876	B	15	858	1390	1922	B	4
813	1345	1877	A	16	859	1391	1923	A	5
814	1346	1878	G	17	860	1392	1924	G F	6
815	1347	1879	F E	18	861	1393	1925	E	7
816	1348	1880	D	19	862	1394	1926	D	8
817	1349	1881	C	1	863	1395	1927	C	9
818	1350	1882	B	2	864	1396	1928	B A	10
819	1351	1883	A G	3	865	1397	1929	G	11
820	1352	1884	F	4	866	1398	1930	F	12
821	1353	1885	E	5	867	1399	1931	E	13
822	1354	1886	D	6	868	1400	1932	D C	14
823	1355	1887	C B	7	869	1401	1933	B	15
824	1356	1888	A	8	870	1402	1934	A	16
825	1357	1889	G	9	871	1403	1935	G	17
826	1358	1890	F	10	872	1404	1936	F E	18
827	1359	1891	E D	11	873	1405	1937	D	19
828	1360	1892	C	12	874	1406	1938	C	1
829	1361	1893	B	13	875	1407	1939	B	2
830	1362	1894	A	14	876	1408	1940	A G	3
831	1363	1895	G F	15	877	1409	1941	F	4
832	1364	1896	E	16	878	1410	1942	E	5
833	1365	1897		17	879	1411	1943	D	6

Years of our Lord.			Dominical Letters.	Golden Numbers of the Cycle of 19 years.	Years of our Lord.			Dominical Letters.	Golden Numbers of the Cycle of 19 years.
880	1412	1944	C B	7	926	1458	1990	A	15
881	1413	1945	A	8	927	1459	1991	G	16
882	1414	1946	G	9	928	1460	1992	F E	17
883	1415	1947	F	10	929	1461	1993	D	18
884	1416	1948	E D	11	930	1462	1994	C	19
885	1417	1949	C	12	931	1463	1995	B	1
886	1418	1950	B	13	932	1464	1996	A G	2
887	1419	1951	A	14	933	1465	1997	F	3
888	1420	1952	G F	15	934	1466	1998	E	4
889	1421	1953	E	16	935	1467	1999	D	5
890	1422	1954	D	17	936	1468	2000	C B	6
891	1423	1955	C	18	937	1469	2001	A	7
892	1424	1956	B A	19	938	1470	2002	G	8
893	1425	1957	G	1	939	1471	2003	F	9
894	1426	1958	F	2	940	1472	2004	E D	10
895	1427	1959	E	3	941	1473	2005	C	11
896	1428	1960	D C	4	942	1474	2006	B	12
897	1429	1961	B	5	943	1475	2007	A	13
898	1430	1962	A	6	944	1476	2008	G F	14
899	1431	1963	G	7	945	1477	2009	E	15
900	1432	1964	F E	8	946	1478	2010	D	16
901	1433	1965	D	9	947	1479	2011	C	17
902	1434	1966	C	10	948	1480	2012	B A	18
903	1435	1967	B	11	949	1481	2013	G	19
904	1436	1968	A G	12	950	1482	2014	F	1
905	1437	1969	F	13	951	1483	2015	E	2
906	1438	1970	E	14	952	1484	2016	D C	3
907	1439	1971	D	15	953	1485	2017	B	4
908	1440	1972	C B	16	954	1486	2018	A	5
909	1441	1973	A	17	955	1487	2019	G	6
910	1442	1974	G	18	956	1488	2020	F E	7
911	1443	1975	F	19	957	1489	2021	D	8
912	1444	1976	E D	1	958	1490	2022	C	9
913	1445	1977	C	2	959	1491	2023	B	10
914	1446	1978	B	3	960	1492	2024	A G	11
915	1447	1979	A	4	961	1493	2025	F	12
916	1448	1980	G F	5	962	1494	2026	E	13
917	1449	1981	E	6	963	1495	2027	D	14
918	1450	1982	D	7	964	1496	2028	C B	15
919	1451	1983	C	8	965	1497	2029	A	16
920	1452	1984	B A	9	966	1498	2030	G	17
921	1453	1985	G	10	967	1499	2031	F	18
922	1454	1986	F	11	968	1500	2032	E D	19
923	1455	1987	E	12	969	1501	2033	C	1
924	1456	1988	D C	13	970	1502	2034	B	2
925	1457	1989	B	14	971	1503	2035	A	3

Years of our Lord.			Domi- ni- cal Let- ters.	Golden Numbers of the Cycle of 19 years.	Years of our Lord.			Domi- ni- cal Let- ters.	Golden Numbers of the Cycle of 19 years.
972	1504	2036	G F	4	1018	1550	2082	E	12
973	1505	2037	E	5	1019	1551	2083	D	13
974	1506	2038	D	6	1020	1552	2084	C B	14
975	1507	2039	C	7	1021	1553	2085	A	15
976	1508	2040	B A	8	1022	1554	2086	G	16
977	1509	2041	G	9	1023	1555	2087	F	17
978	1510	2042	F	10	1024	1556	2088	E D	18
979	1511	2043	E	11	1025	1557	2089	C	19
980	1512	2044	D C	12	1026	1558	2090	B	1
981	1513	2045	B	13	1027	1559	2091	A	2
982	1514	2046	A	14	1028	1560	2092	G F	3
983	1515	2047	G	15	1029	1561	2093	E	4
984	1516	2048	F E	16	1030	1562	2094	D	5
985	1517	2049	D	17	1031	1563	2095	C	6
986	1518	2050	C	18	1032	1564	2096	B A	7
987	1519	2051	B	19	1033	1565	2097	G	8
988	1520	2052	A G	1	1034	1566	2098	F	9
989	1521	2053	F	2	1035	1567	2099	E	10
990	1522	2054	E	3	1036	1568	2100	D C	11
991	1523	2055	D	4	1037	1569	2101	B	12
992	1524	2056	C B	5	1038	1570	2102	A	13
993	1525	2057	A	6	1039	1571	2103	G	14
994	1526	2058	G	7	1040	1572	2104	F E	15
995	1527	2059	F	8	1041	1573	2105	D	16
996	1528	2060	E D	9	1042	1574	2106	C	17
997	1529	2061	C	10	1043	1575	2107	B	18
998	1530	2062	B	11	1044	1576	2108	A G	19
999	1531	2063	A	12	1045	1577	2109	F	1
1000	1532	2064	G F	13	1046	1578	2110	E	2
1001	1533	2065	E	14	1047	1579	2111	D	3
1002	1534	2066	D	15	1048	1580	2112	C B	4
1003	1535	2067	C	16	1049	1581	2113	A	5
1004	1536	2068	B A	17	1050	1582	2114	G	6
1005	1537	2069	G	18	1051	1583	2115	F	7
1006	1538	2070	F	19	1052	1584	2116	E D	8
1007	1539	2071	E	1	1053	1585	2117	C	9
1008	1540	2072	D C	2	1054	1586	2118	B	10
1009	1541	2073	B	3	1055	1587	2119	A	11
1010	1542	2074	A	4	1056	1588	2120	G F	12
1011	1543	2075	G	5	1057	1589	2121	E	13
1012	1544	2076	F E	6	1058	1590	2122	D	14
1013	1545	2077	D	7	1059	1591	2123	C	15
1014	1546	2078	C	8	1060	1592	2124	B A	16
1015	1547	2079	B	9	1061	1593	2125	G	17
1016	1548	2080	A G	10	1062	1594	2126	F	18
1017	1549	2081	F	11	1063	1595	2127	E	19



Easter-day.

AT the General Council of Nice, held A.D. 325 (from the 19th of June to the 25th of August), in the presence of Constantine the Great, son of Constantius, Emperor of the East,—the question, touching the day for the celebration of the Feast of Easter, was settled. It was to be kept on the first Sunday after the first “Calendar” full moon, happening upon, or next after, the 21st of March; and if the full moon happened on a Sunday, Easter-day was to be the next Sunday following.

Note:—In the accompanying tables the date of Easter-Day alone is given, the day of the month upon which the “Calendar” full moon happened having been omitted in order to simplify the tables. The date of the “Calendar” *new moon* can, however, be found by referring to the Roman and Church Calendar and the table for the Paschal Term, where it is indicated by the Golden Number for the year; while the “Calendar” *full moon* will be fourteen days of the New Moon, *i.e.* thirteen days after.

Table for finding Easter-day.

Dionysian or Old Style.

Used in England until 1752 A.D. inclusive.

Used in Rome, Italy, France, &c. until 1582 A.D.

Golden Number. 1 E April 6 F ——— 7 G ——— 8 A ——— 9 B ——— 10 C ——— 11 D ——— 12	Golden Number. 6 C April 11 D ——— 12 E ——— 13 F ——— 14 G ——— 15 A ——— 16 B ——— 17	Golden Number. 11 A April 16 B ——— 17 C ——— 18 D ——— 19 E ——— 20 F ——— 21 G ——— 22	Golden Number. 16 D March 22 E ——— 23 F ——— 24 G ——— 25 A ——— 26 B ——— 27 C ——— 28
Golden Number. 2 A March 26 B ——— 27 C ——— 28 D ——— 29 E ——— 30 F ——— 31 G April 1	Golden Number. 7 F March 31 G April 1 A ——— 2 B ——— 3 C ——— 4 D ——— 5 E ——— 6	Golden Number. 12 D April 5 E ——— 6 F ——— 7 G ——— 8 A ——— 9 B ——— 10 C ——— 11	Golden Number. 17 B April 10 C ——— 11 D ——— 12 E ——— 13 F ——— 14 G ——— 15 A ——— 16
Golden Number. 3 F April 14 G ——— 15 A ——— 16 B ——— 17 C ——— 18 D ——— 19 E ——— 20	Golden Number. 8 D April 19 E ——— 20 F ——— 21 G ——— 22 A ——— 23 B ——— 24 C ——— 25	Golden Number. 13 G March 25 A ——— 26 B ——— 27 C ——— 28 D ——— 29 E ——— 30 F ——— 31	Golden Number. 18 E March 30 F ——— 31 G April 1 A ——— 2 B ——— 3 C ——— 4 D ——— 5
Golden Number. 4 B April 3 C ——— 4 D ——— 5 E ——— 6 F ——— 7 G ——— 8 A ——— 9	Golden Number. 9 G April 8 A ——— 9 B ——— 10 C ——— 11 D ——— 12 E ——— 13 F ——— 14	Golden Number. 14 E April 13 F ——— 14 G ——— 15 A ——— 16 B ——— 17 C ——— 18 D ——— 19	Golden Number. 19 C April 18 D ——— 19 E ——— 20 F ——— 21 G ——— 22 A ——— 23 B ——— 24
Golden Number. 5 E March 23 F ——— 24 G ——— 25 A ——— 26 B ——— 27 C ——— 28 D ——— 29	Golden Number. 10 C March 28 D ——— 29 E ——— 30 F ——— 31 G April 1 A ——— 2 B ——— 3	Golden Number. 15 A April 2 B ——— 3 C ——— 4 D ——— 5 E ——— 6 F ——— 7 G ——— 8	

Explanation.—Under the Golden Number for the Year, even with the Year-letter, will be seen the date of Easter-day (with the *second* Year-letter in a Leap-year).

Table for finding Easter-day. 135

Gregorian or New Style.

Adopted in certain Foreign Countries, A.D. 1583 to 1699 inclusive.

Golden Number. 1 E April 13 F ——— 14 G ——— 15 A ——— 16 B ——— 17 C ——— 18 D ——— 19	Golden Number. 6 C April 18 D ——— 19 E ——— 20 F ——— 21 G ——— 22 A ——— 23 B ——— 24	Golden Number. 11 F March 24 G ——— 25 A ——— 26 B ——— 27 C ——— 28 D ——— 29 E ——— 30	Golden Number. 16 D March 29 E ——— 30 F ——— 31 G April 1 A ——— 2 B ——— 3 C ——— 4
Golden Number. 2 A April 2 B ——— 3 C ——— 4 D ——— 5 E ——— 6 F ——— 7 G ——— 8	Golden Number. 7 F April 7 G ——— 8 A ——— 9 B ——— 10 C ——— 11 D ——— 12 E ——— 13	Golden Number. 12 D April 12 E ——— 13 F ——— 14 G ——— 15 A ——— 16 B ——— 17 C ——— 18	Golden Number. 17 B April 17 C ——— 18 D ——— 19 E ——— 20 F ——— 21 G ——— 22 A ——— 23
Golden Number. 3 D March 22 E ——— 23 F ——— 24 G ——— 25 A ——— 26 B ——— 27 C ——— 28	Golden Number. 8 B March 27 C ——— 28 D ——— 29 E ——— 30 F ——— 31 G April 1 A ——— 2	Golden Number. 13 G April 1 A ——— 2 B ——— 3 C ——— 4 D ——— 5 E ——— 6 F ——— 7	Golden Number. 18 E April 6 F ——— 7 G ——— 8 A ——— 9 B ——— 10 C ——— 11 D ——— 12
Golden Number. 4 B April 10 C ——— 11 D ——— 12 E ——— 13 F ——— 14 G ——— 15 A ——— 16	Golden Number. 9 G April 15 A ——— 16 B ——— 17 C ——— 18 D ——— 19 E ——— 20 F ——— 21	Golden Number. 14 D April 19 E ——— 20 F ——— 21 G ——— 22 A ——— 23 B ——— 24 C ——— 25	Golden Number. 19 A March 26 B ——— 27 C ——— 28 D ——— 29 E ——— 30 F ——— 31 G April 1
Golden Number. 5 E March 30 F ——— 31 G April 1 A ——— 2 B ——— 3 C ——— 4 D ——— 5	Golden Number. 10 C April 4 D ——— 5 E ——— 6 F ——— 7 G ——— 8 A ——— 9 B ——— 10	Golden Number. 15 A April 9 B ——— 10 C ——— 11 D ——— 12 E ——— 13 F ——— 14 G ——— 15	

Explanation.—Under the Golden Number for the Year, even with the Year-letter, will be seen the date of Easter-day (with the *second* Year-letter in a Leap-year).

Gregorian or New Style.

Rome &c., A.D. 1700 to 1899. England, A.D. 1753 to 1899.

Golden Number. 1 F April 14 G ——— 15 A ——— 16 B ——— 17 C ——— 18 D ——— 19 E ——— 20	Golden Number. 6 D April 19 E ——— 20 F ——— 21 G ——— 22 A ——— 23 B ——— 24 C ——— 25	Golden Number. 11 G March 25 A ——— 26 B ——— 27 C ——— 28 D ——— 29 E ——— 30 F ——— 31	Golden Number. 16 E March 30 F ——— 31 G April 1 A ——— 2 B ——— 3 C ——— 4 D ——— 5
Golden Number. 2 B April 3 C ——— 4 D ——— 5 E ——— 6 F ——— 7 G ——— 8 A ——— 9	Golden Number. 7 G April 8 A ——— 9 B ——— 10 C ——— 11 D ——— 12 E ——— 13 F ——— 14	Golden Number. 12 E April 13 F ——— 14 G ——— 15 A ——— 16 B ——— 17 C ——— 18 D ——— 19	Golden Number. 17 C April 18 D ——— 19 E ——— 20 F ——— 21 G ——— 22 A ——— 23 B ——— 24
Golden Number. 3 E March 23 F ——— 24 G ——— 25 A ——— 26 B ——— 27 C ——— 28 D ——— 29	Golden Number. 8 C March 28 D ——— 29 E ——— 30 F ——— 31 G April 1 A ——— 2 B ——— 3	Golden Number. 13 A April 2 B ——— 3 C ——— 4 D ——— 5 E ——— 6 F ——— 7 G ——— 8	Golden Number. 18 F April 7 G ——— 8 A ——— 9 B ——— 10 C ——— 11 D ——— 12 E ——— 13
Golden Number. 4 C April 11 D ——— 12 E ——— 13 F ——— 14 G ——— 15 A ——— 16 B ——— 17	Golden Number. 9 A April 16 B ——— 17 C ——— 18 D ——— 19 E ——— 20 F ——— 21 G ——— 22	Golden Number. 14 D March 22 E ——— 23 F ——— 24 G ——— 25 A ——— 26 B ——— 27 C ——— 28	Golden Number. 19 B March 27 C ——— 28 D ——— 29 E ——— 30 F ——— 31 G April 1 A ——— 2
Golden Number. 5 F March 31 G April 1 A ——— 2 B ——— 3 C ——— 4 D ——— 5 E ——— 6	Golden Number. 10 D April 5 E ——— 6 F ——— 7 G ——— 8 A ——— 9 B ——— 10 C ——— 11	Golden Number. 15 B April 10 C ——— 11 D ——— 12 E ——— 13 F ——— 14 G ——— 15 A ——— 16	

Explanation.—Under the Golden Number for the Year, even with the Year-letter, will be seen the date of Easter-day (with the *second* Year-letter in a Leap-year).

Table for finding Easter-day. 137

Gregorian or New Style.

Rome, England, &c. A. D. 1900 to 2199.

Golden Number. 1 G April 15 A — 16 B — 17 C — 18 D — 19 E — 20 F — 21	Golden Number. 6 D April 19 E — 20 F — 21 G — 22 A — 23 B — 24 C — 25	Golden Number. 11 A March 26 B — 27 C — 28 D — 29 E — 30 F — 31 G April 1	Golden Number. 16 F March 31 G April 1 A — 2 B — 3 C — 4 D — 5 E — 6
Golden Number. 2 C April 4 D — 5 E — 6 F — 7 G — 8 A — 9 B — 10	Golden Number. 7 A April 9 B — 10 C — 11 D — 12 E — 13 F — 14 G — 15	Golden Number. 12 F April 14 G — 5 A — 16 B — 17 C — 18 D — 19 E — 20	Golden Number. 17 C April 18 D — 19 E — 20 F — 21 G — 22 A — 23 B — 24
Golden Number. 3 F March 24 G — 25 A — 26 B — 27 C — 28 D — 29 E — 30	Golden Number. 8 D March 29 E — 30 F — 31 G April 1 A — 2 B — 3 C — 4	Golden Number. 13 B April 3 C — 4 D — 5 E — 6 F — 7 G — 8 A — 9	Golden Number. 18 G April 8 A — 9 B — 10 C — 11 D — 12 E — 13 F — 14
Golden Number. 4 D April 12 E — 13 F — 14 G — 15 A — 16 B — 17 C — 18	Golden Number. 9 B April 17 C — 18 D — 19 E — 20 F — 21 G — 22 A — 23	Golden Number. 14 E March 23 F — 24 G — 25 A — 26 B — 27 C — 28 D — 29	Golden Number. 19 C March 28 D — 29 E — 30 F — 31 G April 1 A — 2 B — 3
Golden Number. 5 G April 1 A — 2 B — 3 C — 4 D — 5 E — 6 F — 7	Golden Number. 10 E April 6 F — 7 G — 8 A — 9 B — 10 C — 11 D — 12	Golden Number. 15 C April 11 D — 12 E — 13 F — 14 G — 15 A — 16 B — 17	

Explanation.—Under the Golden Number for the Year, even with the Year-letter, will be seen the date of Easter-day (with the *second* Year-letter in a Leap-year).

A.D. 1583 to 1926.

Gregorian or New Style.

A. D.	Year Letters.	Golden Num- bers.	Easter-day.		A. D.	Year Letters.	Golden Num- bers.	Easter-day.	
			March.	April.				March.	April.
1583	B	7		10	1623	A	9		16
1584	A G	8		1	1624	G F	10		7
1585	F	9		21	1625	E	11	30	
1586	E	10		6	1626	D	12		12
1587	D	11	29		1627	C	13		4
1588	C B	12		17	1628	B A	14		23
1589	A	13		2	1629	G	15		15
1590	G	14		22	1630	F	16	31	
1591	F	15		14	1631	E	17		20
1592	E D	16	29		1632	D C	18		11
1593	C	17		18	1633	B	19	27	
1594	B	18		10	1634	A	1		16
1595	A	19	26		1635	G	2		8
1596	G F	1		14	1636	F E	3	23	
1597	E	2		6	1637	D	4		12
1598	D	3	22		1638	C	5		4
1599	C	4		11	1639	B	6		24
1600	B A	5		2	1640	A G	7		8
1601	G	6		22	1641	F	8	31	
1602	F	7		7	1642	E	9		20
1603	E	8	30		1643	D	10		5
1604	D C	9		18	1644	C B	11	27	
1605	B	10		10	1645	A	12		16
1606	A	11	26		1646	G	13		1
1607	G	12		15	1647	F	14		21
1608	F E	13		6	1648	E D	15		12
1609	D	14		19	1649	C	16		4
1610	C	15		11	1650	B	17		17
1611	B	16		3	1651	A	18		9
1612	A G	17		22	1652	G F	19	31	
1613	F	18		7	1653	E	1		13
1614	E	19	30		1654	D	2		5
1615	D	1		19	1655	C	3	28	
1616	C B	2		3	1656	B A	4		16
1617	A	3	26		1657	G	5		1
1618	G	4		15	1658	F	6		21
1619	F	5	31		1659	E	7		13
1620	E D	6		19	1660	D C	8	28	
1621	C	7		11	1661	B	9		17
1622	B	8	27		1662	A	10		9

A. D.	Year Letters.	Golden Num- bers.	Easter-day.		A. D.	Year Letters.	Golden Num- bers.	Easter-day.	
			March.	April.				March.	April.
1663	G	11	25		1710	E	1		20
1664	F E	12		13	1711	D	2		5
1665	D	13		5	1712	C B	3	27	
1666	C	14		25	1713	A	4		16
1667	B	15		10	1714	G	5		1
1668	A G	16		1	1715	F	6		21
1669	F	17		21	1716	E D	7		12
1670	E	18		6	1717	C	8	28	
1671	D	19	29		1718	B	9		17
1672	C B	1		17	1719	A	10		9
1673	A	2		2	1720	G F	11	31	
1674	G	3	25		1721	E	12		13
1675	F	4		14	1722	D	13		5
1676	E D	5		5	1723	C	14	28	
1677	C	6		18	1724	B A	15		16
1678	B	7		10	1725	G	16		1
1679	A	8		2	1726	F	17		21
1680	G F	9		21	1727	E	18		13
1681	E	10		6	1728	D C	19	28	
1682	D	11	29		1729	B	1		17
1683	C	12		18	1730	A	2		9
1684	B A	13		2	1731	G	3	25	
1685	G	14		22	1732	F E	4		13
1686	F	15		14	1733	D	5		5
1687	E	16	30		1734	C	6		25
1688	D C	17		18	1735	B	7		10
1689	B	18		10	1736	A G	8		1
1690	A	19	26		1737	F	9		21
1691	G	1		15	1738	E	10		6
1692	F E	2		6	1739	D	11	29	
1693	D	3	22		1740	C B	12		17
1694	C	4		11	1741	A	13		2
1695	B	5		3	1742	G	14	25	
1696	A G	6		22	1743	F	15		14
1697	F	7		7	1744	E D	16		5
1698	E	8	30		1745	C	17		18
1699	D	9		19	1746	B	18		10
1700	C	10		11	1747	A	19		2
1701	B	11	27		1748	G F	1		14
1702	A	12		16	1749	E	2		6
1703	G	13		8	1750	D	3	29	
1704	F E	14	23		1751	C	4		11
1705	D	15		12	1752	B A	5		2
1706	C	16		4	1753	G	6		22
1707	B	17		24	1754	F	7		14
1708	A G	18		8	1755	E	8	30	
1709	F	19	31		1756	D C	9		18

A. D.	Year Letters.	Golden Numbers.	Easter-day.		A. D.	Year Letters.	Golden Numbers.	Easter-day.	
			March.	April.				March.	April.
1757	B	10		10	1804	A G	19		1
1758	A	11	26		1805	F	1		14
1759	G	12		15	1806	E	2		6
1760	F E	13		6	1807	D	3	29	
1761	D	14	22		1808	C B	4		17
1762	C	15		11	1809	A	5		2
1763	B	16		3	1810	G	6		22
1764	A G	17		22	1811	F	7		14
1765	F	18		7	1812	E D	8	29	
1766	E	19	30		1813	C	9		18
1767	D	1		19	1814	B	10		10
1768	C B	2		3	1815	A	11	26	
1769	A	3	26		1816	G F	12		14
1770	G	4		15	1817	E	13		6
1771	F	5	31		1818	D	14	22	
1772	E D	6		19	1819	C	15		11
1773	C	7		11	1820	B A	16		2
1774	B	8		3	1821	G	17	22	
1775	A	9		16	1822	F	18		7
1776	G F	10		7	1823	E	19	30	
1777	E	11	30		1824	D C	1		18
1778	D	12		19	1825	B	2		3
1779	C	13		4	1826	A	3	26	
1780	B A	14	26		1827	G	4		15
1781	G	15		15	1828	F E	5		6
1782	F	16	31		1829	D	6		19
1783	E	17		20	1830	C	7		11
1784	D C	18		11	1831	B	8		3
1785	B	19	27		1832	A G	9		22
1786	A	1		16	1833	F	10		7
1787	G	2		8	1834	E	11	30	
1788	F E	3	23		1835	D	12		19
1789	D	4		12	1836	C B	13		3
1790	C	5		4	1837	A	14	26	
1791	B	6		24	1838	G	15		15
1792	A G	7		8	1839	F	16	31	
1793	F	8	31		1840	E D	17		19
1794	E	9		20	1841	C	18		11
1795	D	10		5	1842	B	19	27	
1796	C B	11	27		1843	A	1		16
1797	A	12		16	1844	G F	2		7
1798	G	13		8	1845	E	3	23	
1799	F	14	24		1846	D	4		12
1800	E	15		13	1847	C	5		4
1801	D	16		5	1848	B A	6		23
1802	C	17		18	1849	G	7		8
1803	B	18		10	1850	F	8	31	

A. D.	Year Letters.	Golden Numbers.	Easter-day.		A. D.	Year Letters.	Golden Numbers.	Easter-day.	
			March.	April.				March.	April.
1851	E	9		20	1889	F	9		21
1852	D C	10		11	1890	E	10		6
1853	B	11	27		1891	D	11	29	
1854	A	12		16	1892	C B	12		17
1855	G	13		8	1893	A	13		2
1856	F E	14	23		1894	G	14	25	
1857	D	15		12	1895	F	15		14
1858	C	16		4	1896	E D	16		5
1859	B	17		24	1897	C	17		18
1860	A G	18		8	1898	B	18		10
1861	F	19	31		1899	A	19		2
1862	E	1		20	1900	G	1		15
1863	D	2		5	1901	F	2		7
1864	C B	3	27		1902	E	3	30	
1865	A	4		16	1903	D	4		12
1866	G	5		1	1904	C B	5		3
1867	F	6		21	1905	A	6		23
1868	E D	7		12	1906	G	7		15
1869	C	8	28		1907	F	8	31	
1870	B	9		17	1908	E D	9		19
1871	A	10		9	1909	C	10		11
1872	G F	11	31		1910	B	11	27	
1873	E	12		13	1911	A	12		16
1874	D	13		5	1912	G F	13		7
1875	C	14	28		1913	E	14	23	
1876	B A	15		16	1914	D	15		12
1877	G	16		1	1915	C	16		4
1878	F	17		21	1916	B A	17		23
1879	E	18		13	1917	G	18		8
1880	D C	19	28		1918	F	19	31	
1881	B	1		17	1919	E	1		20
1882	A	2		9	1920	D C	2		4
1883	G	3	25		1921	B	3	27	
1884	F E	4		13	1922	A	4		16
1885	D	5		5	1923	G	5		1
1886	C	6		25	1924	F E	6		20
1887	B	7		10	1925	D	7		12
1888	A G	8		1	1926		8		4

Moveable Feasts, &c.

Governed by Easter-day, in Common Years.

Septuagesima Sunday.	Sexagesima Sunday.	Quinquagesima Sunday, or Shrove Sunday.	Shrove Tuesday.	Ash-Wednes- day, or First Day of Lent.	Easter- day.
Jan. 18	Jan. 25	Feb. 1	Feb. 3	Feb. 4	Mar. 22
— 19	— 26	— 2	— 4	— 5	— 23
— 20	— 27	— 3	— 5	— 6	— 24
— 21	— 28	— 4	— 6	— 7	— 25
— 22	— 29	— 5	— 7	— 8	— 26
— 23	— 30	— 6	— 8	— 9	— 27
— 24	— 31	— 7	— 9	— 10	— 28
— 25	Feb. 1	— 8	— 10	— 11	— 29
— 26	— 2	— 9	— 11	— 12	— 30
— 27	— 3	— 10	— 12	— 13	— 31
— 28	— 4	— 11	— 13	— 14	April 1
— 29	— 5	— 12	— 14	— 15	— 2
— 30	— 6	— 13	— 15	— 16	— 3
— 31	— 7	— 14	— 16	— 17	— 4
Feb. 1	— 8	— 15	— 17	— 18	— 5
— 2	— 9	— 16	— 18	— 19	— 6
— 3	— 10	— 17	— 19	— 20	— 7
— 4	— 11	— 18	— 20	— 21	— 8
— 5	— 12	— 19	— 21	— 22	— 9
— 6	— 13	— 20	— 22	— 23	— 10
— 7	— 14	— 21	— 23	— 24	— 11
— 8	— 15	— 22	— 24	— 25	— 12
— 9	— 16	— 23	— 25	— 26	— 13
— 10	— 17	— 24	— 26	— 27	— 14
— 11	— 18	— 25	— 27	— 28	— 15
— 12	— 19	— 26	— 28	Mar. 1	— 16
— 13	— 20	— 27	Mar. 1	— 2	— 17
— 14	— 21	— 28	— 2	— 3	— 18
— 15	— 22	Mar. 1	— 3	— 4	— 19
— 16	— 23	— 2	— 4	— 5	— 20
— 17	— 24	— 3	— 5	— 6	— 21
— 18	— 25	— 4	— 6	— 7	— 22
— 19	— 26	— 5	— 7	— 8	— 23
— 20	— 27	— 6	— 8	— 9	— 24
— 21	— 28	— 7	— 9	— 10	— 25

Moveable Feasts, &c.

Governed by Easter-day, in Leap Years.

Septuagesima Sunday.	Sexagesima Sunday.	Quinquagesima Sunday, or Shrove Sunday.	Shrove Tuesday.	Ash-Wednes- day, or First Day of Lent.	Easter day.
Jan. 19	Jan. 26	Feb. 2	Feb. 4	Feb. 5	Mar. 22
— 20	— 27	— 3	— 5	— 6	— 23
— 21	— 28	— 4	— 6	— 7	— 24
— 22	— 29	— 5	— 7	— 8	— 25
— 23	— 30	— 6	— 8	— 9	— 26
— 24	— 31	— 7	— 9	— 10	— 27
— 25	Feb. 1	— 8	— 10	— 11	— 28
— 26	— 2	— 9	— 11	— 12	— 29
— 27	— 3	— 10	— 12	— 13	— 30
— 28	— 4	— 11	— 13	— 14	— 31
— 29	— 5	— 12	— 14	— 15	April 1
— 30	— 6	— 13	— 15	— 16	— 2
— 31	— 7	— 14	— 16	— 17	— 3
Feb. 1	— 8	— 15	— 17	— 18	— 4
— 2	— 9	— 16	— 18	— 19	— 5
— 3	— 10	— 17	— 19	— 20	— 6
— 4	— 11	— 18	— 20	— 21	— 7
— 5	— 12	— 19	— 21	— 22	— 8
— 6	— 13	— 20	— 22	— 23	— 9
— 7	— 14	— 21	— 23	— 24	— 10
— 8	— 15	— 22	— 24	— 25	— 11
— 9	— 16	— 23	— 25	— 26	— 12
— 10	— 17	— 24	— 26	— 27	— 13
— 11	— 18	— 25	— 27	— 28	— 14
— 12	— 19	— 26	— 28	— 29	— 15
— 13	— 20	— 27	— 29	Mar. 1	— 16
— 14	— 21	— 28	Mar. 1	— 2	— 17
— 15	— 22	— 29	— 2	— 3	— 18
— 16	— 23	Mar. 1	— 3	— 4	— 19
— 17	— 24	— 2	— 4	— 5	— 20
— 18	— 25	— 3	— 5	— 6	— 21
— 19	— 26	— 4	— 6	— 7	— 22
— 20	— 27	— 5	— 7	— 8	— 23
— 21	— 28	— 6	— 8	— 9	— 24
— 22	— 29	— 7	— 9	— 10	— 25

Moveable Feasts, &c.

Governed by Easter-day.

Mid-Lent Sunday.	Passion, Carle, or Care Sunday.	Palm Sunday.	Good Friday.	Easter- day.	Low Sunday. [Quasimodo.]
Mar. 1	Mar. 8	Mar. 15	Mar. 20	Mar. 22	Mar. 29
— 2	— 9	— 16	— 21	— 23	— 30
— 3	— 10	— 17	— 22	— 24	— 31
— 4	— 11	— 18	— 23	— 25	April 1
— 5	— 12	— 19	— 24	— 26	— 2
— 6	— 13	— 20	— 25	— 27	— 3
— 7	— 14	— 21	— 26	— 28	— 4
— 8	— 15	— 22	— 27	— 29	— 5
— 9	— 16	— 23	— 28	— 30	— 6
— 10	— 17	— 24	— 29	— 31	— 7
— 11	— 18	— 25	— 30	April 1	— 8
— 12	— 19	— 26	— 31	— 2	— 9
— 13	— 20	— 27	April 1	— 3	— 10
— 14	— 21	— 28	— 2	— 4	— 11
— 15	— 22	— 29	— 3	— 5	— 12
— 16	— 23	— 30	— 4	— 6	— 13
— 17	— 24	— 31	— 5	— 7	— 14
— 18	— 25	April 1	— 6	— 8	— 15
— 19	— 26	— 2	— 7	— 9	— 16
— 20	— 27	— 3	— 8	— 10	— 17
— 21	— 28	— 4	— 9	— 11	— 18
— 22	— 29	— 5	— 10	— 12	— 19
— 23	— 30	— 6	— 11	— 13	— 20
— 24	— 31	— 7	— 12	— 14	— 21
— 25	April 1	— 8	— 13	— 15	— 22
— 26	— 2	— 9	— 14	— 16	— 23
— 27	— 3	— 10	— 15	— 17	— 24
— 28	— 4	— 11	— 16	— 18	— 25
— 29	— 5	— 12	— 17	— 19	— 26
— 30	— 6	— 13	— 18	— 20	— 27
— 31	— 7	— 14	— 19	— 21	— 28
April 1	— 8	— 15	— 20	— 22	— 29
— 2	— 9	— 16	— 21	— 23	— 30
— 3	— 10	— 17	— 22	— 24	May 1
— 4	— 11	— 18	— 23	— 25	— 2

Moveable Feasts, &c.

Governed by Easter-day.

Easter day.	Rogation Sunday.	Ascension-day, or Holy Thursday.	Pentecost, or Whit-Sunday.	Trinity Sunday.	Corpus Christi Day, instituted in 1264 by Pope Urban; kept on Thursday.
Mar. 22	April 26	April 30	May 10	May 17	May 21
— 23	— 27	May 1	— 11	— 18	— 22
— 24	— 28	— 2	— 12	— 19	— 23
— 25	— 29	— 3	— 13	— 20	— 24
— 26	— 30	— 4	— 14	— 21	— 25
— 27	May 1	— 5	— 15	— 22	— 26
— 28	— 2	— 6	— 16	— 23	— 27
— 29	— 3	— 7	— 17	— 24	— 28
— 30	— 4	— 8	— 18	— 25	— 29
— 31	— 5	— 9	— 19	— 26	— 30
April 1	— 6	— 10	— 20	— 27	— 31
— 2	— 7	— 11	— 21	— 28	June 1
— 3	— 8	— 12	— 22	— 29	— 2
— 4	— 9	— 13	— 23	— 30	— 3
— 5	— 10	— 14	— 24	— 31	— 4
— 6	— 11	— 15	— 25	June 1	— 5
— 7	— 12	— 16	— 26	— 2	— 6
— 8	— 13	— 17	— 27	— 3	— 7
— 9	— 14	— 18	— 28	— 4	— 8
— 10	— 15	— 19	— 29	— 5	— 9
— 11	— 16	— 20	— 30	— 6	— 10
— 12	— 17	— 21	— 31	— 7	— 11
— 13	— 18	— 22	June 1	— 8	— 12
— 14	— 19	— 23	— 2	— 9	— 13
— 15	— 20	— 24	— 3	— 10	— 14
— 16	— 21	— 25	— 4	— 11	— 15
— 17	— 22	— 26	— 5	— 12	— 16
— 18	— 23	— 27	— 6	— 13	— 17
— 19	— 24	— 28	— 7	— 14	— 18
— 20	— 25	— 29	— 8	— 15	— 19
— 21	— 26	— 30	— 9	— 16	— 20
— 22	— 27	— 31	— 10	— 17	— 21
— 23	— 28	June 1	— 11	— 18	— 22
— 24	— 29	— 2	— 12	— 19	— 23
— 25	— 30	— 3	— 13	— 20	— 24

Advent Sunday, *see* Alphabetical List of Saints' days.



Concerning Feasts and Holy-days.

An alphabetical arrangement of the names of the principal Saints or canonized persons, with the commemorative dates, usually observed: as well as of other names by which certain days, &c. are described in ancient writings.

Saints' Days, &c.



MARTYRS to the Christian cause, who suffered death rather than renounce their religious opinions; and others called "confessors," who, having made a profession of their faith, endured sufferings short of death; are the chief names which appear in the list of Saints'-days, and festivals of the Church: and these names are frequently met with on the Public Records, in the place of precise dates. But appearing, as they do, without the commemorative dates, they serve only as guides to a certain extent; for, even when the day of the month is known, the day of the week has to be determined by means of the Perpetual Calendar and Year-letter.

For example:—"Wednesday before the feast of the translation of St. Thomas the Martyr" is frequently to be met with, and is so vague, even when the year is

known, that few persons, having no other guide, would know what date it was intended to represent. But when it can be seen that the day of "St. Thomas the Martyr" should be commemorated on the 7th of July, the precise day of the week belonging to the date given can be easily determined for any year, when the Year-letter is known. With this explanation, the necessity for knowing the dates upon which the several festivals were usually observed, will be apparent.

The following list of Saints' days has been compiled, chiefly from a very ancient Calendar in the "Black Book" of the Receipt of the Exchequer, which book is fully described at pp. 68, 69 of this volume.

The Vigil or Eve of a feast is the evening of the day, before the date of the feast.

The Morrow of a feast is the day following the feast.

The "third," "fourth," &c. of a feast includes the feast; *e. g.* Easter-day is the *third* day of Good Friday, *i. e.* the *second* day *after*: thus, the fourth of the feast of St. Michael (29 Sept.) is the 2nd of October. The "fourth" day of the "Octave" of St. Michael is the 9th of October (the Octave of 29 Sept. being the 6th of October).

The "Octave" or "Utas" of a feast, (usually written "*in Octabis, &c.*"), is the eighth day, including the feast, *i. e.* the seventh day *after* the feast, *e. g.* "*in Octabis S. Michaelis*" (29 Sept.) means the 6th of October.

The Quinzaine, Quinsime or Quindisme, or "in quindena" is, according to the same rule, the fourteenth day *after* the given feast. (In the case of Easter, the Quinzaine is *said* to begin on the eighth day before, and to end on the eighth day after, Easter-day. See "*L'Art de vérifier les dates.*")

Alphabetical List of Saints' Days, &c.



ADON et Sennes. Mar.
July 30.

Achilleus et Nereus. Mar.
May 12.

Adauctus et Felix. Mar.
Aug. 30.

Adelburga. See *Ethelburga.*
Oct. 12.

Adeldreda. See *Etheldreda.*
Adoration of the Magi. Jan. 6.

See also Epiphany.

Adoratus dies. (Good Friday.)
Advent Sunday is always the
nearest Sunday to the feast of
St. Andrew, 30 Nov., whether
before or after.

In the year

when E { is the Sunday } Nov. 30.
 { letter the date is }

 " D " " Nov. 29.

 " C " " Nov. 28.

 " B " " Nov. 27.

 " A " " Dec. 3.

 " G " " Dec. 2.

 " F " " Dec. 1.

Ad Vincula.—S. Petrus.

439, Aug. 1.

Agapitus. Mar. . . Aug. 18.

Agapitus, Syxtus et Felicissimus.
Mar. Aug. 6.

Agatha. Vir. et Mar. Feb. 5.

Agnan. See *Anianus.*

Agnes. Vir. et Mar. Jan. 21.

Agnes (the second.) . Jan. 28.

Albanus (Protomartyr of Eng-
land) June 22.*

— Deposition . May 16.

— Translation . Aug. 2.

Aldelmus. Ep. et Conf. Depo-
sition May 25.

— Translation. . . Mar. 31.

*Alexander, Theodolus et Even-
tius.* Mar. . . May 3.

All Hallows, or All Saints' Day.
Nov. 1.

All Souls'-day . . . Nov. 2.

Alphege. Archiep. et Mar.

April 19.

— Translation . . June 8.

— Ordination . . Nov. 16.

Amandus. Ep. et Conf. Feb. 6.

[Amandus et Vedaustus.]

Ambrosius. Ep. et Conf. April 4.

* The date given in the sealed book of Common Prayer [14 Charles II. 1662] for St. Alban's-day is 17 June. It is probable that "x" has been mistaken for "v," and thus xvij appears instead of xxij.

Anastafimus. [Easter-day of the Greeks.]

Andreas. Ap. . . . Nov. 30.

— Octave Dec. 7.

— Translation . . . May 9.

Anianus, [or Agnan.] Ep. et

Conf. Nov. 17.

— Translation . . . June 14.

Animarum dies, festum. Nov. 2.

Anna [Mater Mariæ]. July 26.

Anno Domini, signifies the year of our Lord according to the reckoning of Dionysius Exiguus, introduced in the year 532 of the Christian era, by whose system the years of our Lord were dated from "*The Incarnation of the Saviour.*" [See Eras.]

Annunciatio B. V. Mariæ.

Mar. 25.

Ante diem, or *a. d.*, thus,—"*ante diem ix Kalendas Martias*," has the same meaning as *a. d. ix Kal. Mar.*

Note.—The first letters are sometimes incorrectly written together, "*ad.*"

Apparitio Domini. [See Epiphany] Jan. 6.

Appolinaris. Ep. et Mar. July 23.

Appolinaris et Timotheus. Mar.

Aug. 23.

Apuleius et Marcellus. Mar.

Oct. 7.

Architriclini dies, the second Sunday after the Epiphany.

Armorum Christi festum. See Coronæ Christi festum.

Arnulphus. Ep. et Mar. July 18.

Ascensa Domini, now called *Ascensio.* See Ascension-day.

Ascensio B. V. M. The feast of the Assumption [so called in the ninth century.] Aug. 15.

Ascension-day, or Holy Thursday, is the Thursday following the fifth Sunday after Easter-day, Thursday in Rogation week, *i. e.* the week following Rogation Sunday.

Ash Wednesday, in the ninth century, became the first day of Lent. It is the day after Shrove Tuesday, *i. e.* Wednesday before Quadragesima Sunday, which is the sixth Sunday before Easter-day.

Afinorum festum, a feast formerly celebrated at Rouen on the 25th of December, and at Beauvais on the 14th of January.

Assumptio Beatæ Mariæ.

Aug. 15.

Audeonus. Ep. et Conf.

Aug. 24.

Augustinus Anglorum Ap.

605, May 26.

— Translation. . . . Sept. 6.

Augustinus. Ep. et Conf. Con-
version . . . 387, May 5.
— Death . . . 430, Aug. 28.



BARNABAS. Ap. June 11.
Bartholomeus. Ap.

Aug. 24.

*Basilides, Cyrinus, Nabor et
Nazarius* . . . June 12.

Basilus. Ep. et Conf. June 14.

Bathilda. Regina et Vir.

Jan. 30.

Bavo. Ep. . . . Oct. 1.

Bean. Ep. et Conf. . Dec. 16.

Beatrix, Simplicius et Faustus.

Mar. July 29.

Becket. See Thomas à Becket,
Mar.

Beda [the venerable.]

— Death . . . 734, May 25.

— Burial . . . May 27.

— Translation . . May 10.

Benedictus, Abb. . Mar. 21.

— Translation . . July 11.

Bertinus, Abb. . . Sept. 5.

— Translation. . . July 16.

Blasius. Ep. et Mar. Feb. 3.

*Bobordicum, Boubourdis, Be-
bourdi, or Behourdich* [a kind
of game with clubs, which
took place on the first and
second Sunday of Lent. The
following expression is used in
an ancient Chartulary of Cam-

bray, "*Le Dimence premier
Behourdi;*" and in another
place, "*Le Samedi après le
Behourdich.*"

Bonifacius. Ep. et Mar. June 5.

*Bordæ, Brandones, Buræ—Fo-
corum dies,* or the *Bules*;
from the custom of lighting
fires on Quadragesima Sun-
day, and the six following
days.

Botulphus. Abb. et Conf.

June 17.

Bricius. Ep. et Conf. Nov. 13.

Brigida. Vir. . . Feb. 1.

Broncheria. [Palm Sunday.]

Burarum dies, or *Buræ.* See
Bobordicum.

Burdillini dies. The quinzaine
of the Behourdichs. See *Bo-
bordicum.*



ALAMI. See *Hypapanti.*
Calendæ. See *Kalendæ.*

Calenes. In Provence Christmas
Day. . . . Dec. 25.

Calixtus. Papa et Mar. Oct. 14.

Campanarum festum. Mar. 25.

[So called from the custom
of ringing the bells on the day
of the Annunciation.]

Candela,—[The night being di-
vided into three portions,
marked by candles,—“*Can-*

delà" was the term used to designate a division of the night; the number being given to indicate the particular division] e. g.

Candela secunda would be in the middle of the night; while

Candela tertia would be towards morning.

Candlemas-day . . Feb. 2.
[Purificatio B.V.M.]

Candelatio, Candelaria, Candelarum, Candelière, Calamai.
See Hypapanti.

Capitilavium, Palm Sunday.

[As baths were forbidden during Lent, the heads of those who were to be baptized were washed before the performance of the ceremony.

Caput Jejunii. [Ash Wednesday.]

Caput kalendarum, Caput nonarum, &c. See Kalendæ, &c.

Cara cognatio . . Feb. 22.

Carementrarum, } Shrove Tuesday; the last
Carementranus, } day of the
Caremprenium, } Carnival be-
Carnicapium. } fore Lent.
Carniplarium, }

Caristia . . . Feb. 22.

Carle, or Passion Sunday. The fifth Sunday in Lent, i. e. the fifth Sunday after Shrove Tuef-

day, and the second Sunday before Easter-day.

Carniprivium,
Privicarnium,
Sacerdotum,

{ Sometimes signifies the first days of Lent, and sometimes Septuagesima Sunday, and so called from the practice observed by ecclesiastics and other religious persons of abstaining from meat at that time.

Carnisprivium norum. Quinquagesima Sunday. [Since the ninth century, fasting has commenced on Wednesday following Quinquagesima Sunday.]

Carnisprivium vetus. The first Sunday in Lent. [Before the ninth century, in the Latin Church they did not begin to fast until Quadragesima Sunday.]

Carnivora. Shrove Tuesday.

Cathedrâ, S. Petrus in. Feb. 22.
[Chair of S. Peter.]

Catherina. Vir. et Mar.

Nov. 25.

Cecilia. Vir. et Mar. Nov. 22.


Cedde [or Chad]. Ep. Lichfield.
Mar. 2.

Childermas, or Innocents' Day.
Dec. 28.

Christus crucifixus. [Trabeatio

- Domini.] See Good Friday, which fell on March 25, A.D. 533.
- Christi, Resurrectio.* See Easter-day, [533 A.D., Mar. 27.]
- Christi, Nativitas Domini.* Dec. 25.
[Christmas Day.]
- Christi festum* . . Dec. 25.
- Christina.* Vir. et Mar. July 24.
- Christophorus et Cucuphatus.* Mar. . . . July 25.
- Chrysogonus [et Gryfogonus].* Mar. . . . Nov. 24.
- Circumcisio Domini* [Oct. Nat.] Jan. 1.
- Ciricus et Julitta.* Mar. June 16.
- Clemens.* P. et Mar. Nov. 23.
- Clausum Paschæ.* The Sunday after Easter-day [Quasimodo]. [For the second Sunday after Easter-day, see *Dominica prima post clausum Paschæ.*]
- Clausum Pentecostes.* Trinity Sunday.
- Clavorum or de Clavis Domini festum.* See *Coronæ Christi festum.*
- Cæna Domini.* Holy Thursday.
- Commemoratio omnium fidelium* Nov. 2.
[All Souls Day.]
- Compassion of the Virgin, or Our Lady of pity. Friday in Passion Week.
- Conceptio Beatæ Mariæ.* Dec. 8.
- Coronæ Domini festum* (in Paris). Aug. 11.
- Conversio S. Pauli* . Jan. 25.
- Cornelius et Cyprianus.* Mar. Sept. 14.
- Corpus Christi.* A festival observed on Thursday after Trinity Sunday, (which is the eighth Sunday after Easter-day). It was instituted in the year 1264, by Pope Urban IV. in honour of a miracle.
- Cosmus et Damianus.* Mar. Sept. 27.
- Craftino animarum* . Nov. 3.
- Crescentius, Vitus et Modestus.* Mar. . . . June 15.
- Crispinus et Crispianus.* Mar. Oct. 25.
- Cruces nigræ.* The procession on St. Mark's Day; the name of "The Cross" was also given to other processions.
- Crucis, Inventio sanctæ.* 326, May 3.
- *Exaltatio sanctæ.* Sept. 14.
- Crucifixus, Christus.* See Good Friday.
- Cucuphatus.* Mar. . July 25.
- Cuthberga.* Vir. et Mar. Aug. 31.

Cuthbertus. Ep. et Conf. Mar. 20.
 — Translation . Sept. 14.
Cyprianus et Cornelius. Mar. Sept. 14.
Cyprianus et Justina. Mar. Sept. 26.
Cyriacus. Mar. . . Aug. 8.
Cyrillus. Ep. . . July 9.
Cyrinus et Basilides, &c. June 12.

 *AEMON* *mutus.* The third Sunday in Lent.

Damianus et Cosmus. Mar. Sept. 27.
David. Archiep. Meneviæ. Mar. 1.

Decollatio S. Jobannis Bapt. Aug. 29.

Dedicatio Basilicæ salvatoris. Nov. 9.

The feast of the Dedication of the Church of our Saviour, commonly called St. John Lateran. [This term is applied to other churches also, consecrated by Constantine.]

Dedicatio Basilicarum sanctorum Apostolorum Petri et Pauli. Nov. 18.

Dedicatio S. Michaelis in Montetumba Oct. 16.

Dies absolutionis. Holy Thursday.

Dies adoratus. Good Friday.

Dies animarum. All Souls-day.

Dies Dominicus.

[The day of our Lord *par excellence.*]

Dies Solis. Sunday.

— *Lunæ.* Monday.

— *Martis.* Tuesday.

— *Mercurii.* Wednesday.

— *Jovis.* Thursday.

— *Veneris.* Friday.

— *Saturni.* Saturday.

[*et Sabbati.*]

Dionysius, Rusticus et Eleutherius. Mar. . . . Oct. 9.

Distaff's-day, [the day after Twelfth-day] . . Jan. 7.

Domini, Circumcisio . Jan. 1.

— *Transfiguratio* . Aug. 6.

— *Trabeatio** . . Mar. 25.

— *Resurrectio** . Mar. 27.

Dominica. Sunday . Mar. 27.


Dominica prima post clausum Paschæ. The second Sunday

after Easter.

Dominica ad carnes levandas

* A.D. 533, Dionysius introduced the system of dating the Christian era, now used; and Easter-day was made to fall on March 27, A.D. 533. The preceding Friday therefore fell on the 25th of March.

- vel tollendas.* Quinquagesima Sunday.
- Dominica Brandonum, Burarum, Focorum.* The first Sunday in Lent.
- Dominica Rosæ.* The fourth Sunday in Lent.
- Donatus.* Ep. et Mar. Aug. 7.
- Dunstanus.* Archiep. et Conf.
- Ordination . . Oct. 21.
- Deposition . . May 19.
- Translation . . Sept. 7.

ASTER-DAY. The day observed by the Church in commemoration of our Saviour's refurrection, is the seventh Sunday after Shrove Tuesday, and can fall on any date after the 21st of March until the 25th of April, by order of the Council of Nice, 325 A.D., regulated by the Golden Number for the year, indicating the date of the Calendar new moon. See Tables for finding the date of Easter-day, p. 134.

Note.—The date for 533 A.D. was March 27.


Easter Monday and Tuesday, follow next after Easter-day.

Edelburga et Ethelburga.


July 7.

- Editba.* Vir. . . . Sept. 16.
- Edmundus.* Cantuar. Archiep. et Conf.
- (Deposition) . . Nov. 16.
- Translation . . June 9.
- Edmundus.* R. Mar. et Conf.
- Nov. 20.
- Translation . . April 29.
- Edwardus.* R. et Conf.
- 1066, Jan. 5.
- Translation . . Oct. 13.
- Edwardus.* R. et Mar.
- 978, Mar. 18.
- Translation . . June 20.
- Egidius.* Abb. . . . Sept. 1.
- Eleutherius.* Mar. . . . Oct. 9.
- Ember-days are the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after the first Sunday in Lent; after the feast of Pentecost; after Holy Rood-day, or the feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross [14 Sept.]; and after St. Lucia's-day [13 Dec.]
- Ember-weeks are those weeks in which the Ember-days fall.
- Enurchus* [*Evurtius*]. Bp. of Orleans Sept. 7.
- Epiniachus et Gordianus.*
- Mar. May 10.
- Epipanti.* See *Hypapanti.* Feb. 2.
- Epiphania Domini* Jan. 6.
- Octave Jan. 13.

Erconwaldus. Ep. et Conf. April 30.
 — Translation . Nov. 14.
Ethelburga. Vir. et Abb. Oct. 12.
 [vel *Adelburga.*]
Etheldreda. Vir. . June 23.
 — Translation . Oct. 17.
Euphemia, Lucianus et
Germinianus. . . Sept. 16.
Eusebius. Conf. . Aug. 14.
Eustachius . . . Nov. 2.
Evangelismi festum. The fifth
 Sunday after Easter.
 Eve or Vigil of a feast, is the
 evening of the day before
 the feast is observed.
Eventius, Alexander et Theodo-
lus. Mar. . . May 3.
Evradius. See *Enurchus.*
 Sept. 7.
Exaltatio S. Crucis . Sept. 14.

 *ABIANUS et Sebastia-*
nus. Mar. . Jan. 20.
 Faith. See *Fides* . Oct. 6.
Faustus, Felix, Simplicius et
Beatrix. Mar. . July 29.
Feliciſſimus dies. Easter-day.
Felicianus et Primus. Mar.
 June 9.
Feliciſſimus et Germanus.
 May 28.
Feliciſſimus, Syxtus et Agapitus.
 Mar. . . . Aug. 6.

Felicitas. Vir. . . Nov. 23.
Felicitas et Perpetua. Vir. et
 Mar. . . . Mar. 7.
Felix. Ep. et Mar. . Jan. 14.
Felix, Simplicius, Faustus et
Beatrix. Mar. . July 29.
Felix et Adauctus. . Aug. 30.
Feria prima. Sunday.
 — *ſecunda.* Monday.
 — *tertia.* Tueſday.
 — *quarta.* Wedneſday.
 — *quinta.* Thurſday.
 — *ſexta.* Friday.
 — *ſeptima.* Saturday.
Fides. Vir. et Mar. . Oct. 6.
Firminus. Ep. et Mar.
 Sept. 25.
Fredeswitha. Vir. et Mar.
 Oct. 19.
 Friday. *Dies veneris.*

 ANG Week. Rogation
 Week.
Georgius. Mar. . April 23.
Gereon. Mar. et Socii.
 Oct. 10.
Germanus. Ep. et Conf.
 July 31.
Germanus et Feliciſſimus.
 Ep. et Conf. . . May 28.
Germanus, Remigius et
Bavo. Ep. et Conf. Oct. 1.
Germinianus et Lucianus.
 Mar. . . . Sept. 16.

Gervasius et Prothasius.

June 19.

Gildardus. Ep. et Conf.

June 8.

Giles. See *Egidius*. Sept. 1.

Gordianus et Epiniachus.

Mar. . . . May 10.

Gorgonius. Mar. . Sept. 9.

Good Friday is the Friday in

Holy Week, and the Friday

next before Easter-day. [A.D.

533 Easter-day fell on March

27].

Gregorius [magnus] Papa,

Conf. atque Doctor. Mar. 12.

Gule of August. See *Petrus*

ad vincula . 439, Aug. 1.

[*Gula Augusti*, so called from

Gula, a throat, for this reason:

One *Quirinus*, a Tribune,

having a daughter that had

a disease in her throat, went

to *Sextus III.*, the Bishop of

Rome, and desired of him to

see the chains that St. Peter

had been chained with under

Nero, which request being

granted, she, kissing the chains,

was cured of her disease;

whereupon this feast was in-

stituted in honour of St. Peter,

hence its name.]



ALLOWMAS,

All Hallows or

All Saints . . . Nov. 1.

Hebdomada Crucis. Indul-

gentiæ et Magna,—Holy Week.

Hebdomada mediana quadra-

gesimæ. The fourth week of

Lent.

Hebdomada muta. Holy Week,

because they cease ringing the

bells on Maundy Thursday and

the two following days.

Hermes . . . Aug. 28.

Hieronymus [Jerome]. Sept. 30.

Hilarius. Ep. et Conf. Jan. 13.

— Octave . . . Jan. 20.

Hippolitus. See *Hypolitus*

and *Ypolitus*.

Hock Tide, commencing on the

fifteenth day after Easter-day.

[See *Archæologia*, vol. vii.]

Holy Cross, Invention of. May 3.

Holy Rood-day, or Exaltation

of the Holy Cross Sept. 14.

Holy Thursday. See *Ascension-*

day.

Holy Week is the week next

following Palm Sunday.

Hugo. Ep. Linc. et Conf.

Nov. 17.

Hypolitus . . . Aug. 13.

Hypapanti [Purification]. Feb. 2.

IDUS. The day in the Roman Calendar corresponding to the 15th of March,
 „ „ May,
 „ „ July,
 „ „ Octob.,
 and corresponding to the 13th of the other months.

[*Caput Iduum*, the day on which they began to count the Ides or the “viii Idus,” i.e. the 8th of March, May, July and October, and the 6th of the other months.]

Incarnationis, annus. [According to the Dionysian system of reckoning the Christian era, the year commencing with the 25th of March from 533 A.D.]
 The earlier years were imagined. See “Eras”—Christian Era.

Innocentes. S. S. Mar. Dec. 28.
 [Martyrs under Herod.]

— Octave . . . Jan. 4.
Introit. The first two or more words forming the commencement of a mass; the Sunday or other festival thus obtains the name of the commencement or *introit* of the appropriate mass; thus, “*Adorate Dominum*” is the *introit* and name of the third Sunday after the Epiphany.

Inventio S. Crucis . . May 3.

ACINTHUS et Prothbus. Mar. . . Sept. 11.

Jacobus. Ap. . . July 25.

Jacobus et Philippus. Ap. . . May 1.

Jeronymus. Presb. [Jerome]. . . Sept. 30.

Jesus. [The feast of the Name of Jesus] . . . Aug. 7.

Johannes et Paulus. Mar. . . June 26.

Johannes. Ap. et Evang. . . Dec. 27.

— Octave . . . Jan. 3.

Johannis, nativitas J. Bapt. . . . June 24.

[*Johannes S. Albus*].
 — Octave . . . July 1.

Johannis, decollatio J. Bapt. . . . Aug. 28.

Johannes, [Evang.] ante portam latinam . . . May 6.

Jovis, Dies. [Thursday.]

Judas et Simon. Ap. Oct. 28.

Juliana. Vir. et Mar. Feb. 16.

Julianus. Ep. et Conf. Jan. 27.

Julitta et Circus. Mar. . . June 16.

Justina et Cyprianus. Mar. . . Sept. 26.

Justus. Mar. . . Oct. 18.

RALENDÆ. [The first day of the month in the Roman Calendar.]

[*Caput Kalendarum*, the day on which they began to count the Kalends.]

Kalixtus. Papa et Mar.

Oct. 14.

Katherina. Vir. et Mar.

Nov. 25.

Kenelm. R. et Mar. July 17.



LADY-DAY. . Mar. 25.

Lady, our. See Mary.

Lambertus. Ep. et Mar.

Sept. 17.

Lammas-day . . . Aug. 1.

Laudus. . . . Sept. 21.

Laurentius. Mar. . Aug. 10.

— Octave . . . Aug. 17.

Lent is the period of forty fast-days [exclusive of Sundays, which are feast days], commencing with Ash Wednesday, and lasting until Easter, since the ninth century. Before the ninth century the fast of Lent did not begin until Quadragesima Sunday.

Leo II. Papa et Conf. June 28.

Leodegarius. Ep. et Mar.

Oct. 2.

Leonardus. Abb. . Nov. 6.

Linus. Papa et Mar. Nov. 26.

Low Sunday is the first Sunday after Easter; it is said to have derived its name from the con-

traft between its solemnities and those of Easter-day, and is sometimes called "*quasimodo*."

Litania major. . . April 25.

Lucas. Evang. 1130, Oct. 18.

Lucia. Vir. et Mar. Dec. 13.

Lucianus et Germinianus. Mar. Sept. 16.

Lucianus. Presb. . Jan. 8.

Lunæ, Dies. [Monday].



ACHABÆI. [Seven brothers] . Aug. 1.

Macbutus. Ep. et Conf.

Nov. 15.

Magnus. Mar. . . Aug. 19

Magnus dies. Easter-day.

Malcolmus III. R. et Conf.

June 2.

Marcellus. Mar. . Jan. 16.

Marcellus et Marcellianus. Mar. June 18.

Marcellianus. Mar. June 18.

Marcellinus et Petrus. Mar.

June 2.

Marcellus et Apuleius. Mar.

Oct. 7.

Margareta. Vir. et Mar.

July 20.

Marcus. Evang. . April 25.

— Translation. . Jan. 31.

[The festival of *St. Mark* is kept at Venice on this date,

the removal or "translation" of St. Mark's remains to Venice having taken place on that day.]

Marcus, Marcellus, et Apuleius.

Mar. Oct. 7.

Mariæ. Annunciatio B. V.

Mar. 25.

— Vifitatio . . . July 2.

— Affumptio . . . Aug. 15.

— Octave . . . Aug. 22.

— Nativitas . . . Sept. 8.

— Octave . . . Sept. 15.

— Prefentatio . . . Nov. 21.

— Conceptio . . . Dec. 8.

— Natale . . . Jan. 1.

— Purificatio . . . Feb. 2.

Maria Magdalena . . . July 22.

Martinus. Ep. et Conf. Nov. 11.

"*Martinus in hyeme.*"

— Octave . . . Nov. 18.

Martini. Translatio S. July 4.

tinianus et Proceſſus. Mar.

68, July 2.

Martis, Dies. Tuesday.

Matthæus. Ap. et Evang.

Sept. 21.

Matthias. Ap. . . . Feb. 24.

[In *biſſextile* years, Feb. 25.]

Maundy Thursday. The Thursday before Good Friday. On

this day it was the cuſtom of our Sovereigns or their almoners to give alms, food and clothing to poor people; the

number of the recipients of the royal bounty being regulated by the age of the reigning Sovereign for each year.

Mauricius et ſocii . Sept. 22.

Mauritan. [Perpetua et Felicitas.] Mar. 7.

Maurus. Abb. . . . Jan. 15.

Maximus, Tiburcius et Valerianus. Mar. . . . April 14.

Medardus. Ep. et Conf. et *Gildardus* June 8.

Meliorus Oct. 1.

Menevia. See David.

Menna. Mar. . . . Nov. 11.

Mercurii, Dies. [Wednesday.]

Michael. Archang. . Sept. 29.

[Michaelmas-day.]

Michaelis, Dedicatio S. Michaelis in monte Tumba.

Oct. 16.

Mid-Lent, or fourth Sunday in Lent, is the fourth Sunday after Shrove Tuesday, and the third Sunday before Eaſter.

Midſummer-day. [The feaſt of the Nativity of John Baptiſt.]

June 24.

Midwinter-day. [Chriſtmas-day with the Saxons] . Dec. 25

Mildreda. Vir. et Abb.

Feb. 20.

Modeſtus, Vitus et Creſcentius.

Mar. June 15.

Monday, Dies Lunæ.

Morrow of a feast is the day following a feast.

Mothering Sunday. Mid-Lent Sunday. [The custom of visiting parents on Mid-Lent Sunday arose out of the ancient custom of processions at that time, when the customary oblations were to be made to the Mother Cathedral Church.]



MORROW, *Basilides*, &c.

June 12.

Natale S. Mariæ. See *Mariæ*.

Jan. 1.

Nativitas, Domini nostri Jesu Christi Dec. 25.

— *Johannis Bapt.* June 24.

— *Octave* July 1.

— *B. Mariæ* Sept. 8.

Nazarius, Basilides, &c.

June 12.

Nereus, Archileus et Pancratius.

Mar. May 12.

Nicholaus. Ep. et Conf.

Dec. 6.

— *Translation* May 9.

Nichomedes. Mar. . . . June 1.

Nichomedes. Presb., Mar.

Sept. 15.

Nigafius. Mar. et Socii.

Oct. 11.

Nonæ. The day in the Roman Calendar corresponding to the 7th of March,

„ May,

„ July,

„ October,

and corresponding to the 5th of the other months.

[*Caput nonarum*, the day when they began to count the nones, i.e. the 2nd of each month.]



OCTAVE, or *Utas*, of a feast, usually written

“*in octabis*, &c.” is the 8th day, including the day of the feast, i.e. the 7th day after the feast.

Octabis S. Michaelis Oct. 6.

Omnium Sanctorum festum.

Nov. 1.

Onesimus Feb. 16.

[“*O Sapientia*”] Dec. 16.

Ositha. Vir. et Mar. [13th century]. . . . June 3.

— subsequently (?) Oct. 7.

Oswald. R. et Mar. . . . Aug. 5.

Our Lady. [Lady-day].

[The Annunciation].

Mar. 25.

Our Lady of Pity. [Friday in Passion Week].



ALM Sunday is the sixth Sunday in Lent, the sixth Sunday after Shrove Tuesday, and the first Sunday before Easter-day.

Pancratius. Mar. . May 12.

Pantaleo. Mar. . . July 28.

Pascha clausum. The Sunday of the Octave or the *Quasimodo*. The next Sunday, *i. e.* the second Sunday after Easter, was called *Dominica prima post clausum Paschæ*, and so on with the rest.

Paffion Sunday. See Carle or Care Sunday.

Patrick. Ep. et Conf. Mar. 17.

— Translation . . June 9.

Paulus et Johannes. Mar.

June 26.

Paulus. Commemoratio S. Pauli.

June 30.

Pauli. Conversio S. Pauli.

Jan. 25.

Paul's entry into Rome. July 6.

Paulus et Petrus. Ap. June 29.

— Octave . . . July 6.

Pentecost, or Whit Sunday, is the fiftieth day, or seventh Sunday after Easter-day.

Perpetua, Mauritan et Felicitas.

Vir. et Mar. . . Mar. 7.

Petronilla. Vir. . May 31.

Petrus et Marcellinus.

Mar. . . . June 2.

Petrus. Ap. . . . June 29.

— Octave . . . July 6.

Petrus et vincula. [Lam-

mas-day] . . 439, Aug. 1.

[also Gula Augusti.]

— in cathedrâ . . Feb. 22.

Peter at Rome, chair of

St. Peter . . . Jan. 18.

Petrus [of Milan] of the Friars

Preachers . 1252, April 29.

Petrus et Paulus. Ap.

June 29.

— Octave . . . July 6.

Philippus et Jacobus. Ap.

May 1.

Plough Monday is the first

Monday after the Epi-

phany [Jan. 6.]

Potenciana . . . May 19.

Powder-plot-day . . Nov. 5.

[or Gunpowder-plot.]

Praxedes. Vir. . . July 21.

Prejectus. Mar. . . Jan. 25.

Primus et Felicianus. Mar.

June 9.

Prisca. Vir. . . . Jan. 18.

Priscus. Mar. . . . Sept. 1.

Processus et Martinianus.

Mar. July 2.

Prothasius et Gervasius.

June 19.

Prothus et Jacinthus. Mar.

Sept. 11.

Purificatio B. Mariæ. Feb. 2.



UADRAGESIMA,—
Lent.

This term, taken literally, signifies the forty fast days which precede Easter, beginning with Ash Wednesday. [The Sundays, being feasts, are not reckoned in the forty days.]

Quadragesima Sunday, since the ninth century has been the first Sunday in Lent, *i. e.* the sixth Sunday before Easter-day.]

Quasimodo is the Sunday after Easter-day [Low Sunday].

Quatuor coronati Martyres.

Nov. 8.

Quindena S. Michaelis.

Oct. 13.

[Fourteen days after the day of the feast—29 Sept.]

Quinquagesima Sunday is so named from its being about the fiftieth day, *i. e.* the seventh Sunday before Easter-day. It is also called Shrove-Sunday.

Quintilis, the name by which the month of July was known before the death of Julius Cæsar.

Quintinus. Mar. . Oct. 31.

Quinzaine, Quinsme, or Quindisme, is the fourteenth day

after the given feast. [In the case of Easter, the quinzaine is said to begin on the eighth day before, and to end on the eighth day after Easter-day. See *L'Art de vérifier les Dates.*]



RELICK Sunday is the third Sunday after Midsummer-day [June 24] thus, with Year-Letter

G Relick Sunday falls on July 15,

F " " " " 14.

E " " " " 13.

D " " " " 12.

C " " " " 11.

B " " " " 10.

A " " " " 9.

Reliquiarum, festum. Sept. 15.

Remigius. Ep. et Conf. Germanus et Bavo. Mar.

Oct. 1.

Resurrectio Domini. See Easter-day. [533 A.D. March 27.]

Richardus. Ep. et Conf.

April 3.

— Translation.

1046, June 16.

Rock-day or St. Disaff's-day.

Jan. 7.

Rogation Sunday is the fifth Sunday after Easter-day.

Rogation days are Monday,

Tuesday and Wednesday following Rogation Sunday.

Romanus. Ep. et Conf.

Oct. 23.


Romanus. Mar. . Aug. 9.

Royal Oak-day [Charles II.]

1660, May 29.

Rufus. Mar. . Aug. 27.

Ruficus, Dionysius et Eleutherius. Mar. . Oct. 9.

 *ABBATI*, Dies. [Saturday.]

Sabbatum,—Saturday.

[Sometimes "*Sabbatum*" signifies a week, and is then written with the number corresponding to the order of the *feriæ*. Thus:—

Prima Sabbati, (Sunday.)

Secunda Sabbati, (Monday.)

Tercia Sabbati, (Tuesday.)

Quarta Sabbati, (Wednesday.)

Quinta Sabbati, (Thursday.)

Sexta Sabbati, (Friday.)

Septima Sabbati, (Saturday.)

Or *Sabbatum*, *par excellence*.]

Sabina . . . Aug. 29.

Saints' Day, All Saints, or All Hallows-day . . Nov. 1.

Sampson. Ep. et Conf.

July 28.

Sanctorum, festum omnium.

Nov. 1.

Saturday, Dies Saturni.

——— Sabbati.

Saturninus et Sifinnius. Mar.

Nov. 29.

Scholastica. Vir. [non Mar.]

Feb. 10.

Sebastianus et Fabianus. Mar.

Jan. 20.

Sennes et Abdon. Mar.

July 30.

Seven sleepers. Martyrs.

July 27.

Seven brothers. Martyrs.

July 10.

Septuagesima Sunday, so called because it is about the seventieth day, *i. e.* the ninth Sunday before Easter, is the third Sunday before Lent.

Sexagesima Sunday is the second Sunday before Lent, or the next to Shrove Sunday; it obtains its name from being about the sixtieth day before Easter.

Shrove or Shrove Thursday. See Maundy Thursday.

Shrove Tuesday is the Tuesday after the seventh Sunday before Easter-day.

Shrove Sunday is the Sunday next before Shrove Tuesday; it is also called *Quinquagesima* Sunday, *i. e.* the seventh Sunday before Easter-day.

Silvester. Papa et Conf.
Dec. 31.

Simon et Judas. Ap.
Oct. 28.

Simpthorianus. Mar. Aug. 22.

Simplicius, Faustus et Beatrix.

Mar. . . . July 29.

Sisinnus et Saturninus. Mar.

Nov. 29.

Solis, Dies. [Sunday.]

Souls-day, [All] . . Nov. 2.

Stephanus. Protomar.

Dec. 26.

————— Octave. Jan. 2.

————— [Inventio S. Stephani.]

Aug. 3.

Stephanus I. Papa et Mar.

Aug. 2.

Sulpitius. Ep. et Conf.

Jan. 17.

Sunday, Dies Solis.

———— Dominica.

Switbini. Ep. et Conf.

———— Depositio . . July 2.

———— Translatio . . July 15.

Syxtus, Agapitus et Felicissimus.

Mar. . . . Aug. 6.



ECLA. Vir. Sept. 23.

Tenebrarum dies. The
three days next before Easter-
day.

*Theodolus, Alexander et Even-
tius.* Mar. . . May 3.

Theodorus. Mar. . Nov. 9.

“Third day” of any date is
the second day after.

Thomas. Ap. . . Dec. 21.

———— Translatio . . July 3.

Thomas. Mar. (à Becket.)

1170, Dec. 29.

———— Translatio . . July 7.

Thursday, Dies Jovis.

*Tiburcius, Valerianus et Maxi-
mus.* Mar. . . April 14.

Tiburcius. Mar. . Aug. 11.

Timotheus et Appolinaris.

Mar. . . . Aug. 23.

Timotheus et Simphorianus.

Mar. . . . Aug. 22.

Trabeationis, annus. Mar. 25.

“ [Annus Trabeationis

“ *Christi*, qui se trouve dans

“ plusieurs Chartes du xi^e

“ siècle: M. du Cange, dans

“ son Glossaire, l’explique par

“ *annus quo Christi trahi af-*

“ *fixus est*, l’année que J. C.

“ a été attaché à la croix.

“ Mais ce savant homme s’est

“ mépris en donnant cette ex-

“ plication: on l’a rectifiée

“ dans la nouvelle édition de

“ sa Glossaire, au mot *Trabe-*

“ *atio*, ou l’on a démontré

“ qu’*Annus Trabeationis* est

“ la même chose qu’*Annus*

“ *Incarnationis.*” — *L’Art de*

vérifier les Dates, t. i. p. xi.]

Transfiguratio Domini. Aug. 6.

Trinity Sunday, or the feast of the Holy Trinity, is the next Sunday after Pentecost or Whit Sunday, and the eighth Sunday after Easter-day.

Tuesday, Dies Martis.

Twelfth-day, [Epiphania Domini] Jan. 6.

XNDECIM millia Virgines . . Oct. 21.
Urban. Papa et Mar.

May 25.

Utas of a feast. See Octave.

VALENTINUS. Ep. et Mar. . . Feb. 14.
Valerianus, Tiburcius et Maximus. Mar. . . April 14.
Vandrilie or Wandregisilus. Abb.

July 22.

Vedastus. Ep. et Conf. et Amundus Feb. 6.

Veneris, Dies. [Friday.]

Vicentius. Mar. . . Jan. 22.

Vigil or eve of a feast is the

evening of the day before the feast occurs.

Vitalis. Mar. . . April 28.

Vitus, Modestus et Crescentius.

Mar. . . . June 15.

WANDREGISILUS or Vandrilie. Abb.

July 22.

Wednesday, Dies Mercurii.

Whit Sunday. See Pentecost.

— Monday, } following Whit
— Tuesday, } Sunday.

Whitfuntide is the period of the three days, Whit Sunday, Monday and Tuesday.

Willielmus. Archiep. Ebor.

1154, June 8.

Wulfran. Archiep. Mar. 20.

Wulfran. Ep. et Conf.

Oct. 15.

Wulstanus. Ep. et Conf.

Jan. 19.

— Translation . . June 7.

HYPOLITUS. Mar. et Socii . . . Aug. 13.
[Hypolitus.]



Solar Regulars and Concurrents.

SOLAR Regulars are certain fixed numbers attached to the months of the Julian and Gregorian years. These Regulars have been customarily used with the "*Concurrents*," [which are certain other fixed numbers corresponding to the seven Year-Letters,] for ascertaining the day of the week of the first day of any month in the year to which the Year-Letter belongs, from 9 A.D. with Year-Letter F, Concurrent 1, for any Julian Year; and from 1 Nov. 1582 A.D. with the Year-Letter for any Gregorian year.

Table of Solar Regulars.

January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
2	5	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7

Concurrents.



Common years consist of 52 weeks and 1 day, and Leap or *bissextile* years have 52 weeks and 2 days, in order that the civil year may *concur* with the Solar year, the term "*Concurrent*" is appropriate, when serving to designate any one of the supernumerary days, by means of a number, regulated by the Year-Letter, for the year to which either of the extra days may belong. We thus have the letters and numbers in the following order:—F 1; E 2; D 3; C 4; B 5; A 6; and G 7.

Table of Concurrents.

F.	[9 A.D.]	Concurrent 1, Letter F.
E.	[10 A.D.]	„ 2, Letter E.
D.	[11 A.D.]	„ 3, Letter D.
C B.	[12 A.D.]	„ { 4, Letter C, to the 29th of February. 5, Letter B, from the 1st of March.
A.	[13 A.D.]	„ 6, Letter A.
G.	[14 A.D.]	„ 7, Letter G.
F.	[15 A.D.]	„ 1, Letter F.
E D.	[16 A.D.]	„ { 2, Letter E, to the 29th of February. 3, Letter D, from the 1st of March.

The term "Dominical Letter" has not been used, because the Dominical Letters change in each Leap-year after the 24th of February. The Year-letter must therefore alone be recognized, the second Year-letter in a Leap-year coming into use on the 1st of March. [N.B. The Dominical Letters were not introduced until 1285 A.U.C., when that year was called 532 *Anno Domini*.]

*Rule for finding the Initial day of each month, in any
Julian Year from 9 A.D., or for any Gregorian
Year from 1 Nov. 1582.*

Add the “*Solar Regular*” for the required month, to the “*Concurrent*” belonging to the Year-Letter for the year in question, the sum, if it exceed not seven, will represent the initial day of the month. Thus:—

3	will represent	Tuesday.
4	„	Wednesday.
5	„	Thursday.
6	„	Friday.
7	„	Saturday.
1	„	Sunday.
2	„	Monday.

If the sum be greater than seven, that number (7) must be deducted; the remainder being then taken to indicate the day of the week with which the month in question begins.

*Example:—*Required the day of the week upon which the 1st day of February falls in the year 1867.

Solar Regular for February 5

Concurrent with Year-Letter F for 1867. 1

6 = Friday

1st of February.



The Epact.

THE Epact is the number which denotes the excess of the Solar year above the Lunar year, [the “Prime” or Golden Number of the cycle of 19 years, introduced by Dionysius Exiguus A.D. 532, being used]. A table of Epacts must therefore be taken to be merely a table of differences. Epacts were used as dates in ancient writings, before the new style of Pope Gregory’s calendar was introduced, A.D. 1582.

Table of Epacts.
Old Style,
From 532 A.D. to 1532 A.D.

Epacts.	Golden Numbers of the Cycle of 19 years.		Epacts.	Golden Numbers of the Cycle of 19 years.	
	March to Dec.	Jan. and Feb.		March to Dec.	Jan. and Feb.
11	I	II	20	X	XI
22	II	III	1	XI	XII
3	III	IV	12	XII	XIII
14	IV	V	23	XIII	XIV
25	V	VI	4	XIV	XV
6	VI	VII	15	XV	XVI
17	VII	VIII	26	XVI	XVII
28	VIII	IX	7	XVII	XVIII
9	IX	X	18	XVIII	XIX
			29	XIX	I

The following rule for finding the Epact for any year [Old Style 532 to 1582 A.D.] is given in a book* entitled "*A briefe treatise, containing many proper tables and easie rules: verie necessarie and needefull, for the use and commoditie of all people: collected out of certain learned works.*"

For the Epact.

"The Epact or Concurrent† is thus found: Multiply the Prime [*i. e.* the Golden Number for the Julian year in question] by 11, [that being the difference between the Lunar year of 354 days and the Solar year of 365 days]: and take away 30, and the rest is the concurrent or Epact. As, for example 1588,—12 is the Golden Number, which, multiplied by 11, makes 132; which divided by 30, restith 12, y^e Epact for this present yeere" [1588], *i. e.* from 1 March 1588 to the end of February 1588-9 inclusive.]

"Or thus more easily.

"Ye must imagin 3 places, and on the thombe most fitly, that is the root of the thombe y^e first, and the middle joynt the second, and the toppe of the thombe the third, then in the first place, which is the roote of the thombe, put this number 10, and in the middle joynt of the thombe 20. and at the toppe 30. this put in memorie, [for] by y^e order of these places shalbe

* At London: Printed by John Charlwood, for Thomas Adams, 1591.

† This term, "concurrent," is not equivalent to the term "concurrent" used with the Solar Regulars.

“ counted the Golden Number: as *one* in the first place
 “ or roote, and *two* in the second or middle joynt, and
 “ *three* in the third place, then so returning, set 4, on
 “ the roote or first place, 5, on the second, &c. till
 “ ye come to the Golden Number for the yeere, for
 “ the which you seeke, and the number of that place
 “ must be joyned with the Golden Number of the yeere,
 “ and that, that it amounts to, shal be the Epact, so that
 “ it passe not 30, but if it passe 30, let goe 30, and the
 “ remain is your request. As in this example I will
 “ expresse it more plain[ly].”

“ In the yeere of our Lord God, 1588. the Prime is
 “ 12, which counted by the said three places of the
 “ thombe, endeth at the third, where this number 30, is
 “ placed, which both added [and deducing 30], make
 “ 12, the very Epact for this present yeere, &c. And
 “ note that the Epact beginnith the first day of March,
 “ and the Dominicall Letter and Prime, the first of
 “ January.”

To know the age of the Moone.

“ ¶ The Epact knowne, to know the age of the
 “ Moone ye must have three numbers. The first is the
 “ Epact, the second the number of the months from
 “ March (including both), the third y^e dayes of that
 “ month passed, then joyne these three numbers together
 “ if they rise not to 30, so old is the Moone; if they
 “ passe 30, being left, they also are the age of the Moone,
 “ this is meant by the monethes that have 31 dayes, for
 “ in them that have but 30 dayes the conjunction is at
 “ the 29 day, and they that passe 29, are the age as
 “ before.”

As for example [in a month of 31 days of a Solar Year].

“ ¶ This yeere [1588] for the 15, of August, I would
 “ know the age of the Moone. First the Epact is 12,
 “ and the monthes from March to August, are 6,—and
 “ 15 the day of the month, which all put together makes
 “ 33, from whence take 30, and there refts 3, the age
 “ of the Moone that day.”

“ Another example [in a month of 30 days of a
 “ Solar Year].

“ ¶ For the 18 of Septem: the Epact being 12, the
 “ monethes 7. and daies 18, added together, makes 37,
 “ from whence take 29 for Sept. hath but 30 dayes, and
 “ there refts 8, the age of the Moone for that day, and
 “ in like manner shal wee give to February 29 dayes of
 “ the Moone.”

Thus :—

	Days in a			Days in a	
	Lunar Year.	Solar Year.		Lunar Year.	Solar Year.
1. March	30	31	7. September	30	30
2. April	29	30	8. October	29	31
3. May	30	31	9. November	30	30
4. June	29	30	10. December	29	31
5. July	30	31	11. January	30	31
6. August	29	31	12. February	29	28



Law Terms.

FORMED from the canonical constitutions of the Church, we have now the four terms, Hilary, Easter, Trinity and Michaelmas; known as those periods of the year when the judges are accustomed to sit in court to hear and determine causes.

The following translations, of entries on the "*Curia Regis*" rolls of the reign of Richard the First [A.D. 1194], will indicate the derivation of the names of the Law Terms.

Curia Regis Roll.

"	Pleas &c. at Westminster on the morrow of <i>St. Hillary</i> .
"	" in fifteen days of Easter (<i>Paschæ</i>).
"	" on the morrow of the <i>Holy Trinity</i> .
"	" on the Quinzaine of <i>St. Michael</i> ."

The business of the *Aula Regis*, *Curia Regis*, or King's Court was apportioned to several Courts, sometime in the reign of Henry the Third, but the division of the business was not definitively established till near the end of that king's reign. In the next reign, however, [1272 A.D.], the appointments of the judges to the several

courts are known (*see* list of Courts, p. 182), *viz.* the Chancery; the King's Bench; the Common Pleas, (or Common Bench); and the Exchequer.

The whole year was at one time available for hearing and determining causes, but the Church at length interfered, and prevented certain holy seasons of the year from being profaned by secular business, that the minds of men might not be disturbed and exacerbated by litigation. Advent and Christmas being exempted, gave rise to the Winter Vacation; the periods of Lent and Easter, to the Spring Vacation; Pentecost made the third; and the Long Vacation, which occurred between Midsummer and Michaelmas, was allowed for hay-time and harvest.

Dispensations, however, were occasionally granted by the Church for holding assizes and trying causes during the inhibited seasons. In the Statute of Westminster, 3 Edw. I. c. 51, there is a clause to the following effect: "And forasmuch as it is great charity to do right unto all men at all times, it would be expedient that by assent of all the prelates, assizes of *Novel disseisin*, *Mort d'auncestre*, and *Darrain presentment* should be taken in Advent, Septuagesima, and Lent; even as well as inquests; and hereof the king maketh request to the bishops."

Hilary Term, (until 1830),

Began on the 23rd or 24th of January, and ended on the 12th or 13th of February.

Easter Term, (until 1830),

Began seventeen days after Easter-day, *i.e.* Wednesday fortnight after Easter-day, and ended four days after Ascension day, being the Monday three weeks following.

Trinity Term, (until 1540, 29 Sept. 32 Hen. VIII.),
 Began on Wednesday after Corpus Christi day,*
 and ended on the ensuing Wednesday fortnight.
 By Stat. 32 Hen. VIII, c. 21, which passed in
 April, 1540, the commencement of Trinity Term
 was altered, because, as the preamble states, it
 had been “usually holden in a Season of the year
 “when danger of infection of the plague and
 “other sicknesses had happened to the King’s
 “subjects, and which was also a great impediment
 “to the business of harvest.” It was therefore
 enacted that “the full term of Trinity Term,”
 should, “from the 29th of the ensuing September
 “(1540), commence on *Friday* next after Corpus
 “Christi day,” (*i. e.* the next day), “instead of on
 “*Wednesday* next after Corpus Christi day,” (*i. e.*
 Wednesday in the following week ; Corpus Christi
 day being kept on Thursday).

Trinity Term, (1541 to 1830),
 In 1541, began on Friday after Corpus Christi
 day ;
 And ended on the ensuing Wednesday fortnight.

* The table for finding the commencements of the Law Terms (p. 178) will obviously not serve for Trinity Term before 1264 A.D., as that was the date of the establishment of *Corpus Christi* day, instituted by Pope Urban IV., by which Trinity Term was subsequently regulated. The sittings of Trinity Term before that date, however, appear to have been regulated by the feast of the Holy Trinity ; and as the date is given on the Record, a table showing the supposed commencement of that Term before the year 1264, would be superfluous.

Michaelmas Term, (until 1640),

Began on the fourth day “of the O&stave” of Saint Michael, *i. e.* the 9th or 10th of O&tober; (the O&stave of St. Michael being the 6th of O&tober, the “fourth” of that date will be the 9th of O&tober,—the commencement of that Term,—unless the 9th fall on Sunday, when the next day, the 10th, is to be taken);

And ended on the 28th or 29th of November.

1641 to 1751, (on and after 1641),

It began on the fourth day “of the three weeks” of Saint Michael, *i. e.* the 23rd or 24th of O&tober;

And ended on the 28th or 29th of November.

1752 to 1830, (in 1752 and until 1830),

It began on the fourth day “of the morrow” of All Souls, *i. e.* the 6th of November;

And ended on the 28th or 29th of November.

The Terms are now fixed to certain days, by Statute 1, William IV, c. 70, passed 22nd July, 1830; for the year of our Lord 1831 and afterwards,

(1831, &c.)

Hilary Term

Began on the 11th January,

And ended on the 31st January;

Easter Term

Began on the 15th April,

And ended on the 8th May;

Trinity Term

Began on the 22nd May,

And ended on the 12th June;

Michaelmas Term

Began on the 2nd November,
And ended on the 25th November;

By Statute 1, William IV, c. 3, passed on the 23rd of December, 1830, it was further provided “that in case
“the day of the month on which any Term according
“to the Act 1, William IV, c. 70, is to end, shall fall to
“be on Sunday, then the Monday next after such day
“shall be deemed to be the last day of the Term.”

As the Law Terms, which depended on the Moveable Feasts, varied in each year, some calculations were necessary, to ascertain the precise days on which the Terms began and ended, in order that the correct year of the Sovereign's reign might be assigned to the particular Term in question; for occasionally it would happen that the Term would have its commencement in one, and its termination in another regnal year; as will be seen to be the case in the following reigns, and possibly in other reigns, where the commencement of each sovereign's reign breaks into a Term, so that the Term has to bear the date of *two* regnal years. Thus, in the reigns of Edward I. and Elizabeth, Michaelmas; Edward II, Richard II, and George II, Trinity; Henry VIII, Easter; and Edward VI. and Charles II, Hilary, have *two* years of the sovereign's reign written with them. In the reign of George II, Trinity was written with two years of the reign after the introduction of the New Style, when the striking out of the eleven days caused an alteration in the termination of the 26th regnal year, and consequently, in the commencement of the subsequent years of that sovereign's reign.

The calculations for the Law Terms have hitherto been attended with uncertainty. A simple and ready way, however, has now been found for ascertaining correctly the commencement and termination of all the Law Terms in any year after 1264, by means of Tables of Law Terms, having the dates of Easter-day annexed, from 22 March to 25 April, so that it is only necessary to ascertain, in the Tables of Regnal Years, the date of Easter-day in any year, to be able to see, at a glance, on a line with such date of Easter-day in the Table of Law Terms, the commencement and termination of any of the four Terms, for any year subsequent to 1264.

La

after 126

Old Style—the Year beginni

Easter-day.		Easter.		Corpus Christi Day, instituted in the year 1264, and kept on Thursday.	Trinity.			
		Until 1751.			After 1264, and before 1541.		Stat. 32 Hen. VIII, c. 1541 to 1751.	
Year Letters.	Date.	Began.	Ended.		Began.	Ended.	Began.	Ended.
D	Mar. 22	April 8	May 4	May 21	May 27	June 17	May 22	June
E	— 23	— 9	— 5	— 22	— 28	— 18	— 23	—
F	— 24	— 10	— 6	— 23	— 29	— 19	— 24	—
G	— 25	— 11	— 7	— 24	— 30	— 20	— 25	—
A	— 26	— 12	— 8	— 25	— 31	— 21	— 26	—
B	— 27	— 13	— 9	— 26	June 1	— 22	— 27	—
C	— 28	— 14	— 10	— 27	— 2	— 23	— 28	—
D	— 29	— 15	— 11	— 28	— 3	— 24	— 29	—
E	— 30	— 16	— 12	— 29	— 4	— 25	— 30	—
F	— 31	— 17	— 13	— 30	— 5	— 26	— 31	—
G	April 1	— 18	— 14	— 31	— 6	— 27	June 1	—
A	— 2	— 19	— 15	June 1	— 7	— 28	— 2	—
B	— 3	— 20	— 16	— 2	— 8	— 29	— 3	—
C	— 4	— 21	— 17	— 3	— 9	— 30	— 4	—
D	— 5	— 22	— 18	— 4	— 10	July 1	— 5	—
E	— 6	— 23	— 19	— 5	— 11	— 2	— 6	—
F	— 7	— 24	— 20	— 6	— 12	— 3	— 7	—
G	— 8	— 25	— 21	— 7	— 13	— 4	— 8	—
A	— 9	— 26	— 22	— 8	— 14	— 5	— 9	—
B	— 10	— 27	— 23	— 9	— 15	— 6	— 10	—
C	— 11	— 28	— 24	— 10	— 16	— 7	— 11	—
D	— 12	— 29	— 25	— 11	— 17	— 8	— 12	July
E	— 13	— 30	— 26	— 12	— 18	— 9	— 13	—
F	— 14	May 1	— 27	— 13	— 19	— 10	— 14	—
G	— 15	— 2	— 28	— 14	— 20	— 11	— 15	—
A	— 16	— 3	— 29	— 15	— 21	— 12	— 16	—
B	— 17	— 4	— 30	— 16	— 22	— 13	— 17	—
C	— 18	— 5	— 31	— 17	— 23	— 14	— 18	—
D	— 19	— 6	June 1	— 18	— 24	— 15	— 19	—
E	— 20	— 7	— 2	— 19	— 25	— 16	— 20	—
F	— 21	— 8	— 3	— 20	— 26	— 17	— 21	—
G	— 22	— 9	— 4	— 21	— 27	— 18	— 22	—
A	— 23	— 10	— 5	— 22	— 28	— 19	— 23	—
B	— 24	— 11	— 6	— 23	— 29	— 20	— 24	—
C	— 25	— 12	— 7	— 24	— 30	— 21	— 25	—

Note :—If the day of the month shall happen to be on Sunday, then the Monday next after such day is to be taken.

terms,

til 1751.

March and ending 24 March.

Easter-day.		Michaelmas.				Hilary.		Year Letters for the days of the Month during Hilary, the year ending 24 March.
Year Letters.	Date.	Before 1641.		Stat. 16 Charles I. c. 6, 1641 to 1751.		Until 1750.		
		Began.	Ended.	Began.	Ended.	Began.	Ended.	
D	Mar. 22	Oct. 9	Nov. 28	Oct. 23	Nov. 28	Jan. 23	Feb. 12	C
E	— 23	— 9	— 28	— 23	— 28	— 23	— 12	D
F	— 24	— 9	— 28	— 23	— 28	— 23	— 12	E
G	— 25	— 9	— 28	— 23	— 28	— 23	— 12	F
A	— 26	— 9	— 28	— 23	— 28	— 23	— 12	G
B	— 27	— 10	— 28	— 24	— 28	— 23	— 12	A
C	— 28	— 9	— 29	— 23	— 29	— 24	— 12	B
D	— 29	— 9	— 28	— 23	— 28	— 23	— 12	C
E	— 30	— 9	— 28	— 23	— 28	— 23	— 12	D
F	— 31	— 9	— 28	— 23	— 28	— 23	— 12	E
G	April 1	— 9	— 28	— 23	— 28	— 23	— 12	F
A	— 2	— 9	— 28	— 23	— 28	— 23	— 12	G
B	— 3	— 10	— 28	— 24	— 28	— 23	— 12	A
C	— 4	— 9	— 29	— 23	— 29	— 24	— 12	B
D	— 5	— 9	— 28	— 23	— 28	— 23	— 12	C
E	— 6	— 9	— 28	— 23	— 28	— 23	— 12	D
F	— 7	— 9	— 28	— 23	— 28	— 23	— 12	E
G	— 8	— 9	— 28	— 23	— 28	— 23	— 12	F
A	— 9	— 9	— 28	— 23	— 28	— 23	— 12	A
B	— 10	— 10	— 28	— 24	— 28	— 23	— 12	B
C	— 11	— 9	— 29	— 23	— 29	— 24	— 12	C
D	— 12	— 9	— 28	— 23	— 28	— 23	— 12	D
E	— 13	— 9	— 28	— 23	— 28	— 23	— 12	E
F	— 14	— 9	— 28	— 23	— 28	— 23	— 12	F
G	— 15	— 9	— 28	— 23	— 28	— 23	— 12	G
A	— 16	— 9	— 28	— 23	— 28	— 23	— 12	A
B	— 17	— 10	— 28	— 24	— 28	— 23	— 12	B
C	— 18	— 9	— 29	— 23	— 29	— 24	— 12	C
D	— 19	— 9	— 28	— 23	— 28	— 23	— 12	D
E	— 20	— 9	— 28	— 23	— 28	— 23	— 12	E
F	— 21	— 9	— 28	— 23	— 28	— 23	— 12	F
G	— 22	— 9	— 28	— 23	— 28	— 23	— 12	G
A	— 23	— 9	— 28	— 23	— 28	— 23	— 12	A
B	— 24	— 10	— 28	— 24	— 28	— 23	— 12	B
C	— 25	— 9	— 29	— 23	— 29	— 24	— 12	C

Explanation:—On the line with the date of Easter-day for the year, will be seen the commencement and termination of the four Terms, Easter, Trinity, Michaelmas, and Hilary.

New Style—the Year beginning 1 January and ending 31 December
was written

Easter-day.		Hilary.		Easter		Corpus Christi D. instituted the year 1264, as kept on Thursday
		1752 to 1830.		1752 to 1830.		
Year Letters.	Date.	Began.	Ended.	Began.	Ended.	
D	Mar. 22	Jan. 23	Feb. 12	April 8	May 4	May
E	— 23	— 23	— 12	— 9	— 5	—
F	— 24	— 23	— 12	— 10	— 6	—
G	— 25	— 23	— 12	— 11	— 7	—
A	— 26	— 23	— 13	— 12	— 8	—
B	— 27	— 24	— 12	— 13	— 9	—
C	— 28	— 23	— 12	— 14	— 10	—
D	— 29	— 23	— 12	— 15	— 11	—
E	— 30	— 23	— 12	— 16	— 12	—
F	— 31	— 23	— 12	— 17	— 13	—
G	April 1	— 23	— 12	— 18	— 14	—
A	— 2	— 23	— 13	— 19	— 15	June
B	— 3	— 24	— 12	— 20	— 16	—
C	— 4	— 23	— 12	— 21	— 17	—
D	— 5	— 23	— 12	— 22	— 18	—
E	— 6	— 23	— 12	— 23	— 19	—
F	— 7	— 23	— 12	— 24	— 20	—
G	— 8	— 23	— 12	— 25	— 21	—
A	— 9	— 23	— 13	— 26	— 22	—
B	— 10	— 24	— 12	— 27	— 23	—
C	— 11	— 23	— 12	— 28	— 24	—
D	— 12	— 23	— 12	— 29	— 25	—
E	— 13	— 23	— 12	— 30	— 26	—
F	— 14	— 23	— 12	May 1	— 27	—
G	— 15	— 23	— 12	— 2	— 28	—
A	— 16	— 23	— 13	— 3	— 29	—
B	— 17	— 24	— 12	— 4	— 30	—
C	— 18	— 23	— 12	— 5	— 31	—
D	— 19	— 23	— 12	— 6	June 1	—
E	— 20	— 23	— 12	— 7	— 2	—
F	— 21	— 23	— 12	— 8	— 3	—
G	— 22	— 23	— 12	— 9	— 4	—
A	— 23	— 23	— 13	— 10	— 5	—
B	— 24	— 24	— 12	— 11	— 6	—
C	— 25	— 23	— 12	— 12	— 7	—

Note :—If the day of the month shall happen to be on Sunday, then the Monday next after such day is to be taken. Stat. 1 Will. IV. c. 3.

erms,

30.

December, when Hilary, following Michaelmas, 1751,
lary, 1752.

Easter-day.		Trinity.		Michaelmas.	
		1752 to 1830.		Stat. 24 Geo. II. c. 48, 1752 to 1830.	
Year letters.	Date.	Began.	Ended.	Began.	Ended.
D	Mar. 22	May 22	June 10	Nov. 6	Nov. 28
E	— 23	— 23	— 11	— 6	— 28
F	— 24	— 24	— 12	— 6	— 28
G	— 25	— 25	— 13	— 6	— 28
A	— 26	— 26	— 14	— 6	— 28
B	— 27	— 27	— 15	— 7	— 28
C	— 28	— 28	— 16	— 6	— 29
D	— 29	— 29	— 17	— 6	— 28
E	— 30	— 30	— 18	— 6	— 28
F	— 31	— 31	— 19	— 6	— 28
G	April 1	June 1	— 20	— 6	— 28
A	— 2	— 2	— 21	— 6	— 28
B	— 3	— 3	— 22	— 7	— 28
C	— 4	— 4	— 23	— 6	— 29
D	— 5	— 5	— 24	— 6	— 28
E	— 6	— 6	— 25	— 6	— 28
F	— 7	— 7	— 26	— 6	— 28
G	— 8	— 8	— 27	— 6	— 28
A	— 9	— 9	— 28	— 6	— 28
B	— 10	— 10	— 29	— 7	— 28
C	— 11	— 11	— 30	— 6	— 29
D	— 12	— 12	July 1	— 6	— 28
E	— 13	— 13	— 2	— 6	— 28
F	— 14	— 14	— 3	— 6	— 28
G	— 15	— 15	— 4	— 6	— 28
A	— 16	— 16	— 5	— 6	— 28
B	— 17	— 17	— 6	— 7	— 28
C	— 18	— 18	— 7	— 6	— 29
D	— 19	— 19	— 8	— 6	— 28
E	— 20	— 20	— 9	— 6	— 28
F	— 21	— 21	— 10	— 6	— 28
G	— 22	— 22	— 11	— 6	— 28
A	— 23	— 23	— 12	— 6	— 28
B	— 24	— 24	— 13	— 7	— 28
C	— 25	— 25	— 14	— 6	— 29

By Statute 1 Will. IV. c. 70, in the year 1831, &c.

Hilary Term began January 11, and ended January 31.

Easter Term began April 15, and ended May 8.

Trinity Term began May 22, and ended June 2.

Michaelmas Term began November 2, and ended November 25.

Explanation :—On the line with the date of Easter-day for the year, will
be seen the commencement and termination of the four Terms,
Hilary, Easter, Trinity, and Michaelmas.

Lists of the Judges of the Superior Courts of Law in England are not given in this volume; they will be found in a book entitled "Tabulæ Curiales," by Edward Foss, F.S.A. &c., London, Murray, 1865.

Chief Justiciars	1067 to 1272.
Chancellors	1068 to 1215.
Vice-Chancellors, &c.	1190 to 1213.
Chancellors and Keepers	1216 to 1272.

Court of Chancery.

Chancellors and Keepers	1272 to 1625.
The Lords Keepers	1625 to 1648.
The Lords Commissioners	1648 to 1660.
The Lords Chancellors and Keepers	1660 to 1813.
The Lords Chancellors	1813 to 1864.
Vice-Chancellors	1813 to 1864.
Masters of the Rolls	1286 to 1864.

Court of King's Bench.

Chief Justices	1272 to 1864.
Puisné Judges	1272 to 1864.

Court of Common Pleas.

Chief Justices	1272 to 1864.
Puisné Judges	1272 to 1864.

Court of Exchequer.

Chief Barons	1307 to 1864.
Barons	1272 to 1864.



Registries of the Court of Probate in England and Wales.

Principal Registry.

London.

Distriet Registries.



ANGOR.

Birmingham.

Blandford.

Bodmin.

Bristol.

Bury St. Edmunds.

Canterbury.

Carlisle.

Carmarthen.

Chester.

Chichester.

Derby.

Durham.

Exeter.

Gloucester.

Hereford.

Ipswich.

Lancaster.

Leicester.

Lewes.

Lichfield.

Lincoln.

Liverpool.

Llandaff.

Manchester.

Newcastle.

Northampton.

Nottingham.

Norwich.

Oxford.

Peterborough.

St. Asaph.

Salisbury.

Shrewsbury.

Taunton.

Wakefield.

Wells.

Winchester.

Worcester.

York.

Registries of the Court of Probate
in Ireland.

Principal Registry.

Dublin.

District Registries.

Armagh.
Ballina.
Belfast.
Cavan.
Cork.
Kilkenny.

Limerick.
Londonderry.
Mullingar.
Tuam.
Waterford.





Perpetual Calendars.



EVEN letters of the alphabet, together with certain numbers, have been made to represent the seven days of the week, in the following order, A. 0., Sunday; G. 1., Monday; F. 2., Tuesday; E. 3., Wednesday; D. 4., Thursday; C. 5., Friday; and B. 6., Saturday: each letter in turn being the Year-Letter, when indicating the initial day of the year.

The Calendars will serve perpetually, with the Julian or Gregorian form of year, and have been constructed in the following manner.—The months which commence with the same day of the week, we have brought together in groups at the head of a column of 31 days, so that the initial day of each month shall fall, in due order from the *initial day of the year*, indicated by the Year-Letter, according to the above order; observing always that form of year which begins with January and ends with December.

It happens that the Year-Letters and the Dominical Letters are identical, for the commencement of the year, although produced by two different systems.

The system by which the Dominical* or Sunday letters are produced, is this.—The days of the *year* are marked with the letters A, B, C, D, E, F, and G; recurring until the end of the year [except in a Leap-Year, when both the 24th and 25th of February have the letter “F”]. The 1st of January having always the letter “A” year after year the *Sundays* fall to different letters in retrograde order, until the cycle of 28 years [the Solar Cycle] has been run out.

The other system by which the initial letter of the year—called the Year-Letter—is produced, is, according to the rule by which the days of the *week* have fixed to them the letters A, G, F, E, D, C and B, already noticed at the commencement of this article.

The special advantages of Perpetual Calendars are these.

I. Calendars being at hand for any years of the Julian form, before and after 1 A.D. for the *Old Style*, and from 1582 A.D. for the *New Style*, documents dated with a Saint’s day, can be chronologically arranged, with ease and precision. For as it was the practice in England, before the reformation of the Church in the reign of Henry VIII., to date with a Saint’s day, it is obvious that Calendars are indispensable to enable one to determine the *day of the week* of any date in any year, before the correct date can be assigned to any document dated on or before a Saint’s day [*see list of Saints’ days for the date when the festivals were usually celebrated*].

II. When the date of an event is known approximately, the exact year can often be determined if the day of the

* *Dominica*, being the Latin for Sunday, the derivation of the term “Dominical” is obvious.

week be known. For example:—To find the year of an event which took place on “Tuesday, 23 June,” it is only necessary to observe the Year-Letter which will be required for such a combination of day and date.

Thus,—between the years 1648 and 1658, Tuesday falls on the 23rd of June only in the year 1657, with “D” for the Year-Letter.

1646	.	D	Tuesday,	23 June.
1647	.	C	Wednesday,	23 June.
1648	.	B A	Friday,	23 June.
1649	.	G	Saturday,	23 June.
1650	.	F	Sunday,	23 June.
1651	.	E	Monday,	23 June.
1652	.	D C	Wednesday,	23 June.
1653	.	B	Thursday,	23 June.
1654	.	A	Friday,	23 June.
1655	.	G	Saturday,	23 June.
1656	.	F E	Monday,	23 June.
1657	.	D	Tuesday,	23 June.
1658	.	C	Wednesday,	23 June.

With reference to the Gregorian or New Style of writing dates, which was first introduced at Rome and in France, Spain, &c. A.D. 1582, and in England in the year 1752, the following illustration of the mistakes which have been made by overlooking the fact that the *New Style* was adopted later in some countries than in others, will serve to show the importance of ascertaining the dates of the adoption of the New Style in each country.

Some writers state that both Cervantes and Shakespeare died on the same day, because they both died on the 23rd of April, 1616, one in Spain and the other in

England ; but there was a difference of ten days at the time, between dates written in Spain and those written in England.

Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra, the author of “*Don Quixote*” died on the 23rd of April, 1616, at Madrid, on *Saturday*, Year-Letters C B, *New Style*.

William Shakspeare died on the 23rd of April, 1616, at Stratford-on-Avon, on *Tuesday*, Year-Letters G F, *Old Style*.

N. S. 23 April, 1616, Saturday = 13 April, 1616, Saturday, O. S.
O. S. 23 April, 1616, Tuesday = 3 May, 1616, Tuesday, N. S.





Eras of Nations.

The account of time, from any particular date or epoch.

NATIONS having occasion to record events connected with their own history, have usually fixed upon some remote period, in order to embrace in their annals as large an extent of time as practicable. The creation of the world has therefore naturally presented itself to many minds as a fit date ; but, as opinions vary, we have above one hundred and forty different dates given for the Mundane era.

Several nations have adopted some event closely connected with their religion, thus, the Christians of the East dated from the persecution of the early Christians under the Emperor Diocletian [*see* Era of Martyrs] : the Christians of Europe and America at the present time, reckoning from 1 *Anno Domini*, which is the fixed point in time, determined by Dionysius Exiguus A. D. 532, for the commencement of the Christian Era. Although almost all Eras have now been adjusted to that fixed point in time, 1 A. D., yet the reduction of any given date in the history of a particular nation, to the corresponding

year, month, and day of the Christian era, is sometimes a matter of difficulty, and often of uncertainty, as historians are not always in accord as to the date of the commencement of some of the eras; but the following list will give a tolerably correct idea of the dates used, corresponding to the commencement of the common Christian era according to the reckoning of Dionysius Exiguus: 1 *Anno Domini*, corresponding to the 4714th year of the Julian period, to the 46th year of the Julian era, and to the years of Rome 753 and 754, in part.

1. Era of the Olympiads.*



THE Olympic games, the greatest of the national festivals of the Greeks, were celebrated at Olympia in Elis, the name given to a small plain lying to the west of Pisa, which was bounded on the north and north-east by the mountains Cronius and Olympus; on the south by the river Alpheus; and on the west by the Cladeus, which flows into the Alpheus. Olympia does not appear to have been a town, but rather a collection of temples and public buildings.

The origin of the Olympic games is buried in obscurity. The legends of the Elean priests attribute the institution of the festival to the Idaean Heracles. According to their account, Rhea committed her new-born Zeus to the

* Smith's "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities," London, 1856.

Idæan Daëtyli, also called Curetes, of whom five brothers, Heracles, Paconæus, Epimedes, Jasius and Idas, came from Ida in Crete, to Olympia where a temple had been erected to Cronos by the men of the Golden Age; and Heracles the eldest, conquered his brothers in a foot-race, and was crowned with the wild olive tree. Heracles hereupon established a contest which was to be celebrated every five years, because he and his brothers were five in number.

It is impossible to say what credit is to be given to the ancient traditions respecting the institution of the festival, but they seem to show that religious festivals had been celebrated at Olympia from very early times. The territory of Elis itself was considered especially sacred during the continuance of the festival, and no armed force could enter it without incurring the guilt of sacrilege. The Olympic festival lasted, after all the contests had been introduced, five days, from the 11th to the 15th days of the month, both inclusive. The fourth day of the festival was the 14th of the month [Hecatombæon = July]. The conquerors in the games, and private individuals, as well as the *theori* or deputies from the various states, offered sacrifices to the different gods; but the chief sacrifices were offered by the Eleans in the name of the Elean state. All persons who were about to contend, had to prove to the Hellenodikæ that they were freemen of pure Hellenic blood, had not been branded with atimia (out-lawry), nor guilty of any sacrilegious act. They further had to prove that they had undergone the preparatory training for ten months previously, and the truth of this they were obliged to swear to at Olympia before the statue of Zeus. The fathers, brothers, and gymnastic teachers of the competitors, as well as the competitors themselves had also to

swear that they would be guilty of no crime in reference to the contests. The most powerful states considered an Olympic victory gained by one of the citizens to confer honour upon the state to which he belonged; and a conqueror usually had immunities and privileges conferred upon him as tokens of the gratitude of his fellow citizens.

Olympias, the most celebrated chronological era among the Greeks, was the period of four years, which elapsed between each celebration of the Olympic games. The Olympiads began to be reckoned from the victory of Corœbus in the foot-race, which happened in the year 776 B.C.

The old era of Olympiads appears only to have been used by writers, and especially by historians. It does not seem to have been ever adopted by any state in public documents. It is never found on any coins, and scarcely ever on inscriptions. There are only two inscriptions published by Böckh in which it appears to be used (*Corp. Inscr.* n. 2682. 2999).

A new era of Olympiads however came into use under the Roman Emperors which is found on inscriptions and was used in public documents. This era begins in Ol. 227. 3. [A.D. 131], in which year Hadrian dedicated the Olympieion at Athens; and accordingly we find Ol. 227. 3. spoken of as the first Olympiad; Ol. 228. 3. (A.D. 135) as the second Olympiad, &c. [Böckh, *Corp. Inscr.* n. 342. 446. 1345].

The Olympic games were formally abolished by Theodosius A.D. 394. The computation by Olympiads having already given place to that of "Indictions," A.D. 312, September 24, and A.D. 313, January 1.

Each year of an Olympiad was luni-solar, and contained 12 or 13 months, the names of which varied in

the different states of Greece. The months consisted of 30 and 29 days alternately ; and the short year consequently contained 354 days, while the intercalary year having an extra month of 30 days, had 384 days.

In Europe no era was so generally used in literature, as the era of the Olympiads ; and as the Olympic games were celebrated 293 times, we have 293 Olympic cycles, *i. e.* 1172 years, of which 776 fall before 1 A.D., and 396 during the Christian era. When the Greeks adopted Christianity they probably used the Julian year and the reckoning of Dionysius Exiguus, introduced A.D. 532.

The years of the Olympiads commenced in the Attic month of Hecatombæon [= July], therefore when 1 A.D. is said to coincide with Ol. 195. 1. *i. e.* the 1st year of the 195th Olympiad, it must be understood to mean, that the first six months only of 1 A.D. correspond to the latter part of the 1st year of the 195th Olympiad ; for the last six months of 1 A.D. correspond to the first part of the 2nd year of the 195th Olympiad [Ol. 195. 2].

Table of corresponding dates.

		Years		Christian years.		Golden Numbers of the		
		of the Olympiads before 1 A.D.	of Rome reduced from Olympiads.			Metonic Lunar Cycle 432 B.C.	Lunar Cycle used in Saxon Charters.	Dionysian Cycle of 19 years 532 A.D.
Ol. 194. 1.	July to Dec.	772	749	4 B.C.				
	Jan. to April 20	773	—					
	21 April to June	—	750					
Ol. 194. 2.	July to Dec.	774	—	3 B.C.	1 A.C.			
	Jan. to April 20	—	—		1 A.C.			
	21 April to June	—	751					
Ol. 194. 3.	July to Dec.	775	—	2 B.C.	1-2 A.C.			
	Jan. to April 20	—	—		2 A.C.			
	21 April to June	—	752					
Ol. 194. 4.	July to Dec.	776	—	1 B.C.	2-3 A.C.			
	Jan. to April 20	—	—		3 A.C.	XIV	XVII	I
	21 April to June	—	753					
Ol. 195. 1.	July to Dec.	777	—	1 A.D.	3-4 A.C.			
	Jan. to April 20	—	—		4 A.C.	XV	XVIII	II
	21 April to June	—	754					
Ol. 195. 2.	July to Dec.	778	—	2 A.D.	4-5 A.C.			
	Jan. to April 20	—	—		5 A.C.	XVI	XIX	III
	21 April to June	—	755					
Ol. 195. 3.	July to Dec.	779	—	3 A.D.	5-6 A.C.			
	Jan. to April 20	—	—		6 A.C.	XVII	I	IV
	21 April to June	—	756					
Ol. 195. 4.	July to Dec.	780	—	4 A.D.	6-7 A.C.			
	Jan. to April 20	—	—		7 A.C.	XVIII	II	V
	21 April to June	—	757					
Ol. 196. 1.	July to Dec.	781	—	5 A.D.	7-8 A.C.			
	Jan. to April 20	—	—		8 A.C.	XIX	III	VI
	21 April to June	—	758					
Ol. 196. 2.	July to Dec.	782	—	6 A.D.	8-9 A.C.			
	Jan. to April 20	—	—		9 A.C.	I	IV	VII
	21 April to June	—	—					

To reduce any given year of an Olympiad to the Christian era, multiply the Olympiad elapsed, by 4; and add the number of years of the given Olympiad. Thus the date of the introduction of the Metonic Lunar Cycle was in Ol. 87. I. = 432, before 1 A.D. Again Ol. 194. 4. = 776, corresponds to the year 1, before 1 A.D., 777 corresponding to 1 A.D.

Olympiad reduced:—July being the first month of the Olympiads.

Example.—Required the year B.C. (common era) which coincides with Ol. 194. 2. [*Note.*—Deduct the amount produced from 777.]

The Olympiads elapsed = 193	777
4	774 amount produced.
772	.. 3 B.C. the year required.
The year of the given Olympiad = 2	
774	

Required the year of our Lord which coincides with Ol. 196. 1. [*Note.*—Deduct 776 from the amount produced.]

The Olympiads elapsed = 195	781 amount produced.
4	776
780	.. 5 A.D. the year required.
The year of the given Olympiad = 1	
781	

II. Era of the foundation of Rome.



REAT doubts have been entertained by historians and chronologists respecting this era. Polybius, a Greek historian of Megalopolis, who died in the year 121 B.C. = Ol. 164. 1., gives *data* by which this era may be fixed to the year 750 B.C. = Ol. 7. 3., while according to Marcus Terentius Varro, a Roman writer, the friend of Pompey and of Cicero, who died B.C. 29, the era of Rome has been

fixed to Ol. 6. 4., = 753 years before 1 A.D. [commencing *a. d. xi Kal. Maias* = 21 April].

The letters A.U.C. serve for the abbreviation of *Anno Urbis conditæ*, and are usually given with the years of the era of Rome.

To reduce a given year of Rome to the corresponding year B.C., deduct the given year "U.C." from 754: while for any year of the Christian era deduct 753 from the given year of Rome; when the remainder in either case will indicate, *in part*, the required year. For it is to be borne in mind, that in any Julian year, the period embraced from 1 January to 20 April, will correspond to part of *the preceding* year of Rome.

Example.—The year 750 U.C. [Varro.]

$$\begin{array}{r} 754 \text{ A.U.C.} \\ 750 \text{ ,,} \\ \hline \therefore 4 \text{ B.C.} = \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 749 \text{ A.U.C. from 1 Jan. to 20 April.} \\ 750 \text{ A.U.C. from 21 April to 31 December.} \end{array} \right.$$

Required the year of our Lord corresponding to 783 A.U.C.

$$\begin{array}{r} 783 \text{ A.U.C.} \\ 753 \\ \hline \therefore 30 \text{ A.D.} = \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 782 \text{ A.U.C. from 1 Jan. to 20 April.} \\ 783 \text{ A.U.C. from 21 April to 31 December.} \end{array} \right.$$

III. Era of Nabonassar.



THIS era obtains its name from Prince Nabonassar of Babylon, during whose reign astronomical studies were much advanced in Chaldæa. The years of the era of Nabonassar,—the commencement of the first year of which

may be said to correspond to the noon of the 26th of February 747 B.C.—are vague, containing but 365 days, each year being without intercalation; consequently, each Nabonassarean year, next after a Julian Leap-year (*so interpreted*), appears to have begun one day later than the date in the Julian Calendar to which the Nabonassarean New Year's-day had corresponded in the preceding Julian year.

Rules for finding the Nabonassarean year according to the Christian Calculation.

For years B.C. deduct the given year of the era of Nabonassar from 748, and take the remainder to represent the year B.C.

Thus,—The 746th Nabonassarean year corresponds to 2 B.C.

$$\begin{array}{r} 748 \\ 746 \\ \hline \dots 2 \text{ B.C.} \end{array}$$

For years of our Lord, the given year of the Nabonassarean era being greater than 747, deduct 747 from the given year.

Thus,—The 749th Nabonassarean year corresponds to 2 A.D.

$$\begin{array}{r} 749 \\ 747 \\ \hline \dots 2 \text{ A.D.} \end{array}$$

Table of Years of the Era of Nabonassar :

Showing the date in the Julian Calendar corresponding to the commencement of each Nabonassarean year, varying after each Julian Leap-year [so interpreted] to the extent of one day.

Nab. Years.	Julian dates imagined before 1 A.D.		Year Letters.	Nab. Years.	Julian dates imagined before 1 A.D.		Year Letters.	Nab. years.	Julian dates imagined before 1 A.D.		Year Letters.
	B.C.	Feb.			B.C.	Feb.			B.C.	Feb.	
1	747	26	E	44	704	15	G	87	661	5	C B
2	746	" 26	D	45	703	" 15	F	88	660	" 4	A
3	745	" 26	C B	46	702	" 15	E	89	659	" 4	G
4	744	" 25	A	47	701	" 15	D C	90	658	" 4	F
5	743	" 25	G	48	700	" 14	B	91	657	" 4	E D
6	742	" 25	F	49	699	" 14	A	92	656	" 3	C
7	741	" 25	E D	50	698	" 14	G	93	655	" 3	B
8	740	" 24	C	51	697	" 14	F E	94	654	" 3	A
9	739	" 24	B	52	696	" 13	D	95	653	" 3	G F
10	738	" 24	A	53	695	" 13	C	96	652	" 2	E
11	737	" 24	G F	54	694	" 13	B	97	651	" 2	D
12	736	" 23	E	55	693	" 13	A G	98	650	" 2	C
13	735	" 23	D	56	692	" 12	F	99	649	" 2	B A
14	734	" 23	C	57	691	" 12	E	100	648	" 1	G
15	733	" 23	B A	58	690	" 12	D	200	548	Jan. 7	A
16	732	" 22	G	59	689	" 12	C B	300	448	Dec. 13	B
17	731	" 22	F	60	688	" 11	A	400	348	Nov. 18	C
18	730	" 22	E	61	687	" 11	G	500	248	Oct. 24	D
19	729	" 22	D C	62	686	" 11	F	600	148	Sept. 29	E
20	728	" 21	B	63	685	" 11	E D	700	48	" 4	F
21	727	" 21	A	64	684	" 10	C	701	47	" 4	E
22	726	" 21	G	65	683	" 10	B	702	46	" 4	D
23	725	" 21	F E	66	682	" 10	A	703	45	" 4	C B
24	724	" 20	D	67	681	" 10	G F	704	44	" 3	A
25	723	" 20	C	68	680	" 9	E	705	43	" 3	G
26	722	" 20	B	69	679	" 9	D	706	42	" 3	F E
27	721	" 20	A G	70	678	" 9	C	707	41	" 2	D
28	720	" 19	F	71	677	" 9	B A	708	40	" 2	C
29	719	" 19	E	72	676	" 8	G	709	39	" 2	B A
30	718	" 19	D	73	675	" 8	F	710	38	" 1	G
31	717	" 19	C B	74	674	" 8	E	711	37	" 1	F
32	716	" 18	A	75	673	" 8	D C	712	36	" 1	E D
33	715	" 18	G	76	672	" 7	B	713	35	Aug. 31	C
34	714	" 18	F	77	671	" 7	A	714	34	" 31	B
35	713	" 18	E D	78	670	" 7	G	715	33	" 31	A G
36	712	" 17	C	79	669	" 7	F E	716	32	" 30	F
37	711	" 17	B	80	668	" 6	D	717	31	" 30	E
38	710	" 17	A	81	667	" 6	C	718	30	" 30	D C
39	709	" 17	G F	82	666	" 6	B	719	29	" 29	B
40	708	" 16	E	83	665	" 6	A G	720	28	" 29	A
41	707	" 16	D	84	664	" 5	F	721	27	" 29	G F
42	706	" 16	C	85	663	" 5	E	722	26	" *	E
43	705	" 16	B A	86	662	" 5	D				

* *Note.*—In this year [722 Nab. = 26 B.C.], the fifth of 3 B.C., when the correction of the Egyptian Calendar ordered by Augustus took effect, New Year's day, [1 Thoth] corresponded to the 29th of August.

Rule for finding the date of the Julian year corresponding to the commencement of the Nabonassarean year

(*e. g.*) The Julian date with which the 721st year of the era of Nabonassar began, is the 29th of August in the preceding table. [The next year, *i. e.* the 722nd Nabonassarean year, was the fifth year of 30 B.C. [the year in which Augustus ordered the Egyptian year to be corrected], when the Nabonassarean year, with which the Egyptian year coincided, would have again been in arrear of the Julian Calendar, and would have corresponded to the 28th of August, if the correction of the Egyptian Calendar had not then taken effect.]

Take the date opposite the hundreds of years in the preceding table, [in this case 700 = Sept. 4], and deduct from that date the number of days which create the difference between the date opposite 21 [*i. e.* 21 years over 700] = February 21, and the 26th of February, which was the first new year's day of the Nabonassarean year. This difference is 5, to which add 1, and deduct the sum from September 4, the date found with the hundreds of years.

Thus,—4 September, *less* 6, = 29 August.

IV. The Era of Alexander.



FROM the death of Alexander, this era is dated, *viz.* from the 12th of November, 324 B.C., on which day the 425th year of the era of Nabonassar began. The years of this era consisted of 365 days in common years, and

of 366 days in Leap-years or fourth years, like those of the Julian Calendar; but the months were composed of 30 days each, with 5 supplementary days at the end of the last month in common years, and six days in Leap-years.

To reduce this era to the common Christian era, deduct 324 from the given year of this era: and for years B.C. deduct the years elapsed from 324.

Thus.—The 325th year of the era of Alexander began on the 12th of November 1 A.D.

$$\begin{array}{r} 325 \\ 324 \\ \hline \dots 1 \text{ A.D.} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

The 2nd year of the era of Alexander began on the 12th of November, 323 B.C.

$$\begin{array}{r} 324 \\ 1 \text{ year elapsed.} \\ \hline 323 \text{ B.C.} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

V. The Era of Tyre.



HIS era begins with the year 125 B.C., in the month *Hyperberetæus*, corresponding to the 19th of October, *so interpreted*: the months of this era were the same as in the Greek era, while the year was similar to the Julian year.

To reduce this era to the Christian era, [as 126 of the era of Tyre = 1 A.D.,] subtract 125 from the given year of this era. *Before* the Christian era, deduct the given year of the era of Tyre from 126.

Thus.—The commencement of the year 127 of the era of Tyre = 2 A.D. 19 October, and of 125 of the era of Tyre = 1 B.C. 19 October.

VI. The Cæfarean Era of Antioch.



HIS era was instituted at Antioch, to commemorate the victory gained by Julius Cæsar in the plain of Pharſalia, on a day corresponding to the 9th of August, 706 A.U.C. = 48 B.C. The months are the same as those with the Greek era.

The Syrians reckoned this era from the autumn, with Tishri I. 48 B.C., but the Greeks began it from their month *Gorpiæus* [= September] 49 B.C. = 705 A.U.C.

VII. The Julian Era.



HIS era commences on the 1st of January 708 A.U.C., and thus precedes the common Christian era, or 1 *Anno Domini* according to the Dionysian reckoning, by 45 years. The Julian era obtains its name from Caius Julius Cæsar, he having corrected the Roman Calendar and introduced

the fixed form of year, which we observe at the present day, usually called the *Julian year*, [see p. 2].

The years of Rome, which were reckoned from the 21st of April 753 years before 1 A.D. by Marcus Terentius Varro, must not be confounded with the *Roman year* commencing on the 1st of January, at which date the Consuls entered office, otherwise we shall find that the chronological list of Consuls will be out of order, to the extent of one year.

Thus:—

Years of the A.U.C. Julian Era.		Years of the A.U.C. Julian Era.	
708—709 =	1 = 45 B.C.	732—733 =	25 = 21 B.C.
709—710 =	2 = 44 „	733—734 =	26 = 20 „
710—711 =	3 = 43 „	734—735 =	27 = 19 „
711—712 =	4 = 42 „	735—736 =	28 = 18 „
712—713 =	5 = 41 „	736—737 =	29 = 17 „
713—714 =	6 = 40 „	737—738 =	30 = 16 „
714—715 =	7 = 39 „	738—739 =	31 = 15 „
715—716 =	8 = 38 „	739—740 =	32 = 14 „
716—717 =	9 = 37 „	740—741 =	33 = 13 „
717—718 =	10 = 36 „	741—742 =	34 = 12 „
718—719 =	11 = 35 „	742—743 =	35 = 11 „
719—720 =	12 = 34 „	743—744 =	36 = 10 „
720—721 =	13 = 33 „	744—745 =	37 = 9 „
721—722 =	14 = 32 „	745—746 =	38 = 8 „
722—723 =	15 = 31 „	746—747 =	39 = 7 „
723—724 =	16 = 30 „	747—748 =	40 = 6 „
724—725 =	17 = 29 „	748—749 =	41 = 5 „
725—726 =	18 = 28 „	749—750 = 42 = 4 „ =	} 1 A.C. [25 Dec.]
726—727 =	19 = 27 „		
727—728 =	20 = 26 „	750—751 =	43 = 3 „ = 1—2 „
728—729 =	21 = 25 „	751—752 =	44 = 2 „ = 2—3 „
729—730 =	22 = 24 „	752—753 =	45 = 1 „ = 3—4 „
730—731 =	23 = 23 „	753—754 =	46 = *1 A.D. = 4—5 „
731—732 =	24 = 22 „		

* Dionysian reckoning.

VIII. The Era of Spain, or Era of the Cæsars.

THIS era is reckoned from the 1st of January 38 B.C., the year following the conquest of Spain by Augustus. It was used in Africa, Spain, Portugal, and the South of France. By a Synod held A.D. 1180, the use of the "*era of Spain*" was abolished in Catalonia in all churches dependent on Barcelona. Pedro IV. of Arragon abolished the use of it in his dominions A.D. 1350; in Valencia it was abolished A.D. 1358; and in Castile John I. of Castile abolished it A.D. 1382; but in Portugal it continued in use until about A.D. 1420, when it was abolished by John I. of Portugal.

The era of Spain differs from the common Christian era, only by having been reckoned 38 years earlier; therefore to make the Spanish era accord with our common Christian era, we have but to deduct 38 from any year of the Spanish era before the alterations occurred in the different provinces noticed above.

Thus:—40 of the era of Spain = 2 A.D.

IX. The Era of Augustus.

THIS era was founded to commemorate the battle of Actium, which made Octavius [afterwards called Augustus] master of the Roman empire. The battle took place about the 2nd of September in the 15th year of the Julian era, in the 723rd year of Rome [31 B.C.] The emperor assumed the name of Augustus in the year 27 B.C., from which year the Augustan era has been sometimes reckoned; but

by the Egyptians this era was dated from the year of the battle.

By a decree of the Senate of Rome, in the year 30 B.C., the era was to be adopted; the Egyptian year being then ordered to consist of the same number of days as the Julian year with the extra day for Leap-year. The Egyptian New year's day, 1 Thoth, happened to be the 29th of August, when the order took effect in the fifth year of the date of the order, *viz.* 728 A.U.C. = the 26th year before 1 A.D. This era continued in use until the reign of Diocletian.

The years of the reign of Augustus, if we reckon from the date of the battle, will be as follows:—

31 B.C.	=	723	A.U.C.	=	1	Octavius
30 „	=	723-4	„	=	2	„
29 „	=	724-5	„	=	3	„
28 „	=	725-6	„	=	4	„
27 „	=	726-7	„	=	5	Augustus
26 „	=	727-8	„	=	6	„
25 „	=	728-9	„	=	7	„
24 „	=	729-30	„	=	8	„
23 „	=	730-31	„	=	9	„
22 „	=	731-32	„	=	10	„
<hr/>						
4 „	=	749-50	„	=	28	„

Note.—The year of Rome is reckoned from the 21st of April to the 20th of April [so interpreted], consequently any Julian year corresponds to two years of Rome, in part. Thus:—

$$4 \text{ B.C. } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} = 749 \text{ A.U.C. to the 20th of April} \\ = 750 \text{ „ from the 21st of April.} \end{array} \right.$$

and as the year of Augustus, by the Egyptian reckoning, commenced on the 29th of August, the 28th year of that Emperor's reign, *when first the census was ordered to be taken*, corresponded to the year of Rome 750 = 4 B.C., *i. e.* 4 before 1 A.D. of the Dionysian reckoning.

X. The Egyptian Year.



BEFORE the reformation of the Egyptian Calendar ordered by Augustus in the year 30 B.C., the Egyptian year was the same as that of the era of Nabonassar, consisting of twelve months of thirty days each, with an addition of five days at the end of each year, to complete 365 days. But by a decree of the Senate of Rome in the 16th year of the Julian era [30 B.C.], the Egyptian year being then imperfect, a sixth day was ordered to be added every fourth year, as Julius Cæsar had added an extra day [in February] to the Julian year. The alteration in the Egyptian Calendar, however, did not take effect until the fifth year of the date of the decree, *viz.* the year 26 B.C. = 722 of the era of Nabonassar, when the date in the Julian Calendar, which corresponded to the initial day of the first month of the Egyptian year [Thoth], was *a.d. iv Kal. Sept.* = 29 August.

By the intercalation of an extra day, the Egyptian year was to have the regularity of the Julian year. It has been asserted, that the correction was at first made only in Alexandria, the rest of Egypt continuing the use of the imperfect year for a long time afterwards,—above 100 years.

The Era of Martyrs,
also called
 The Era of Diocletian,



COMMENCES from [a. d. iv Kal. Sept. = 29 August] the day which corresponds to the date in the Julian calendar, to which new year's day of the Nabonassarean year, and the Egyptian year, had arrived, by constantly losing a day after each Julian Leap-year, *so interpreted*, if we take a retrospective view of the Julian system, by which *bissex-tile* years may be introduced after every four years.

This era dates from the reign of the Emperor Diocletian [A.D. 284] in consequence of the persecution of the Christians by that Emperor, hence it was sometimes called *Era of Martyrs*, as well as the *Era of Diocletian*.

The years of this era have twelve months of thirty days each, with five additional days in a common year, to make up 365 days; a sixth day being added every fourth year, making such fourth years consist of 366 days: and as the Julian Leap-years, and the intercalary years of this era fall together, the *1st of Thoth* always corresponds to the 29th of August.

The era of Martyrs was generally used by Christian writers until the introduction of the reckoning of the Christian era by Dionysius in the sixth century, and is still used by the Ethiopians and Copts. The Ethiopians called the years of the era of Martyrs "*Years of Grace*," and reckoned them by cycles of 532 years according to the Dionysian reckoning, and at the end of the period of 532 years they recommenced with 1. We observe that the Council of Chelsea [816, July 27] ordered all Bishops

to adopt the system of dating from the *Incarnation of the Saviour*, which had been introduced by Dionysius in the year 532 [the system now in use]. Now if we add 532 the number of years of which the Dionysian Paschal Cycle consisted] to 284, the date of the commencement of the "Era of Martyrs," we have the year 816. The probability therefore, is, that as the time for the commencement of a new cycle of 532 years approached, *viz.* on the 29th of August 816, for the Egyptian year, the system of Dionysius was found to be more convenient, and was consequently ordered to be universally adopted. The Dionysian system had been used in England before 816 A.D., for we find Saxon charters dated according to the Dionysian system in the years 605 and 676, [*see* p. 25, and Christian era following this.]

To reduce the years of the era of Martyrs to *Old Style* dates of the Christian era (in a common year) add 283 years and 240 days to the year given; *e. g.* the commencement of the year 4 of the Era of Martyrs corresponds to the 29th of August, 287 A.D. Thus:—

$$\begin{array}{r}
 4 \text{ The year of the Era of Martyrs, given.} \\
 \text{add } 283 \text{ years and } 240 \text{ days [1 Jan. to 28 Aug. = 240 days.]} \\
 \hline
 287 \text{ A.D. 29 August = the commencement of the year 4, of this} \\
 \text{era.}
 \end{array}$$

For any year of the Era of Martyrs, commencing in a Julian Leap-year, one more day must be added. Thus:—

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{for the year } 5 \text{ of the Era of Martyrs,} \\
 \text{add } 283 \text{ years and } 241 \text{ days [1 Jan. to 28 Aug. in a Leap-year = 241 days].} \\
 \hline
 (\text{Leap-year}) 288 \text{ A.D. 29 August = the commencement of the year 5, of this} \\
 \text{era.}
 \end{array}$$

By dividing the year's number by 4, and having no remainder, each year of the Era of Martyrs is known to be an intercalary year, and will be found to end always in a Julian Leap-year.

Era of Martyrs,

or

Era of Diocletian.

Table of corresponding days, in each month of the Julian Year, and the Egyptian Year.

In a Common Year.

	Months.			Days of the Month.	Julian Common year. Days of the month.	Days of the Julian Year.	
	Coptic or Egyptian.	Ethiopian.	Arabic.				
I.	Thoth	Mafcaram	Tot	1-3	29-31 Aug.	3	
II.	Paophi	Tikmith	Babe	4-30	1-27 Sept.	27	
				1-3	28-30 "	3	33
III.	Athyr	Hadar	Hatur	4-30	1-27 Oct.	27	
				1-4	28-31 "	4	64
IV.	Choéac	Tacfam	Kyak	5-30	1-26 Nov.	26	
				1-4	27-30 "	4	94
V.	Tybi	Tir	Tobe	5-30	1-26 Dec.	26	
				1-5	27-31 "	5	125
VI.	Mechir	Jacatith	Mafhir	6-30	1-25 Jan.	25	
				1-6	26-31 "	6	156
VII.	Phamenoth	Magabith	Barmanot	7-30	1-24 Feb.	24	
				1-4	25-28 "	4	184
VIII.	Pharmouti	Miazia	Barmude	5-30	1-26 Mar.	26	
				1-5	27-31 "	5	215
IX.	Pafhons	Gimboth	Bafhans	6-30	1-25 April	25	
				1-5	26-30 "	5	245
X.	Payni	Sene	Banne	6-30	1-25 May	25	
				1-6	26-31 "	6	276
XI.	Epiphi	Ht	Abib	7-30	1-24 June	24	
				1-6	25-30 "	6	306
XII.	Mefori	Nahafe	Mefhri	7-30	1-24 July	24	
				1-7	25-31 "	7	337
				8-30	1-23 Aug.	23	360
			Supplemen- tary days	1st	24 August	1	
				2nd	25 "	1	
				3rd	26 "	1	
				4th	27 "	1	
				5th	28 "	1	5
							365

according to the Era of Martyrs,

Initial days of the years beginning on
the 29th of August,
Year-Letters.

[illegible]

Common.

	E	D	C	B	A	G	F
	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tuef.	Tuef.	Thur.
	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tuef.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
	Mon.	Tuef.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.
	Tuef.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.
	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tuef.
	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tuef.	Wed.

2

100

Year-Letters.									
	D	C	B	A	G	F	E		
	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Sun.	Tuef.	Tuef.	Wed.	
	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Mon.	Tuef.	Wed.	Thur.	
	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tuef.	Tuef.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	
	Sun.	Mon.	Tuef.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	
	Mon.	Tuef.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	
	Tuef.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tuef.	
	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tuef.	Wed.	

(continued).

Year-Letters.

D	C	B	A	G	F	E
Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Sun.	Tuef.	Wed.
Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Mon.	Tuef.	Thur.
Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tuef.	Tuef.	Thur.	Fri.
Sun.	Mon.	Tuef.	Wed.	Wed.	Fri.	Sat.
Mon.	Tuef.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.
Tuef.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.
Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tuef.

1	Mafaram,	2	Tekmeth,	3	Hadar,	4	Tafam,	5	Tir,
	30 days.		30 days.		30 days.		30 days.		30 days.

[illegible]

5	Tir (contin.)	6	Jacath, 30 days.	7	Magbith, 30 days.	8	Miazia, 30 days.	9	Gimboth, 30 days.	10	Scne, 30 days.	11	Hamlt, 30 days.	12	Nahafe, 30 days.	Extra days.
---	------------------	---	---------------------	---	----------------------	---	---------------------	---	----------------------	----	-------------------	----	--------------------	----	---------------------	----------------

6	13	20	27	4	11	18	25	2	9	16	23	30	7	14	21	28	5	12	19	26	3	10	17	24	1	8	15	22	29	6	13	20	27	4	= 2 Aug.
7	14	21	28	5	12	19	26	3	10	17	24	1	8	15	22	29	6	13	20	27	4	11	18	25	2	9	16	23	30	7	14	21	28	5	= 28 "
8	15	22	29	6	13	20	27	4	11	18	25	2	9	16	23	30	7	14	21	28	5	12	19	26	3	10	17	24	1	8	15	22	29	6	= 29 "
9	16	23	30	7	14	21	28	5	12	19	26	3	10	17	24	1	8	15	22	29	6	13	20	27	4	11	18	25	2	9	16	23	30	7	= 30 "
10	17	24		8	15	22	29	6	13	20	27	4	11	18	25	2	9	16	23	30	7	14	21	28	5	12	19	26	3	10	17	24	1	8	= 1 Aug.
11	18	25		9	16	23	30	7	14	21	28	5	12	19	26	3	10	17	24	1	8	15	22	29	6	13	20	27	4	11	18	25	2	9	= 2 Aug.
12	19	26		10	17	24		8	15	22	29	6	13	20	27	4	11	18	25	2	9	16	23	30	7	14	21	28	5	12	19	26	3	10	= 3 Aug.
13	20	27		11	18	25		9	16	23	30	7	14	21	28	5	12	19	26	3	10	17	24	1	8	15	22	29	6	13	20	27	4	11	= 4 Aug.
14	21	28		12	19	26		10	17	24		8	15	22	29	6	13	20	27	4	11	18	25	2	9	16	23	30	7	14	21	28	5	12	= 5 Aug.
15	22	29		13	20	27		11	18	25		9	16	23	30	7	14	21	28	5	12	19	26	3	10	17	24	1	8	15	22	29	6	13	= 6 Aug.
16	23	30		14	21	28		12	19	26		10	17	24		8	15	22	29	6	13	20	27	4	11	18	25	2	9	16	23	30	7	14	= 7 Aug.
17	24			15	22	29		13	20	27		11	18	25		9	16	23	30	7	14	21	28	5	12	19	26	3	10	17	24	1	8	= 8 Aug.	
18	25			16	23	30		14	21	28		12	19	26		10	17	24		8	15	22	29	6	13	20	27	4	11	18	25	2	9	= 9 Aug.	
19	26			17	24			15	22	29		13	20	27		11	18	25		9	16	23	30	7	14	21	28	5	12	19	26	3	10	= 10 Aug.	
20	27			18	25			16	23	30		14	21	28		12	19	26		10	17	24		8	15	22	29	6	13	20	27	4	11	= 11 Aug.	
21	28			19	26			17	24			15	22	29		13	20	27		11	18	25		9	16	23	30	7	14	21	28	5	12	= 12 Aug.	
22	29			20	27			18	25			16	23	30		14	21	28		12	19	26		10	17	24		8	15	22	29	6	13	= 13 Aug.	
23	30			21	28			19	26			17	24			15	22	29		13	20	27		11	18	25		9	16	23	30	7	14	= 14 Aug.	
24				22	29			20	27			18	25			16	23	30		14	21	28		12	19	26		10	17	24	1	8	= 15 Aug.		
25				23	30			21	28			19	26			17	24			15	22	29		13	20	27		11	18	25	2	9	= 16 Aug.		
26				24				22	29			20	27			18	25			16	23	30		14	21	28		12	19	26	3	10	= 17 Aug.		
27				25				23	30			21	28			19	26			17	24			15	22	29		13	20	27	4	11	= 18 Aug.		
28				26				24				22	29			20	27			18	25			16	23	30		14	21	28	5	12	= 19 Aug.		
29				27				25				23	30			21	28			19	26			17	24			15	22	29	6	13	= 20 Aug.		
30				28				26				24				22	29			20	27			18	25			16	23	30	7	14	= 21 Aug.		
31				29				27				25				23	30			21	28			19	26			17	24	1	8	15	= 22 Aug.		
32				30				28				26				24				22	29			20	27			18	25	2	9	16	= 23 Aug.		
33				31				29				27				25				23	30			21	28			19	26	3	10	17	= 24 Aug.		
34								30				28				26				24				22	29			20	27	4	11	18	= 25 Aug.		
35								31				29				27				25				23	30			21	28	5	12	19	= 26 Aug.		
36												30				28				26				24				22	29	6	13	20	= 27 Aug.		
37												31				29				27				25				23	30	7	14	21	= 28 Aug.		
38																30				28				26				24	1	8	15	22	= 29 Aug.		
39																				30				27				25	2	9	16	23	= 30 Aug.		
40																									31				26	3	10	17	24	= 31 Aug.	

Era of Martyrs,

or

Era of Diocletian.

Table of corresponding days, in each month of the Julian Year, and the Egyptian Year.

In a Leap Year.

	Months.			Days of the Month.	Julian Leap year. Days of the month.	Days of the Julian Year.	
	Coptic or Egyptian.	Ethiopian.	Arabic.				
I.	Thoth	Mafcaram	Tot	1—3 4—30	29—31 Aug. 1—27 Sept.	3 27	
II.	Paophi	Tikmith	Babe	1—3 4—30	28—30 1—27 Oct.	3 27	33
III.	Athyr	Hadar	Hatur	1—4 5—30	28—31 1—26 Nov.	4 26	64
IV.	Choëac	Tacfam	Kyak	1—4 5—30	27—30 1—26 Dec.	4 26	94
V.	Tybi	Tir	Tobe	1—5 6—30	27—31 1—25 Jan.	5 25	125
VI.	Mechir	Jacatith	Mafhir	1—6 7—30	26—31 1—24 Feb.	6 24	156
VII.	Phamenoth	Magabith	Barmanot	1—5 6—30	25—29 1—25 Mar.	5 25	185
VIII.	Pharmouti	Miazia	Barmude	1—6 7—30	26—31 1—24 April	6 24	216
IX.	Pafhons	Gimboth	Bafhans	1—6 7—30	25—30 1—24 May	6 24	246
X.	Payni	Sene	Banne	1—7 8—30	25—31 1—23 June	7 23	277
XI.	Epiphi	Hamlt	Abib	1—7 8—30	24—30 1—23 July	7 23	307
XII.	Mefori	Nahafe	Mefhri	1—8 9—30	24—31 1—22 Aug.	8 22	338 360
			Supple- mentary days	1ft 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th	23 August 24 25 26 27 28	1 1 1 1 1 1	6

Abyfinian Year.

Abyfinian Year

(continued),
ending in a Julian Leap-year.

Fri.	Sun.	Tues.	Thur.	Sat.	Mon.	Wed.	613 20 27	4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27	4 = 36 Aug.
Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sun.	7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28	5 = 27 "
Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29	6 = 28 "
Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30	7 = 29 "
Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Wed.	10 17 24	8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24	8 = 30 Aug.
Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sun.	Tues.	Thur.	Sat.	11 18 25	9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25	9 = 31 "
Thur.	Sat.	Mon.	Wed.	Fri.	Sun.	Tues.	12 19 26	10 17 24	8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26	10 = 1 Aug.

The Christian Era.



THE year now used by Christian nations corresponds in form to the Julian year, as it commences on the 1st of January and ends on the 31st of December; for it must be remembered that the new style, introduced by Pope Gregory A.D. 1582, did not affect the form of the year, beyond the advancement of dates, to the extent of ten days, in the first instance [*see* p. 6]. The Christian era, or *Era of the Incarnation*, is sometimes reckoned from new year's day of the 46th year of the Julian era, in the middle of the 4th year of the 194th Olympiad, in the latter part of the 753rd year of Rome, and the commencement of the 4714th year of the Julian period. The system of reckoning "*The era of the Incarnation of the Word*" was introduced by Dionysius Exiguus A.U.C. 1286 = A.D. 533, when the words *Anno Domini* could be written with any year of the Christian era, all previous years being imagined to have had those words attached to them.

The birth of our Lord was on the 25th of December in the 28th year of Augustus, and by the reckoning of Dionysius it was 754 A.U.C., instead of 750 A.U.C. The Dionysian reckoning however has long been recognized, and 1 *Anno Domini* = 754 A.U.C. is the fixed point in time to which all eras have been adjusted; the years prior to 1 A.D. being indicated by the letters B.C.

The "Era of the Incarnation" was used in Italy in the sixth century, in France in the seventh century, and in England also in the seventh century [*see* Saxon Charters, A.D. 605, a few pages further on, and A.D. 676, p. 25], but not universally adopted in England until the ninth century, when the Council of Chelsea [816, July 27],

ordered all bishops to date their acts from the year of the Incarnation.

The first year, or 1 *Anno Christi*, called by chronologists *annus verus*, is the fourth year before 1 *Anno Domini* [see pp. 20-25; also "Era of the Olympiads," p. 194], hence we find, that 33 *Anno Christi* corresponds to 30 A.D. This difference between the years known as *annus verus* and 1 *Anno Domini* was caused by Dionysius, when he introduced the present system of reckoning the Christian era, and made 1 A.D. correspond to the 46th year of the Julian era, and 754 A.U.C. instead of 750 A.U.C. = the 42nd year of the Julian era, and thus stopped four years short of the date, which, according to the statement of Clement of Alexandria, had been esteemed the true date by the early Christians.

It has been supposed that a difference of 22 or 23 years was created, upon the introduction of the Dionysian system, as the following extract from *L'Art de vérifier les Dates* will show.

"Un autre nom qu'on a encore donné à l'année de l'Incarnation, est celui de l'an de grace, *Annus gratiæ*. Le premier exemple que nous ayons remarqué de cet usage, si commun dans les derniers tems, est de l'an 1132. Il se rencontre dans une Charte de Hugues, Seigneur de Château-Neuf, imprimée au T. iv du Spicilege, p. 261. Gervais de Cantorberi qui vivoit au commencement du XIII^e siècle, a suivi cet usage dans sa Chronique, qu'il commence ainsi : *Anno igitur gratiæ secundum Dionysium MC, secundum Evangelium vero MCXXII, suscepit Henricus primus monarchiam totius Angliæ, &c.* Voilà l'an de grace bien marqué pour celui de l'Incarnation. Mais ce qu'il y a de plus remarquable dans ce début de la Chronique de Gervais, c'est la distinction que cet auteur met entre les années

“ de l’Incarnation, selon Denis le Petit [Dionysius Exiguus], et les mêmes années, selon l’Evangile. Il suppose donc que Denis, en comptant les années de J. C. s’est trompé ; et que, selon la vérité de l’Evangile, il faut ajouter vingt-deux ans complets à son calcul, pour trouver la véritable année de l’Incarnation. Marianus Scotus, qui mourut sur la fin de XI^e siècle, et quelques autres chroniqueurs, mais en petit nombre, du suivant, ont fait la même supposition. On la trouve aussi dans un Rescrit du Pape Urbain II, pour l’Abbaye du Saint Mihiel, imprimé dans la Diplomatie de D. Mabillon, p. 590. Voici la Date de ce Diplôme : *Data Laterani vii Kalend. April. anno ab Incarnatione Domini secundum Dionysium millesimo nonagesimo octavo : secundum vero certiores Evangelii probationem millesimo centesimo XXI, Indiæ. VI, Epacta XV, Concurrente IV.* Le Pape Urbain et le Moine Gervais s’accordent, comme on le voit, sur ce qu’ils disent du calcul de Denis le Petit, qui n’est point distingué du nôtre ; mais il y a une année de différence entre leur manière de compter les années, qu’ils appellent, *selon la vérité de l’Evangile*. Suivant la Chronique de Gervais, pour trouver la véritable année de l’Incarnation, il ne faut ajouter que 22 ans à notre Ere Chrétienne, où au calcul de Denis le Petit ; suivant la Date du Rescrit d’Urbain II, il faut en ajouter 23. Marianus Scotus dit, comme Gervais, qu’il ne faut en ajouter que 22. Florent Bravonius, Moine de Vorcheſtre [? Dorchester], adopte le même sentiment dans sa Chronique, composée au commencement du XII^e siècle. Il range les faits historiques, qu’il rapporte, sous les deux Eres, celle de l’Evangile, qu’il exprime par ces deux lettres “ S. E.,” c’est à dire, *secundum Evangelium*, et l’Ere de Denis le Petit, qu’il désigne par les lettres ‘S. D.,’ qui signifient *secundum*

“ *Dionysium*. Par exemple, il place un voyage de Guil-
 “ laume II, Duc de Normandie, en Angleterre, sous
 “ l’an 1051 de l’Ere introduit par Denis le Petit, et sous
 “ l’an 1073 de l’Ere Evangélique ; par où l’on voit qu’il
 “ fait marcher la première de ces deux époques 22 ans
 “ avant la seconde. D’autres, tels qu’Hélinand, Moine
 “ de Froimont, Ecrivain de la fin du XII^e siècle, n’an-
 “ ticipoient que de 21 ans l’Ere de Denis le Petit. *Hoc*
 “ *anno*, dit il sur l’an 979, *compleantur mille anni à Nati-*
 “ *vitae Christi secundum veritatem Evangelii, qui secundum*
 “ *cyclum Dionysii anno ab hinc vicesimo primo finiuntur.*
 “ Nous ne rapporterons point ici les raisons sur lesquelles
 “ ces Auteurs appuyoient cette distinction des années de
 “ J. C., selon Denis le Petit, et des mêmes années, selon
 “ l’Evangile. On peut les voir dans l’Ouvrage de P.
 “ Pétau, *De Doctrina Temporum*, L. xii, ch. v. Parlons
 “ maintenant d’une autre Date plus usitée, pour marquer
 “ l’année de l’Incarnation. C’est l’année de la Trabe-
 “ ation, *Annus Trabeationis Christi*, qui se trouve dans plu-
 “ sieurs Chartes du XI^e siècle. M. du Cange, dans son
 “ Glossaire, l’explique par *annus quo Christus trahi affixus*
 “ *est*, l’année que J. C. a été attaché à la croix. Mais
 “ ce savant homme s’est mépris en donnant cette expli-
 “ cation. On l’a rectifiée dans la nouvelle édition de
 “ sa Glossaire, au mot *Trabeatio*, où l’on a démontré
 “ qu’ *Annus Trabeationis* est la même chose qu’ *Annus In-*
 “ *carnationis.*” [L’Art de vérifier les Dates, tome i.
 p. xi.]

It is a matter of surprise to us, that Gervase of Canter-
 bury should have imagined a difference of 22 years to
 exist ; for the years of the Dionysian system of dating
 the Christian era, can be traced from 532 A.D. without
 any break, forward to the date of the introduction of the
 Gregorian Calendar, and back to 1 *Anno Domini* = 754

A.U.C., or to 1 *Anno Christi* = 750 A.U.C., each year with its day and Year-Letter in due order, which would not be the case, if any years had been dropped out. The order of the Golden Numbers appearing with the Paschal cycle, may be taken as further evidence [see p. 118], for instance, we see that Golden Number I of the Dionysian cycle belongs to 532 A.D., and that I of the Metonic Lunar Cycle, representing the first year of that cycle, belonged to the year 432 B.C., now if we add 432 to 532, the result 964, gives the number of years made up by those two dates, with the intervening years. Dividing 964 by 19, we have 50 complete Lunar cycles, and 14 years over; and as the Golden numbers of both cycles would represent years, XIV is the Golden number of the Metonic Lunar Cycle which would be assigned to 532 A.D. without any break occurring. Between these two cycles another cycle appears to have been used in Saxon charters, which is evidently the Lunar Cycle of Hilarius, Bishop of Rome, introduced A.D. 463; the numbers of which, fall in such order, that V belongs to the year 463 of the Christian era, while number II of the Metonic Lunar Cycle, belongs to the same year, 463; thus showing a difference to the extent of three numbers between the two cycles. [See Table of corresponding numbers at the end of this era.]

We therefore find, that,

XIV of the Metonic Lunar Cycle corresponds to XVII of the Lunar Cycle of Hilarius, while both those numbers correspond to I of the Dionysian Cycle of 19 years [see pp. 116, 117 and 123].

We must always bear in mind that this change in the order of the numbers creates no real difference in time, and that there is merely a disturbance in the order of the numbers, one number corresponding to other numbers of different

Cycles; otherwise a difference of six years might be imagined to have been created, between the numbers of the Metonic Cycle, and those of the Dionysian Cycle of 19 years; and of three years between those two cycles, and the Lunar Cycle of Hilarius. There is no evidence of twenty-two years having been dropped by Dionysius, as imagined by Gervase of Canterbury, who, possibly supposed that the year of the "Incarnation" should date from the year of the Crucifixion, taking 28 of the Dionysian reckoning of the Christian era for that year; and that the six Golden numbers left out by Dionysius represented so many years, which would make up 28 years by the addition of the 22, which Gervase of Canterbury appears, erroneously, to have thought had been dropped.

When the Dionysian Paschal Cycle was introduced, A.D. 533, the date for the observance of Easter-day in that year happened to be the 27th of March, the same date which would have been found with the numbers of the other cycles; *viz.* XV of the Metonic Cycle, = XVIII of the Cycle of Hilarius, = II of the Dionysian Cycle of 19 years; for although certain numbers were omitted when the new cycle was introduced, the dates which would have been observed, according to the Cycle of Hilarius, or the Metonic Cycle, were the same.

We give the dates, with Year-Letter B, as they would have appeared with the numbers of each cycle (*see* p. 126) when the Paschal Cycle of Dionysius was introduced A.D. 533, for the observance of Easter-day.

Golden Numbers.

Metonic Cycle.	Lunar Cycle of Hilarius.	Dionysian Cycle of 19 years.
B. XV 27 March. XVI 17 April. XVII 3 April. XVIII 27 March. XIX 17 April. I 3 April.	B. XVIII 27 March. XIX 17 April. I 3 April.	B. II 27 March.

It will be interesting to notice, that the 9th of April, the date of Easter-day, which is found with Golden Number I, of the Dionysian Cycle of 19 years, and Year-letter A, is the date of the Sunday next after the 5th of April, and the same date to which Sunday [*so interpreted*] following the Feast of the Passover, A.D. 30, belonged [*see* p. 268, with Letter A, and Golden Number XIV, of the Metonic Cycle, = I of the Dionysian Cycle of 19 years, indicating the 23rd of March for the date of the New Moon].

By the rule of our Church, instituted at the Council of Nice, in the year 325 of the Christian era, and given in the book of Common Prayer, there are *thirty-five* variations in the order of the dates, upon which Easter-day can fall; the date of that feast being regulated by the Dominical Letter and Golden Number for the year. The Golden Number to regulate the date on which the New Moon should be reckoned, and the Dominical Letter to regulate the day of the week in the same year; and as the date of Easter-day, A.D. 533, was the 27th of March, notwithstanding the change in the order of the numbers, by which II of the Dionysian Cycle of 19 years was used in place of XV of the Metonic Cycle, Friday, the 25th of March was the day, of which Sunday the 27th was the *third* day, according to the Roman system of reckoning, which system would, without doubt, have been recognized at the Council of Nice, held in the presence of the Emperor Constantine, as well as in the year 533, by Dionysius, he being a Roman abbot. The Roman method is the one we now recognize, yet it appears to have been one of the chief obstacles to an agreement between S. Augustine and the Welch.

It is stated in many histories that the Christian faith was received in Britain during the very early years of the Church. Theodoret and Sophronius affirm that S. Paul

was here, and preached the Gospel after his first imprisonment at Rome. Nicephorus and others report that Simon Zelotes came to Britain as the first messenger. And it has been asserted, that St. Philip the Apostle of the French sent over twelve preachers, the chief among them being Joseph of Arimathæa, the one who buried the body of our Lord. These are said to have arrived in the year 63 of our Christian era, and to have had a place of habitation assigned to them, where Glastonbury* afterwards stood. Twelve hides of land were given to them, which were subsequently known as the Twelve Hides of Glastonbury [formerly called Avallonia]. Some writers affirm that there is simply evidence of the existence of a Christian Church at that early date.† But it is said that paganism prevailed, and that there was no public recognition of the Christian religion except in Wales.

But towards the close of the sixth century Christianity was again preached in Britain. "Pope Gregory had become
" much interested in the welfare of the Anglo-Saxons, in
" consequence of an incident which happened to him at
" an earlier period of his life. It chanced that he passed
" through the market at Rome about 588 A.D., where
" certain dealers had just arrived from foreign parts with
" various kinds of merchandise. Amongst other articles
" there were slaves for sale, like cattle. * * * Gregory
" was particularly interested by the appearance of some
" poor little lads, * * * they were beautiful children.
" 'To what nation do these poor boys belong?' was the
" question which Gregory asked of the dealer. 'They
" 'are Angles, Father.' 'Well may they be so called,
" 'for they are as comely as angels; and would that,
" 'like angels, they might become cherubim in heaven!

* Dugdale's *Monasticon*.† Tanner's *Notitia Monastica*.

“ ‘ But from which of the many provinces of Britain do
 “ ‘ they come ?’ ‘ From *Deira*, Father.’ ‘ Indeed,’ con-
 “ ‘ tinued Gregory, speaking in Latin, ‘ *De irâ Dei liberandi*
 “ ‘ *sunt*,’—From the wrath of God they are to be de-
 “ ‘ livered. And when, on asking the name of their king,
 “ ‘ he was told it was Ella, or Alla, he added, ‘ that *Alle-*
 “ ‘ *lujah*—praise ye the Lord—ought to be sung in his
 “ ‘ dominions.’ ”

“ This conversation may appear trifling, but it was
 “ destined to produce the most important effects. The
 “ state of Britain having been introduced to the notice
 “ of Gregory, he brooded over the thought, and deter-
 “ mined to proceed hither in the character of a missionary.
 “ Impediments arose, which prevented him from carrying
 “ this design into effect, but the impression continued
 “ firm in his mind ; and when he became Pope of Rome
 “ he dispatched Augustine to fulfil the task, the accom-
 “ plishment of which he had so earnestly desired ” [596-
 605]. [History of the Anglo-Saxons by Sir Francis Pal-
 grave.]

Augustine during his mission endeavoured to effect an
 agreement between the Saxons and the Welch, who
 differed from the Roman Church in the manner of bap-
 tizing, *and the time of the observance of Easter*. Augustine
 prayed the Welch to yield to him but three things,—to
 minister baptism ; *to observe Easter according to the Roman*
manner [see pp. 119-120 concerning Easter]; and to assist
 him in preaching Christ to the Saxons. But the Welch
 said they had then an Archbishop of Caerlegion and their
 opinions had long since been allowed by Eleutherius
 [171-184], Bishop of Rome.

Previous to 533 A.D. the Christian year had no special
 name of its own [if we except the Era of Martyrs,

reckoned by the Eastern Christians from a year corresponding to 284 A.D.], but accorded with the year of the country in which Christians resided, *e.g.* in Italy the Roman year, known as the Julian year, would be recognized; while in Alexandria the Egyptian year would be observed, commencing on the 29th of August.

The earliest year in which the Dionysian system has been observed in England appears to be 605. An exemplification of a Charter of Æthelberht, King of Kent, shows that with the consent of the Venerable Archbishop Augustine, a piece of land was granted in the eastern part of the City of Canterbury, that a monastery might be built there. Dated, in the City of Canterbury, *Anno ab incarnatione Christi*, DCV.

The next charter on the roll [Charter Roll 36 Edward III.] is one by which Æthelberht grants to the Monastery of Saint Augustine, Canterbury, the Vill called Sturiago, *alias* Cistelet, also a Silver dish, a golden vessel or cup [*scaptoñ.*], a saddle with a bridle ornamented with gold and gems, a Silver mirror, Silken armlets, and an embroidered cloak, the gift of Pope Gregory, which charter was subscribed to by Augustine, Ædbaldus the king's son and many others. Dated* *v. Idus Januarii* [604-5].

In the same year [605] Gregory and Augustine died, as the table called "*Chronologia Augustinensis*" prefixed to the "*Historia Monasterii S. Augustini Cantuariensis*," written by Thomas of Elmham[about 1418 A.D.] shows.—Given thus—605, *obitus Gregorii iv. Idus Martii, feria sexta*, [= 12 March, 604-5, Friday], and, 605 *obitus Augustini vii. Kal. Junii, feria quarta*, [= 26 May 605, Wednesday].

* Kemble's "Codex Diplomaticus," &c.

The following extracts from the works of Clement of Alexandria and Anastasius [for which the author is indebted to his friend Mr. Rhodes] will no doubt be interesting to scholars.

Φασι δὲ εἶναι το πεντεκαيدهκατον ἔτος Τιβερίου Καισαρος, την πεντεκαيدهκατην του τυβι μενος· τινες δὲ αὐτην ἑνδεκατην του αὐτου μηνος. Το τε παθος αὐτου ἀκριβολογουμενοι φερουσιν οἱ μεν τινες τῷ ἑκκαيدهκατῷ ἔτει Τιβερίου Καισαρος, Φαμενωθ κέ· οἱ δὲ Φαρμουθι κέ· ἄλλοι δὲ Φαρμουθι ιθ', πεπονηθῆναι τον Σωτηρα λεγουσι. Ναι μὴν τινες αὐτων φατι Φαρμουθι γεγεννησθαι κδ' ἢ κέ.—*Clemens Alex. Strom.*, lib. i. cap. 21.

Est in eodem Anastasii libro fragmentum quoddam *Constitutionum Apostolicarum*, quod subjiciam ex MS¹⁰. ἐν δὲ τῷ τριακοστῷ τριτῷ ἔτει αὐτου ἐσταυρωθῇ Φαμενωθ ηθ', ἡμερᾶς', ὥρα ε' της ἡμέρας και της σεληνης ιδ'. Ἀνεστη δὲ ἐν τριημερῷ Φαρμουθι ἡμερᾶς α', ὥρα ε' της νυκτος.

There is in the same book of Anastasius a certain fragment of *Apostolic Constitutions* which I subjoin from the manuscript. "And he was crucified in his 33rd year on the 29th of Phamenoth, on the 6th day, at the 6th hour of the day and on the 14th of the moon. And he rose on the third day, on the first day of Parmuthi at the 6th hour of the night.

The second extract must be received with caution, if the writer be Anastasius, Bishop of Antioch, who was banished from his See A.D. 570, for supporting certain religious opinions; for although the year given by Anastasius corresponds to the one found by our calculations [*viz.* 33 *Anno Christi* = 30 *Anno Domini*], the day of the month does not. Thus,—we have the 29th of Phamenoth = the 25th of March; in the 33rd year of the Saviour, given for the date on which our Lord suffered, which date falls on Saturday A.D. 30 = 33 A.C. And

Anastafius adds that this date was on the 14th day of the moon, [meaning that it was the feast of the preparation of the Passover.] Now the 22nd of March is the date of the New Moon for 30 A.D. = 33 A.C., indicated by the corresponding Golden Numbers of the three cycles [see p. 224], therefore the 14th day of that date must be the 4th of April, the evening of the preparation; the next day following the "preparation" being the *day* of the Passover, the 5th of April [Wednesday A.D. 30].

But perhaps Anastafius has chosen the year in which our Lord suffered, viz. 33 *Anno Christi* = 30 *Anno Domini* = 782 A.U.C. to represent *the first year of the Christian era*, a system of reckoning sometimes observed, and if Golden Number XV has improperly been made to apply to that year, because it was known that XV of the Metonic Cycle belonged to 1 A.D. of the Dionysian reckoning, and that Dionysius, in the first year of the second cycle of 532 years, had chosen the 25th of March for the commencement of the year of the "Era of the Incarnation." We shall in that case find Golden Number XV indicating the 12th of March for the date of the New Moon, when the date of the Full Moon, or the 14th day of the month Nisan, commencing with "New Moon," would fall on the 25th of March [A.D. 30, Saturday].

Table of corresponding numbers of the Lunar Cycles and the Cycle of 19 years.

Intercalary years.	Golden Numbers of the			Dates in the Julian Calendar: <i>regulated by the Golden Numbers of the several Cycles, varying as the numbers of each Cycle vary:</i> to which the "Calendar New Moons" belong.											
	Metonic Lunar Cycle, introduced 432 B.C.	Lunar Cycle used in Saxon Charters, introduced A.D. 463.	Dionysian Cycle of 19 years, introduced A.D. 532.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	XIV	XVII	I	12	10	12	10	10	8	19	17	16	15	14	13
*	XV	XVIII	II	1-31	—	1-31	29	29	27	8	6	5	4	3	2
*	XVI	XIX	III	20	18	20	18	18	16	27	25	24	23	22	21
	XVII	I	IV	9	7	9	7	7	5	16	14	13	12	11	10
	XVIII	II	V	28	26	28	26	26	24	5	3	2	2-31	30	29
	XIX	III	VI	17	15	17	15	15	13	24	22	21	20	19	18
*	I	IV	VII	6	4	6	5	4	3	13	11	10	9	8	7
	II	V	VIII	25	23	25	23	23	21	2	1-30	29	28	27	26
	III	VI	IX	14	12	14	12	12	10	21	19	18	17	16	15
*	IV	VII	X	3	2	3	2	2	1	10	8	7	6	5	4
	V	VIII	XI	22	20	22	20	20	18	29	27	26	25	24	23
	VI	IX	XII	11	9	11	9	9	7	18	16	15	14	13	12
*	VII	X	XIII	30	28	30	28	28	26	7	5	4	3	2	1-31
	VIII	XI	XIV	19	17	19	17	17	15	29	27	26	25	24	23
	IX	XII	XV	8	6	8	6	6	4	8	7	6	5	4	3
*	X	XIII	XVI	27	25	27	25	25	23	29	27	26	25	24	23
	XI	XIV	XVII	16	14	16	14	14	12	18	16	15	14	13	12
	XII	XV	XVIII	5	3	5	4	4	2	1-30	28	27	26	25	24
*	XIII	XVI	XIX	23	21	23	21	21	19	7	5	4	3	2	1
	XIV	XVII	I	12	10	12	10	10	8	19	17	16	15	14	13
	XV	XVIII	II	1-31	—	1-31	29	29	27	8	6	5	4	3	2
	XVI	XIX	III	20	18	20	18	18	16	27	25	24	23	22	21
	XVII	I	IV	9	7	9	7	7	5	16	14	13	12	11	10
	XVIII	II	V	28	26	28	26	26	24	5	3	2	2-31	30	29
	XIX	III	VI	17	15	17	15	15	13	24	22	21	20	19	18
*	I	IV	VII	6	4	6	5	4	3	13	11	10	9	8	7
	II	V	VIII	25	23	25	23	23	21	2	1-30	29	28	27	26
	III	VI	IX	14	12	14	12	12	10	21	19	18	17	16	15
*	IV	VII	X	3	2	3	2	2	1	10	8	7	6	5	4
	V	VIII	XI	22	20	22	20	20	18	29	27	26	25	24	23
	VI	IX	XII	11	9	11	9	9	7	18	16	15	14	13	12
*	VII	X	XIII	30	28	30	28	28	26	7	5	4	3	2	1-31
	VIII	XI	XIV	19	17	19	17	17	15	29	27	26	25	24	23
	IX	XII	XV	8	6	8	6	6	4	8	7	6	5	4	3
*	X	XIII	XVI	27	25	27	25	25	23	29	27	26	25	24	23
	XI	XIV	XVII	16	14	16	14	14	12	18	16	15	14	13	12
	XII	XV	XVIII	5	3	5	4	4	2	1-30	28	27	26	25	24
*	XIII	XVI	XIX	23	21	23	21	21	19	7	5	4	3	2	1
	XIV	XVII	I	12	10	12	10	10	8	19	17	16	15	14	13
	XV	XVIII	II	1-31	—	1-31	29	29	27	8	6	5	4	3	2
	XVI	XIX	III	20	18	20	18	18	16	27	25	24	23	22	21
	XVII	I	IV	9	7	9	7	7	5	16	14	13	12	11	10
	XVIII	II	V	28	26	28	26	26	24	5	3	2	2-31	30	29
	XIX	III	VI	17	15	17	15	15	13	24	22	21	20	19	18
*	I	IV	VII	6	4	6	5	4	3	13	11	10	9	8	7
	II	V	VIII	25	23	25	23	23	21	2	1-30	29	28	27	26
	III	VI	IX	14	12	14	12	12	10	21	19	18	17	16	15
*	IV	VII	X	3	2	3	2	2	1	10	8	7	6	5	4
	V	VIII	XI	22	20	22	20	20	18	29	27	26	25	24	23
	VI	IX	XII	11	9	11	9	9	7	18	16	15	14	13	12
*	VII	X	XIII	30	28	30	28	28	26	7	5	4	3	2	1-31
	VIII	XI	XIV	19	17	19	17	17	15	29	27	26	25	24	23
	IX	XII	XV	8	6	8	6	6	4	8	7	6	5	4	3
*	X	XIII	XVI	27	25	27	25	25	23	29	27	26	25	24	23
	XI	XIV	XVII	16	14	16	14	14	12	18	16	15	14	13	12
	XII	XV	XVIII	5	3	5	4	4	2	1-30	28	27	26	25	24
*	XIII	XVI	XIX	23	21	23	21	21	19	7	5	4	3	2	1
	XIV	XVII	I	12	10	12	10	10	8	19	17	16	15	14	13
	XV	XVIII	II	1-31	—	1-31	29	29	27	8	6	5	4	3	2
	XVI	XIX	III	20	18	20	18	18	16	27	25	24	23	22	21
	XVII	I	IV	9	7	9	7	7	5	16	14	13	12	11	10
	XVIII	II	V	28	26	28	26	26	24	5	3	2	2-31	30	29
	XIX	III	VI	17	15	17	15	15	13	24	22	21	20	19	18
*	I	IV	VII	6	4	6	5	4	3	13	11	10	9	8	7
	II	V	VIII	25	23	25	23	23	21	2	1-30	29	28	27	26
	III	VI	IX	14	12	14	12	12	10	21	19	18	17	16	15
*	IV	VII	X	3	2	3	2	2	1	10	8	7	6	5	4
	V	VIII	XI	22	20	22	20	20	18	29	27	26	25	24	23
	VI	IX	XII	11	9	11	9	9	7	18	16	15	14	13	12
*	VII	X	XIII	30	28	30	28	28	26	7	5	4	3	2	1-31
	VIII	XI	XIV	19	17	19	17	17	15	29	27	26	25	24	23
	IX	XII	XV	8	6	8	6	6	4	8	7	6	5	4	3
*	X	XIII	XVI	27	25	27	25	25	23	29	27	26	25	24	23
	XI	XIV	XVII	16	14	16	14	14	12	18	16	15	14	13	12
	XII	XV	XVIII	5	3	5	4	4	2	1-30	28	27	26	25	24
*	XIII	XVI	XIX	23	21	23	21	21	19	7	5	4	3	2	1
	XIV	XVII	I	12	10	12	10	10	8	19	17	16	15	14	13
	XV	XVIII	II	1-31	—	1-31	29	29	27	8	6	5	4	3	2
	XVI	XIX	III	20	18	20	18	18	16	27	25	24	23	22	21
	XVII	I	IV	9	7	9	7	7	5	16	14	13	12	11	10
	XVIII	II	V	28	26	28	26	26	24	5	3	2	2-31	30	29
	XIX	III	VI	17	15	17	15	15	13	24	22	21	20	19	18
*	I	IV	VII	6	4	6	5	4	3	13	11	10	9	8	7
	II	V	VIII	25	23	25	23	23	21	2	1-30	29	28	27	26
	III	VI	IX	14	12	14	12	12	10	21	19	18	17	16	15
*	IV	VII	X	3	2	3	2	2	1	10	8	7	6	5	4
	V	VIII	XI	22	20	22	20	20	18	29	27	26	25	24	23
	VI	IX	XII	11	9	11	9	9	7	18	16	15	14	13	12
*	VII	X	XIII	30	28	30	28	28	26	7	5	4	3	2	1-31
	VIII	XI	XIV	19	17	19	17	17	15	29	27	26	25	24	23
	IX	XII	XV	8	6	8	6	6	4	8	7	6	5	4	3
*	X	XIII	XVI	27	25	27	25	25	23	29	27	26	25	24	23
	XI	XIV	XVII	16	14	16	14	14	12	18	16	15	14	13	12
	XII	XV	XVIII	5	3	5	4	4	2	1-30	28	27	26	25	24
*	XIII	XVI	XIX	23	21	23	21	21	19	7	5	4	3	2	1
	XIV	XVII	I	12	10	12	10	10	8	19	17	16	15	14	13
	XV	XVIII	II	1-31	—	1-31	29	29	27	8	6	5	4	3	2
	XVI	XIX	III	20	18	20	18	18	16	27	25	24	23	22	21
	XVII	I	IV	9	7	9	7	7	5	16	14	13	12	11	10
	XVIII	II	V	28	26	28	26	26	24	5	3	2	2-31	30	29
	XIX	III	VI	17	15	17	15	15	13	24	22	21	20	19	18
*	I	IV	VII	6	4	6	5	4	3	13	11	10	9	8	7
	II	V	VIII	25	23	25	23	23	21	2	1-30	29	28	27	26
	III	VI	IX	14	12	14	12	12	10	21	19	18	17	16	15
*	IV	VII	X	3	2	3	2	2	1	10	8	7	6	5	4
	V	VIII	XI	22	20	22	20	20	18	29	27	26	25	24	23
	VI	IX	XII	11	9	11	9	9	7	18	16	15	14	13	12
*	VII	X	XIII	30	28	30	28	28	26	7	5	4	3	2	1-31
	VIII	XI	XIV	19	17	19	17	17	15	29	27	26	25	24	23
	IX	XII	XV	8	6	8	6	6	4	8	7	6	5	4	3

XIII. The Era of Pifa.



HIS era differed from our common Christian era only by preceding it by one year ; probably, the first year of the Christian era was made to correspond to 753 A.U.C. instead of 754 A.U.C., the Dionysian date.

XIV. Era of the Armenians.



ARMENIANS began their era on Tuesday, 9 July 552 A.D., when they confirmed the condemnation of the Council of Chalcedonia, which was pronounced A.D. 536, and by which they completed their schism.

The years of this era were vague, having only 365 days each, composed of twelve months of thirty days each, with five *Epagomanæ* at the end of the last month to make up 365 days. The commencement of the year consequently varies when compared with the Julian dates, after each Julian Leap-year, like the years of the era of Nabonassar.

Another year, called the Ecclesiastical Year, was used at the same time, which had the same number of days as the years of the Julian era, the additional day in a fourth year being made up by a sixth *epagomanæ*, the months having each thirty days. The date in the Julian Calendar, corresponding to the commencement of this ecclesiastical year was the 11th of August. This form of year was discontinued A.D. 1330, when the Julian year was adopted.

The months were,—

Navafardi = 11 August	Michicki = 7 February
Huerri = 10 September	Arieki = 9 March
Sahmi = 10 October	Anki = 8 April
Dre Thari = 9 November	Marieri = 8 May
Khagueths = 9 December	Margats = 7 June
Arats = 8 January	Huetits = 7 July

having each thirty days, with *Aceliacz*, or the five *epagomanæ* in common years, at the end of the last month, and a sixth in fourth years.

To reduce ecclesiastical Armenian years to our Christian time, add 551 years and 222 days. In a Leap-year one day more, from the 1st of March to the 10th of August.

XV. The Persian Era,

or

Era of Yezdegird III.



HIS era was formerly universally used in Persia, and is still used by the Parsees in India, and by the Arabs occasionally. It began on the 16th of June A.D. 632.

The year was composed of 365 days without intercalation, and consequently was like the Egyptian and Armenian year, anticipating the Julian year by one day in every four years, which difference amounted to nearly 112 days in the year 1075, when the year was reformed

by Jelaledin, who ordered that the Persian year thenceforth should receive an additional day whenever it appeared necessary to postpone the commencement of the following year, in order to make it correspond to the course of the sun. This naturally took place once in four years; but after seven or eight intercalations the intercalation was postponed for one year. By this arrangement the calendar could never require reformation. An inconvenience however attends this method, it being difficult to determine the length of the years beforehand, as well as the uncertainty of reckoning caused by the computation of persons living under different meridians, those living towards the east sometimes beginning the year a day earlier than others living westward.

The present practice of the Parsees in India varies in different provinces, some beginning the year in September and others in October. The months are as follows:—

1 Ferwardin	7 Meher
2 Ardibehisht	8 Aban
3 Khurdad	9 Ader
4 Tir	10 Dei
5 Merdad	11 Behmen
6 Sheriur	12 Ispendarmez.

The months have thirty days each with five days in common years and six days in intercalary years, placed after Aban the 8th month.

To reduce this era to the Christian year, add 630 to the given year, and the sum will be the year of our era, in which the Persian year begins, according to the practice of the Parsees.

XVI. Era of the Hegira.*



HE era of the Mohammedans, called the *Hegira* or "Flight of the Prophet," dates from the day on which Mohammed entered Medina after his flight from Mecca † [Friday the 16th of July, 622 A.D.] The years of the *Hegira* are Lunar years, each of which has nearly eleven days less than the Solar year. The Hegira's course is divided into cycles of thirty years, of which nineteen are common years, each one being composed of 354 days, and eleven are intercalary years, which have 355 days each. The 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 9th, and 11th months of the Lunar year have each 30 days, and the other six months of the year have 29 days each, except in an intercalary year, when the twelfth month has a thirtieth day.

The eleven intercalary years are the 2nd, 5th, 7th, 10th, 13th, 16th, 18th, 21st, 24th, 26th, and 29th of each cycle of thirty years. The average length of a year is taken at $354\frac{1}{3}\frac{1}{10}$ days, the twelfth part of which is

* This is sometimes written "*Ijra*," "*Hijra*," and "*Hegira*," (see State Papers.)

† "The Moslems of Mecca, who had taken refuge sometime before in Medina, hearing that Mohammed was at hand, came forth to meet him at Koba. * * * Numbers of the *ansarians*, or auxiliaries of Medina, who had made their compact with Mohammed in the preceding year, now hastened to renew their vow of fidelity. Learning from them that the number of profelytes in the city was rapidly augmenting, and that there was a general disposition to receive him favourably, he appointed Friday [16 July, 622 A.D.] for his public entrance." [Life of Mahomet, by Washington Irving, 1850]

$29\frac{19}{360}$, thus approaching nearly to the true lunation, there being (as is asserted) a difference of but three seconds of time, which will not amount to a day in less than 2260 years. The months of this era, like ours, consist of weeks, each day of which begins in the evening after sunset, and is termed by the Catholic Church *ferial*: thus our Sunday is the first *feria* of the Mohammedan week, and our Saturday the seventh *feria*.

In order to know which of the years of the Hegira are intercalary years, having 355 days, it is necessary to ascertain what position the year in question occupies in the cycle of thirty years. This is done by dividing the Mohammedan year's number by 30; and if there be any remainder, and it be either 2, 5, 7, 10, 13, 16, 18, 21, 24, 26 or 29 the year will be an intercalary one having 355 days. If there be no remainder, it will be a proof that the year in question is the thirtieth of a cycle, of which the quotient will furnish the numerical order.

The commencement of any year of the *Hegira*, corresponding to the date in the Julian Calendar, *Old Style*, can be ascertained by the following rules, and when the initial day of the year has been found, the first day of each month of the Mohammedan year can be seen by referring to the Mohammedan Calendar and the "Key" on the following pages (pp. 237, &c.)

For Gregorian or New Style dates, care must be taken to add the necessary number of days according to the date of the adoption of the New Style in the country for which the date found may be required. [See List of countries adopting the New Style, and the table of differences between the two Styles, increased by one day after certain dates, pp. 91-101 and 46-7.]

Rules for reducing Mohammedan dates to the corresponding Christian dates. *Old Style.*

RULE I. *To find the feria with which any Mohammedan Year begins; and the position in the cycle of thirty years, which the year holds, to know whether the year in question be a common year or an intercalary year.*

Divide the Mohammedan year's number by 210, [made up by the 7 days of the week and the cycle of 30 years, $7 \times 30 = 210$], and the remainder by 30. Then look on the left side of the accompanying table for the *last* quotient, and for the "*remainder*" at the top of the table; and on the line with the quotient in the column under the "*remainder*" will be seen the number of the *feria*, representing the initial day of the Mohammedan year.

The "*remainder*" will indicate the position in the cycle of 30 years, which the year in question holds. [Note.—An intercalary year has an asterisk attached].

The *feriæ* represent the days of the Christian week thus,—

- feria I.* = Sunday.
- feria II.* = Monday.
- feria III.* = Tuesday.
- feria IV.* = Wednesday.
- feria V.* = Thursday.
- feria VI.* = Friday.
- feria VII.* = Saturday.

Table for finding the *feria*, or initial day of any
Mohammedan Year.

Table of "Remainders."							
Note.—An asterisk (*) denotes an intercalary year of 355 days.							
1	2*	3	4	5	6	7*	8
9	10*	11	12	13*	14	15	16*
17	18*	19	20	21*	22	23	24*
25	26*	27	28	29*			

"Quo- tients."	Initial Days of Mohammedan Years, represented by <i>Feria</i> .						
0	VI	III	I	V	VII	IV	II
1	IV	I	VI	III	V	II	VII
2	II	VI	IV	I	III	VII	V
3	VII	IV	II	VI	I	V	III
4	V	II	VII	IV	VI	III	I
5	III	VII	V	II	IV	I	VI
6	I	V	III	VII	II	VI	IV

RULE II. To find the year of our Lord in which any year of the Hegira begins.

Multiply the years of the Hegira elapsed by the decimals .970203, and add 622.540000, the *whole numbers* in the result will then represent the year required, and the decimals will give the day of the year. [N.B. When the Julian year has been found, give the Year-letter, that the day of the week may be verified.]

RULE III. To find the day of the Christian Year corresponding to the commencement of the Mohammedan Year in question.

Multiply the remaining decimals of the preceding sum, by 365, the *whole numbers* will then represent the number

of days of the Julian common year from the 1st of January [Leap-years not being recognized.] N.B. As certain years which follow intercalary Mohammedan years require one day to be added to the sum, for the day of the year, it is necessary to ascertain by Rule I. what position the *preceding year* held in the cycle, to know whether it had been reckoned as an intercalary year.

RULE IV. *To find the day of the year of the Mohammedan date in question.*

Take the *feria* which was found by Rule I. and reckon, by means of the key to the Hegira, the number of days of the year which the date in question reaches.

RULE V. *To find the Christian date corresponding to the given Mohammedan date.*

Take the date in the Julian Calendar corresponding to the commencement of the Mohammedan year in question, found by previous Rules II. and III., and reckon with that date, the number of days of the year, which the Mohammedan date is found to reach from the 1st of Moharrem; *noting*, that a Mohammedan year, the commencement of which corresponds to any Christian date after the 11th of January in any year of our Lord, finishes in another Julian year, and therefore requires a change in the Year-letter, for the verification of the day of the week with the *feria*.

RULE VI. *To reduce the Christian Year to the corresponding Mohammedan Year.*

Deduct 622 from the given year of our Lord, multiply the sum by 1.0307, and add 1.4600. The *whole numbers* in the result will be the year required.

Thus, for 1682 A.D.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 622 \\
 \hline
 1060 \\
 10307 \\
 \hline
 7420 \\
 31800 \\
 10600 \\
 \hline
 10925420 \\
 14600 \\
 \hline
 10940020 = 1094 \text{ of the Hegira, which by}
 \end{array}$$

Rules II. and III. began on the 20th of December, 1682, Wednesday.

By Rule IV. one day added, increased the date to the 21st of December, 1682, Thursday.

RULE VII. *To find the first day of the Mohammedan Year corresponding to the Julian date in question.*
 [Use previous Rules II. III. and IV.]

Note.—Another way to find the Julian date (Old Style) corresponding to the first day of the Mohammedan year is as follows, and is comparatively easy, when in continuation of previous calculations.

Deduct 10 days from the date of the preceding year, and make the day of the week of the Julian year correspond to the initial *feria* of the month Moharrem by adding one or two days, as the necessity arises; bearing in mind, that as the Mohammedan year is a Lunar year, it is short of the Solar year to the extent of 10, 11, or 12

days; the Julian Leap-year clashing with the Mohammedan common year, being the cause of the difference amounting to 12 days.

The Mohammedan years commence and end with *feriæ* or days of the week in the following order.

Commencing in a common year with

<i>feria</i> VI = Friday,	the year ends with <i>feria</i> II = Monday.
<i>feria</i> III = Tuesday	„ „ <i>feria</i> VI = Friday.
<i>feria</i> VII = Saturday	„ „ <i>feria</i> III = Tuesday.
<i>feria</i> IV = Wednesday	„ „ <i>feria</i> VII = Saturday.
<i>feria</i> I = Sunday	„ „ <i>feria</i> IV = Wednesday.
<i>feria</i> V = Thursday	„ „ <i>feria</i> I = Sunday.
<i>feria</i> II = Monday	„ „ <i>feria</i> V = Thursday.

But in an intercalary year, when one day is added to the last month, the commencement of the following year is necessarily one day later than it would have been if the preceding year had been a common year.

Example.—Required the Christian date corresponding to the 17th of the Moon of Gioumadi El-Aoual, 1094 of the Hegira. [This date is the 135th day of the Mohammedan year and is in the 5th month.]

Rule I. 210)1094(5

1050

30) .. 44

1—14, remainder. Thus the year 1094 is the 14th of the cycle of 30 years.

By the table for Rule I. “remainder” 14, over the quotient 1, appears to give *feria* V = Thursday. Thus—

14	—
1	V = Thursday.

Rule II.

· 970203
1093 years elapsed.

2910609
8731827
9702030

1060·431879
622·540000

Rule III.

1682·971879 = 1682 A.D. [Year-Letter A.]
365

4859395
5831274
2915637

354·735835 = 354th day of the Julian Year 1682,
1 *i. e.* 20 Dec. *Old Style.*

355th day of the Julian Year 1682
= 21 Dec., Thursday.

Note.—The year of the Hegira, 1094, was preceded by one which was the 13th year of the cycle (an *intercalary* year), therefore one day must be added to the date found by Rule III.

Rule IV. The 17th of Gioumadi El-Aoual is the 135th day of the Mohammedan Year [*see* Key to the Calendar of the Hegira], while the *feria* or day of the week of that date is VI = Friday in the year 1094 of the Hegira, which began with Thursday.

Note.—The Julian date in this instance found corresponding to the commencement of the Mohammedan Year, by Rule III., is the 20th of December, 1682, Wednesday. One day has therefore to be added to make that date accord with the day of the week for the Mohammedan date found by Rule I., *viz.* *feria* V = Thursday; this addition of one day is required, in consequence of the preceding Mohammedan year having been an intercalary one. The addition of one day will also be required in certain other years when the Julian

Leap-years and the Mohammedan intercalary years clafh. But this can eafily be fet right by advancing the Julian date, and taking care always to make the day of the week of the Julian date, correpond to the day reprefented by the *feria* belonging to the Mohammedan date found by Rule I.

Rule V. The date in queftion, *viz.* the 17th of the month of Gioumadi El-Aoual, has been proved by Rule IV to be the 135th day of the Mohammedan year beginning with *feria* V = Thursday, which was fhown by Rule III. to be the commencement of the year 1094 of the Hegira. Now if we take the Julian date correponding to the commencement of the Mohammedan year, found by Rule III. [which was increafed and advanced to 21 December, 1682, O. S., by the *note* after Rule IV], and reckon the 135th day of fuch date [*fee* table fhewing the days of the year, p. 239], we fhall come to the 4th of May, 1683, which date, with Year-Letter G, falls on Friday. [*See* Calendar of Letter G, p. 55.]

The 17th day of Gioumadi El-Aoual, 1094, of the Hegira,
feria VI = Friday.

thus correponds to 4 May, 1683, — = Friday.



Key to the Calendar of the Hegira.

Numbers of the months.	Names of the months of the Arabs.	Number of days of each month.	Number of days of the year.	Initial days of the months represented by the numbers indicating the <i>feriæ</i> .						
				Fri. <i>feria</i> VI	Tues. <i>feria</i> III	Sat. <i>feria</i> VII	Wed. <i>feria</i> IV	Sun. <i>feria</i> I	Thur. <i>feria</i> V	Mon. <i>feria</i> II
1	Moharrem, or Muharrem	30	1-30	Fri.	Tues.	Sat.	Wed.	Sun.	Thur.	Mon.
2	Safar, or Suphar, or Seffer	29	31-59	Sun.	Thur.	Mon.	Fri.	Tues.	Sat.	Wed.
3	Rabié I. Rabi el-Aoual, or Rabiul-Euvel	30	60-89	Mon.	Fri.	Tues.	Sat.	Wed.	Sun.	Thur.
4	Rabié II. Rabi el-Akher, or Rabiul-Achir	29	90-118	Wed.	Sun.	Thur.	Mon.	Fri.	Tues.	Sat.
5	Gioumadi I. Dgioumadi el-Aoual, or Gioumaafil-Euvel	30	119-148	Thur.	Mon.	Fri.	Tues.	Sat.	Wed.	Sun.
6	Gioumadi II. Dgioumadi el-Akher, or Gioumaafil-Achir	29	149-177	Sat.	Wed.	Sun.	Thur.	Mon.	Fri.	Tues.
7	Redgeb, or Régihab	30	178-207	Sun.	Thur.	Mon.	Fri.	Tues.	Sat.	Wed.
8	Schaban, Sahaben, or Sahaaban	29	208-236	Tues.	Sat.	Wed.	Sun.	Thur.	Mon.	Fri.
9	Ramadhan, or Ramazan	30	237-266	Wed.	Sun.	Thur.	Mon.	Fri.	Tues.	Sat.
10	Schoual, Schewal, or Scheuail	29	267-295	Fri.	Tues.	Sat.	Wed.	Sun.	Thur.	Mon.
11	Dzoulcaada, Dulkaiadath or Dilkade	30	296-325	Sat.	Wed.	Sun.	Thur.	Mon.	Fri.	Tues.
12	Dzouledge, Dulkaiadath, Dulhegiah or Zilligge .	29	326-354	Mon.	Fri.	Tues.	Sat.	Wed.	Sun.	Thur.
	<i>In an intercalary year,</i>	30'	355'	Tues.	Sat.	Wed.	Sun.	Thur.	Mon.	Fri.

Months of the Arabs.

1	Moharrem, 30 days.	2	Safar, 29 days.	3	Rabié I. 30 days.	4	Rabié II. 30 days.	5	Ramadhan, 30 days.	6	Gioumadi I. 30 days.	7	Redgeb, 30 days.	8	Gioumadi II. 29 days.	9	Intercalary years, 30 days.	10	Schabân, 29 days.	11	Dzoulcada, 30 days.	12	Dzoulégé, 29 days.	13	Safar, 29 days.
---	-----------------------	---	--------------------	---	----------------------	---	-----------------------	---	-----------------------	---	-------------------------	---	---------------------	---	--------------------------	---	-----------------------------------	----	----------------------	----	------------------------	----	-----------------------	----	--------------------

N.B. In an intercalary year, when the twelfth month has an extra day, the initial *feria* of the following year will be out of the usual order, being one day later.

Initial days of the year.

Days of the Months.													
Fri. <i>feria</i> VI		Tues. <i>feria</i> III		Sat. <i>feria</i> VII		Wed. <i>feria</i> IV		Sun. <i>feria</i> I		Thur. <i>feria</i> V		Mon. <i>feria</i> II	
1	8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27	5 12 19 26	10 17 24	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	Fri.	Tues.	Sat.	Wed.	Sun.	Thur.
2	9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25	3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	Fri.	Wed.	Sun.	Wed.	Sun.	Thur.
3	10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29	7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26	4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	Sat.	Tues.	Mon.	Fri.	Tues.	Fri.
4	11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27	5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24	7 14 21 28	Sun.	Fri.	Tues.	Sat.	Wed.	Sat.
5	12 19 26	3 10 17 24	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	Mon.	Mon.	Wed.	Sun.	Thur.	Thur.
6	13 20 27	4 11 18 25	3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29	7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	Tues.	Sat.	Thur.	Mon.	Fri.	Fri.
7	14 21 28	5 12 19 26	4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	Wed.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Tues.	Tues.
8								Thur.	Mon.	Fri.	Tues.	Sat.	Wed.

Days of the Months.

		(Turkish)	(Arabic)
1st Day.	I = Sunday	Pazar gun	Yom-elahad.
2nd Day.	II = Monday	Pazar ertefi	Yom-elathnia.
3rd Day.	Feria III = Tuesday	Sale	Yom-elthalath.
4th Day.	Feria IV = Wednesday	Charshambé	Yom-elarba.
5th Day.	Feria V = Thursday	Perhambé	Yom-elchamis
6th Day.	Feria VI = Friday	Juma	Yom-eljuma.
7th Day.	Feria VII = Saturday	Juma ertefi	Yom-elfeft.

Table showing the days of the year

from the commencement of each month.

		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
January	31 days	31											
February	28 "	59	28										
March	31 "	90	59	31									
April	30 "	120	89	61	30								
May	31 "	151	120	92	61	31							
June	30 "	181	150	122	91	61	30						
July	31 "	212	181	153	122	92	61	31					
August	31 "	243	212	184	153	123	92	62	31				
September	30 "	273	242	214	183	153	122	92	61	30			
October	31 "	304	273	245	214	184	153	123	92	61	31		
November	30 "	334	303	275	244	214	183	153	122	91	61	30	
December	31 "	365	334	306	275	245	214	184	153	122	92	61	31
365 days		Jan.	365	337	306	276	245	215	184	153	123	92	62
			Feb.	365	334	304	273	243	212	181	151	120	90
				Mar.	365	335	304	274	243	212	182	151	121
					April	365	334	304	273	242	212	181	151
						May	365	335	304	273	243	212	182
							June	365	334	303	273	242	212
								July	365	334	304	273	243
									Aug.	365	335	304	274
										Sept.	365	334	304
											Oct.	365	335
												Nov.	365
													Dec.

Note.—The Julian common year is alone recognized with the rule for finding the date of the year of the Hegira, the 29th of February is therefore not counted.

240 Table for finding the Year-Letters
from 1 A. D. to 3300,
according to the calculation of Dionysius Exiguus, introduced in
the year of Rome 1285 = 532 A. D.

				Centuries after our Lord.							
New Style.							1500 (for 1582) Letter C		1600		1700
						1800	1900	2000			2100
						2200	2300	2400			2500
						2600	2700	2800			2900
						3000	3100	3200			3300
						E	G	B A			C
Old Style.					100	200	300	400	500	600	700
					800	900	1000	1100	1200	1300	1400
					1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000	2100
					2200	2300	2400	2500	2600	2700	2800
					2900	3000	3100	3200	3300		
					E D	F E	G F	A G	B A	C B	D C
Years less than one hundred.				Year-Letters.							
1	29	57	85	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	B
2	30	58	86	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A
3	31	59	87	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
4	32	60	88	F E	G F	A G	B A	C B	D C	E D	F E
5	33	61	89	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	D
6	34	62	90	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C
7	35	63	91	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	B
8	36	64	92	A G	B A	C B	D C	E D	F E	G F	A G
9	37	65	93	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	F
10	38	66	94	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E
11	39	67	95	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	D
12	40	68	96	C B	D C	E D	F E	G F	A G	B A	C B
13	41	69	97	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A
14	42	70	98	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
15	43	71	99	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	F
16	44	72		E D	F E	G F	A G	B A	C B	D C	E D
17	45	73		C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C
18	46	74		B	C	D	E	F	G	A	B
19	47	75		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A
20	48	76		G F	A G	B A	C B	D C	E D	F E	G F
21	49	77		E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E
22	50	78		D	E	F	G	A	B	C	D
23	51	79		C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C
24	52	80		B A	C B	D C	E D	F E	G F	A G	B A
25	53	81		G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
26	54	82		F	G	A	B	C	D	E	F
27	55	83		E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E
28	56	84		D C	E D	F E	G F	A G	B A	C B	D C

A Calendar for any Julian or Gregorian Year.

Common Years.

Year-Letters and Initial days (Common Years.)										February, 28 days.	March, 31 days.	April, 30 days.	May, 31 days.	June, 30 days.	August, 31 days.	September, 30 days.		
A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I		
Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	
1	8	15	22	29			1	8	15	22	29			1	8	15	22	29
2	9	16	23	30			2	9	16	23	30			2	9	16	23	30
3	10	17	24	31			3	10	17	24	31			3	10	17	24	31
4	11	18	25				4	11	18	25				4	11	18	25	
5	12	19	26				5	12	19	26				5	12	19	26	
6	13	20	27				6	13	20	27				6	13	20	27	
7	14	21	28				7	14	21	28				7	14	21	28	
8	15	22	29				8	15	22	29				8	15	22	29	
9	16	23	30				9	16	23	30				9	16	23	30	
10	17	24	31				10	17	24	31				10	17	24	31	
11	18	25					11	18	25					11	18	25		
12	19	26					12	19	26					12	19	26		
13	20	27					13	20	27					13	20	27		
14	21	28					14	21	28					14	21	28		
15	22	29					15	22	29					15	22	29		
16	23	30					16	23	30					16	23	30		
17	24	31					17	24	31					17	24	31		
18	25						18	25						18	25			
19	26						19	26						19	26			
20	27						20	27						20	27			
21	28						21	28						21	28			
22	29						22	29						22	29			
23	30						23	30						23	30			
24	31						24	31						24	31			
25							25							25				
26							26							26				
27							27							27				
28							28							28				
29							29							29				
30							30							30				

Leap Years.

Year-Letters and Initial Days, (Leap-Years.)													January, 31 days.		February, 29 days. August, 31 days.		March, 31 days. November, 30 days.		June, 30 days.		September, 30 days. December, 31 days.		October, 31 days.	
A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I		J		K				
G	A	G	B	G	C	G	D	G	E	G	F	G	H	G	I	G	J	G	K	G	L			
Sun.	1	Mon.	2	Tues.	3	Wed.	4	Thurs.	5	Fri.	6	Sat.	7	Sun.	8	Mon.	9	Tues.	10	Wed.	11			
Mon.	2	Tues.	3	Wed.	4	Thurs.	5	Fri.	6	Sat.	7	Sun.	8	Mon.	9	Tues.	10	Wed.	11	Thurs.	12			
Tues.	3	Wed.	4	Thurs.	5	Fri.	6	Sat.	7	Sun.	8	Mon.	9	Tues.	10	Wed.	11	Thurs.	12	Fri.	13			
Wed.	4	Thurs.	5	Fri.	6	Sat.	7	Sun.	8	Mon.	9	Tues.	10	Wed.	11	Thurs.	12	Fri.	13	Sat.	14			
Thurs.	5	Fri.	6	Sat.	7	Sun.	8	Mon.	9	Tues.	10	Wed.	11	Thurs.	12	Fri.	13	Sat.	14	Sun.	15			
Fri.	6	Sat.	7	Sun.	8	Mon.	9	Tues.	10	Wed.	11	Thurs.	12	Fri.	13	Sat.	14	Sun.	15	Mon.	16			
Sat.	7	Sun.	8	Mon.	9	Tues.	10	Wed.	11	Thurs.	12	Fri.	13	Sat.	14	Sun.	15	Mon.	16	Tues.	17			
Sun.	8	Mon.	9	Tues.	10	Wed.	11	Thurs.	12	Fri.	13	Sat.	14	Sun.	15	Mon.	16	Tues.	17	Wed.	18			
Mon.	9	Tues.	10	Wed.	11	Thurs.	12	Fri.	13	Sat.	14	Sun.	15	Mon.	16	Tues.	17	Wed.	18	Thurs.	19			
Tues.	10	Wed.	11	Thurs.	12	Fri.	13	Sat.	14	Sun.	15	Mon.	16	Tues.	17	Wed.	18	Thurs.	19	Fri.	20			
Wed.	11	Thurs.	12	Fri.	13	Sat.	14	Sun.	15	Mon.	16	Tues.	17	Wed.	18	Thurs.	19	Fri.	20	Sat.	21			
Thurs.	12	Fri.	13	Sat.	14	Sun.	15	Mon.	16	Tues.	17	Wed.	18	Thurs.	19	Fri.	20	Sat.	21	Sun.	22			
Fri.	13	Sat.	14	Sun.	15	Mon.	16	Tues.	17	Wed.	18	Thurs.	19	Fri.	20	Sat.	21	Sun.	22	Mon.	23			
Sat.	14	Sun.	15	Mon.	16	Tues.	17	Wed.	18	Thurs.	19	Fri.	20	Sat.	21	Sun.	22	Mon.	23	Tues.	24			
Sun.	15	Mon.	16	Tues.	17	Wed.	18	Thurs.	19	Fri.	20	Sat.	21	Sun.	22	Mon.	23	Tues.	24	Wed.	25			
Mon.	16	Tues.	17	Wed.	18	Thurs.	19	Fri.	20	Sat.	21	Sun.	22	Mon.	23	Tues.	24	Wed.	25	Thurs.	26			
Tues.	17	Wed.	18	Thurs.	19	Fri.	20	Sat.	21	Sun.	22	Mon.	23	Tues.	24	Wed.	25	Thurs.	26	Fri.	27			
Wed.	18	Thurs.	19	Fri.	20	Sat.	21	Sun.	22	Mon.	23	Tues.	24	Wed.	25	Thurs.	26	Fri.	27	Sat.	28			
Thurs.	19	Fri.	20	Sat.	21	Sun.	22	Mon.	23	Tues.	24	Wed.	25	Thurs.	26	Fri.	27	Sat.	28	Sun.	29			
Fri.	20	Sat.	21	Sun.	22	Mon.	23	Tues.	24	Wed.	25	Thurs.	26	Fri.	27	Sat.	28	Sun.	29	Mon.	30			
Sat.	21	Sun.	22	Mon.	23	Tues.	24	Wed.	25	Thurs.	26	Fri.	27	Sat.	28	Sun.	29	Mon.	30	Tues.	31			
Sun.	22	Mon.	23	Tues.	24	Wed.	25	Thurs.	26	Fri.	27	Sat.	28	Sun.	29	Mon.	30	Tues.	31	Wed.	32			

Era of the Hegira.

Year Letters, O. S.	Christian dates corresponding to the commencement of Mohammedan years.				Year Letters, N. S.	The after- risks indi- cate the intercala- ry Mo- hamme- dan years.	Years of the Hegira.	Feria.	Days of the Christian week.
	English Calendar. <i>Old Style.</i>		Foreign Calendar. <i>New Style.</i>						
F	1582-3	15 Jan.	25 Jan.	1583	B		991	III	Tuesday
E D	1583-4	4 Jan.	14 Jan.	1584	A G	*	992	VII	Saturday
„	1584	24 Dec.	3 Jan.	1585	F		993	V	Thursday
C	1585	13 Dec.	23 Dec.	„	„		994	II	Monday
B	1586	2 Dec.	12 Dec.	1586	E	*	995	VI	Friday
A	1587	22 Nov.	2 Dec.	1587	D		996	IV	Wednesday
G F	1588	10 Nov.	20 Nov.	1588	C B	*	997	I	Sunday
E	1589	31 Oct.	10 Nov.	1589	A		998	VI	Friday
D	1590	20 Oct.	30 Oct.	1590	G		999	III	Tuesday
C	1591	9 Oct.	19 Oct.	1591	F	*	1000	VII	Saturday
B A	1592	28 Sept.	8 Oct.	1592	E D		1001	V	Thursday
G	1593	17 Sept.	27 Sept.	1593	C		1002	II	Monday
F	1594	6 Sept.	16 Sept.	1594	B	*	1003	VI	Friday
E	1595	27 Aug.	6 Sept.	1595	A		1004	IV	Wednesday
D C	1596	15 Aug.	25 Aug.	1596	G F		1005	I	Sunday
B	1597	4 Aug.	14 Aug.	1597	E	*	1006	V	Thursday
A	1598	25 July	4 Aug.	1598	D		1007	III	Tuesday
G	1599	14 July	24 July	1599	C	*	1008	VII	Saturday
F E	1600	3 July	13 July	1600	B A		1009	V	Thursday
D	1601	22 June	2 July	1601	G		1010	II	Monday
C	1602	11 June	21 June	1602	F	*	1011	VI	Friday
B	1603	1 June	11 June	1603	E		1012	IV	Wednesday
A G	1604	20 May	30 May	1604	D C		1013	I	Sunday
F	1605	9 May	19 May	1605	B	*	1014	V	Thursday
E	1606	29 April	9 May	1606	A		1015	III	Tuesday
D	1607	18 April	28 April	1607	G	*	1016	VII	Saturday
C B	1608	7 April	17 April	1608	F E		1017	V	Thursday
A	1609	27 Mar.	6 April	1609	D		1018	II	Monday
G	1609-10	16 Mar.	26 Mar.	1610	C	*	1019	VI	Friday
F	1610-11	6 Mar.	16 Mar.	1611	B		1020	IV	Wednesday
E D	1611-12	23 Feb.	4 Mar.	1612	A G		1021	I	Sunday
C	1612-13	11 Feb.	21 Feb.	1613	F	*	1022	V	Thursday
B	1613-14	1 Feb.	11 Feb.	1614	E		1023	III	Tuesday
A	1614-15	21 Jan.	31 Jan.	1615	D		1024	VII	Saturday
G F	1615-16	10 Jan.	20 Jan.	1616	C B	*	1025	IV	Wednesday

Year Letters. O S.	Christian dates corresponding to the commencement of Mohammedan years.				Year Letters. N. S.	The after- risks indi- cate the intercala- ry Mo- hamme- dan years.	Years of the Hegira.	Feria.	Days of the Christian week.
	English Calendar, Old Style.		Foreign Calendar, New Style.						
G F	1616	30 Dec.	9 Jan.	1617	A		1026	II	Monday
E	1617	19 Dec.	29 Dec.	"	"	*	1027	VI	Friday
D	1618	9 Dec.	19 Dec.	1618	G		1028	IV	Wednesday
C	1619	28 Nov.	8 Dec.	1619	F		1029	I	Sunday
B A	1620	16 Nov.	26 Nov.	1620	E D	*	1030	V	Thursday
G	1621	6 Nov.	16 Nov.	1621	C		1031	III	Tuesday
F	1622	26 Oct.	5 Nov.	1622	B		1032	VII	Saturday
E	1623	15 Oct.	25 Oct.	1623	A	*	1033	IV	Wednesday
D C	1624	4 Oct.	14 Oct.	1624	G F		1034	II	Monday
B	1625	23 Sept.	3 Oct.	1625	E		1035	VI	Friday
A	1626	12 Sept.	22 Sept.	1626	D	*	1036	III	Tuesday
G	1627	2 Sept.	12 Sept.	1627	C		1037	I	Sunday
F E	1628	21 Aug.	31 Aug.	1628	B A	*	1038	V	Thursday
D	1629	11 Aug.	21 Aug.	1629	G		1039	III	Tuesday
C	1630	31 July	10 Aug.	1630	F		1040	VII	Saturday
B	1631	20 July	30 July	1631	E	*	1041	IV	Wednesday
A G	1632	9 July	19 July	1632	D C		1042	II	Monday
F	1633	28 June	8 July	1633	B		1043	VI	Friday
E	1634	17 June	27 June	1634	A	*	1044	III	Tuesday
D	1635	7 June	17 June	1635	G		1045	I	Sunday
C B	1636	26 May	5 June	1636	F E	*	1046	V	Thursday
A	1637	16 May	26 May	1637	D		1047	III	Tuesday
G	1638	5 May	15 May	1638	C		1048	VII	Saturday
F	1639	24 April	4 May	1639	B	*	1049	IV	Wednesday
E D	1640	13 April	23 April	1640	A G		1050	II	Monday
C	1641	2 April	12 April	1641	F		1051	VI	Friday
B	1641-2	22 Mar.	1 April	1642	E	*	1052	III	Tuesday
A	1642-3	12 Mar.	22 Mar.	1643	D		1053	I	Sunday
G F	1643-4	29 Feb.	10 Mar.	1644	C B		1054	V	Thursday
E	1644-5	17 Feb.	27 Feb.	1645	A	*	1055	II	Monday
D	1645-6	7 Feb.	17 Feb.	1646	G		1056	VII	Saturday
C	1646-7	27 Jan.	6 Feb.	1647	F	*	1057	IV	Wednesday
B A	1647-8	17 Jan.	27 Jan.	1648	E D		1058	II	Monday
G	1648-9	5 Jan.	15 Jan.	1649	C		1059	VI	Friday
"	1649	25 Dec.	4 Jan.	1650	B	*	1060	III	Tuesday
F	1650	15 Dec.	25 Dec.	"	"		1061	I	Sunday
E	1651	4 Dec.	14 Dec.	1651	A		1062	V	Thursday
D C	1652	22 Nov.	2 Dec.	1652	G F	*	1063	II	Monday
B	1653	12 Nov.	22 Nov.	1653	E		1064	VII	Saturday
A	1654	1 Nov.	11 Nov.	1654	D		1065	IV	Wednesday
G	1655	21 Oct.	31 Oct.	1655	C	*	1066	I	Sunday
F E	1656	10 Oct.	20 Oct.	1656	B A		1067	VI	Friday
D	1657	29 Sept.	9 Oct.	1657	G	*	1068	III	Tuesday

Year Letters. O. S.	Christian dates corresponding to the commencement of Mohammedan years.				Year Letters. N. S.	The as- siri- ks indi- cate the interca- lary Mo- hamme- dan years.	Years of the Hegira.	Feria.	Days of the Christian week.
	English Calendar. <i>Old Style.</i>		Foreign Calendar. <i>New Style.</i>						
C	1658	19 Sept.	29 Sept.	1658	F		1069	I	Sunday
B	1659	8 Sept.	18 Sept.	1659	E		1070	V	Thursday
A G	1660	27 Aug.	6 Sept.	1660	D C	*	1071	II	Monday
F	1661	17 Aug.	27 Aug.	1661	B		1072	VII	Saturday
E	1662	6 Aug.	16 Aug.	1662	A		1073	IV	Wednesday
D	1663	26 July	5 Aug.	1663	G	*	1074	I	Sunday
C B	1664	15 July	25 July	1664	F E		1075	VI	Friday
A	1665	4 July	14 July	1665	D	*	1076	III	Tuesday
G	1666	24 June	4 July	1666	C		1077	I	Sunday
F	1667	13 June	23 June	1667	B		1078	V	Thursday
E D	1668	1 June	11 June	1668	A G	*	1079	II	Monday
C	1669	22 May	1 June	1669	F		1080	VII	Saturday
B	1670	11 May	21 May	1670	E		1081	IV	Wednesday
A	1671	30 April	10 May	1671	D	*	1082	I	Sunday
G F	1672	19 April	29 April	1672	C B		1083	VI	Friday
E	1673	8 April	18 April	1673	A		1084	III	Tuesday
D	1674	28 Mar.	7 April	1674	G	*	1085	VII	Saturday
C	1674-5	18 Mar.	28 Mar.	1675	F		1086	V	Thursday
B A	1675-6	6 Mar.	16 Mar.	1676	E D	*	1087	II	Monday
G	1676-7	24 Feb.	6 Mar.	1677	C		1088	VII	Saturday
F	1677-8	13 Feb.	23 Feb.	1678	B		1089	IV	Wednesday
E	1678-9	2 Feb.	12 Feb.	1679	A	*	1090	I	Sunday
C	1679-80	23 Jan.	2 Feb.	1680	G F		1091	VI	Friday
B	1680-1	11 Jan.	21 Jan.	1681	E		1092	III	Tuesday
,,	1681	31 Dec.	10 Jan.	1682	D	*	1093	VII	Saturday
A	1682	21 Dec.	31 Dec.	,,	,,		1094	V	Thursday
G	1683	10 Dec.	20 Dec.	1683	C		1095	II	Monday
F E	1684	28 Nov.	8 Dec.	1684	B A	*	1096	VI	Friday
D	1685	18 Nov.	28 Nov.	1685	G		1097	IV	Wednesday
C	1686	7 Nov.	17 Nov.	1686	F	*	1098	I	Sunday
E	1687	28 Oct.	7 Nov.	1687	E		1099	VI	Friday
A G	1688	16 Oct.	26 Oct.	1688	D C		1100	III	Tuesday
F	1689	5 Oct.	15 Oct.	1689	B	*	1101	VII	Saturday
E	1690	25 Sept.	5 Oct.	1690	A		1102	V	Thursday
D	1691	14 Sept.	24 Sept.	1691	G		1103	II	Monday
C B	1692	2 Sept.	12 Sept.	1692	F E	*	1104	VI	Friday
A	1693	23 Aug.	2 Sept.	1693	D		1105	IV	Wednesday
G	1694	12 Aug.	22 Aug.	1694	C	*	1106	I	Sunday
F	1695	2 Aug.	12 Aug.	1695	B		1107	VI	Friday
E D	1696	21 July	31 July	1696	A G		1108	III	Tuesday
C	1697	10 July	20 July	1697	F	*	1109	VII	Saturday
B	1698	30 June	10 July	1698	E		1110	V	Thursday
A	1699	10 June	29 June	1699	D		1111	II	Monday

Year Letters. O. S.	Christian dates corresponding to the commencement of Mohammedan years.				Year Letters. N. S.	The after- risks indi- cate the intercala- ry Mo- hamme- dan years.	Years of the Hegira.	Feria.	Days of the Christian week.
	English Calendar. <i>Old Style.</i>		Foreign Calendar. <i>New Style.</i>						
G F	1700	7 June	18 June	1700	C	*	1112	VI	Friday
E	1701	28 May	8 June	1701	B		1113	IV	Wednesday
D	1702	17 May	28 May	1702	A		1114	I	Sunday
C	1703	6 May	17 May	1703	G	*	1115	V	Thursday
B A	1704	25 April	6 May	1704	F E		1116	III	Tuesday
G	1705	14 April	25 April	1705	D	*	1117	VII	Saturday
F	1706	4 April	15 April	1706	C		1118	V	Thursday
E	1706-7	24 Mar.	4 April	1707	B		1119	II	Monday
D C	1707-8	12 Mar.	23 Mar.	1708	A G	*	1120	VI	Friday
B	1708-9	2 Mar.	13 Mar.	1709	F		1121	IV	Wednesday
A	1709-10	19 Feb.	2 Mar.	1710	E		1122	I	Sunday
G	1710-11	8 Feb.	19 Feb.	1711	D	*	1123	V	Thursday
F E	1711-12	29 Jan.	9 Feb.	1712	C B		1124	III	Tuesday
D	1712-13	17 Jan.	28 Jan.	1713	A		1125	VII	Saturday
C	1713-14	6 Jan.	17 Jan.	1714	G	*	1126	IV	Wednesday
,,	1714	27 Dec.	7 Jan.	1715	F		1127	II	Monday
B	1715	16 Dec.	27 Dec.	,,	,,	*	1128	VI	Friday
A G	1716	5 Dec.	16 Dec.	1716	E D		1129	IV	Wednesday
F	1717	24 Nov.	5 Dec.	1717	C		1130	I	Sunday
E	1718	13 Nov.	24 Nov.	1718	B	*	1131	V	Thursday
D	1719	3 Nov.	14 Nov.	1719	A		1132	III	Tuesday
C B	1720	22 Oct.	2 Nov.	1720	G F		1133	VII	Saturday
A	1721	11 Oct.	22 Oct.	1721	E	*	1134	IV	Wednesday
G	1722	1 Oct.	12 Oct.	1722	D		1135	II	Monday
F	1723	20 Sept.	1 Oct.	1723	C	*	1136	VI	Friday
E D	1724	9 Sept.	20 Sept.	1724	B A		1137	IV	Wednesday
C	1725	29 Aug.	9 Sept.	1725	G		1138	I	Sunday
B	1726	18 Aug.	29 Aug.	1726	F	*	1139	V	Thursday
A	1727	8 Aug.	19 Aug.	1727	E		1140	III	Tuesday
G F	1728	27 July	7 Aug.	1728	D C		1141	VII	Saturday
E	1729	16 July	27 July	1729	B	*	1142	IV	Wednesday
D	1730	6 July	17 July	1730	A		1143	II	Monday
C	1731	25 June	6 July	1731	G		1144	VI	Friday
B A	1732	13 June	24 June	1732	F E	*	1145	III	Tuesday
G	1733	3 June	14 June	1733	D		1146	I	Sunday
F	1734	23 May	3 June	1734	C	*	1147	V	Thursday
E	1735	13 May	24 May	1735	B		1148	III	Tuesday
D C	1736	1 May	12 May	1736	A G		1149	VII	Saturday
B	1737	20 April	1 May	1737	F	*	1150	IV	Wednesday
A	1738	10 April	21 April	1738	E		1151	II	Monday
G	1739	30 Mar.	10 April	1739	D		1152	VI	Friday
F E	1739-40	18 Mar.	29 Mar.	1740	C B	*	1153	III	Tuesday
D	1740-41	8 Mar.	19 Mar.	1741	A		1154	I	Sunday

Year Letters, O. S.	Christian dates corresponding to the commencement of Mohammedan years.				Year Letters, N. S.	The after- risks indi- cate the intercalary Mohammedan years.	Years of the Hegira.	Feria.	Days of the Christian week.
	English Calendar. <i>Old Style.</i>		Foreign Calendar. <i>New Style.</i>						
C	1741-2	25 Feb.	8 Mar.	1742	G		1155	V	Thursday
B	1742-3	14 Feb.	25 Feb.	1743	F	*	1156	II	Monday
A G	1743-4	4 Feb.	15 Feb.	1744	E D		1157	VII	Saturday
F	1744-5	23 Jan.	3 Feb.	1745	C	*	1158	IV	Wednesday
E	1745-6	13 Jan.	24 Jan.	1746	B		1159	II	Monday
D	1746-7	2 Jan.	13 Jan.	1747	A		1160	VI	Friday
„	1747	22 Dec.	2 Jan.	1748	G F	*	1161	III	Tuesday
C B	1748	11 Dec.	22 Dec.	„	„		1162	I	Sunday
A	1749	30 Nov.	11 Dec.	1749	E		1163	V	Thursday
G	1750	19 Nov.	30 Nov.	1750	D	*	1164	II	Monday
F	1751	9 Nov.	20 Nov.	1751	C		1165	VII	Saturday
E D	1752*	28 Oct.	8 Nov.	1752	B A	*	1166	IV	Wednesday
C	1753	18 Oct.	29 Oct.	1753	G		1167	II	Monday
B	1754	7 Oct.	18 Oct.	1754	F		1168	VI	Friday
A	1755	26 Sept.	7 Oct.	1755	E	*	1169	III	Tuesday
G F	1756	15 Sept.	26 Sept.	1756	D C		1170	I	Sunday
E	1757	4 Sept.	15 Sept.	1757	B		1171	V	Thursday
D	1758	24 Aug.	4 Sept.	1758	A	*	1172	II	Monday
C	1759	14 Aug.	25 Aug.	1759	G		1173	VII	Saturday
B A	1760	2 Aug.	13 Aug.	1760	F E		1174	IV	Wednesday
G	1761	22 July	2 Aug.	1761	D	*	1175	I	Sunday
F	1762	12 July	23 July	1762	C		1176	VI	Friday
E	1763	1 July	12 July	1763	B	*	1177	III	Tuesday
D C	1764	20 June	1 July	1764	A G		1178	I	Sunday
B	1765	9 June	20 June	1765	F		1179	V	Thursday
A	1766	29 May	9 June	1766	E	*	1180	II	Monday
G	1767	19 May	30 May	1767	D		1181	VII	Saturday
F E	1768	7 May	18 May	1768	C B		1182	IV	Wednesday
D	1769	26 April	7 May	1769	A	*	1183	I	Sunday
C	1770	16 April	27 April	1770	G		1184	VI	Friday
B	1771	5 April	16 April	1771	F		1185	III	Tuesday
A G	1772	24 Mar.	4 April	1772	E D	*	1186	VII	Saturday
F	1773	14 Mar.	25 Mar.	1773	C		1187	V	Thursday
E	1774	3 Mar.	14 Mar.	1774	B	*	1188	II	Monday
D	1775	21 Feb.	4 Mar.	1775	A		1189	VII	Saturday
C B	1776	10 Feb.	21 Feb.	1776	G F		1190	IV	Wednesday
A	1777	29 Jan.	9 Feb.	1777	E	*	1191	I	Sunday
G	1778	19 Jan.	30 Jan.	1778	D		1192	VI	Friday
F	1779	8 Jan.	19 Jan.	1779	C		1193	III	Tuesday
„	„	28 Dec.	8 Jan.	1780	B A	*	1194	VII	Saturday

* In England the New Style was adopted on the day following Wednesday the 2nd of September 1752, which was called Thursday the 14th of September.

Year Letters. O. S.	Christian dates corresponding to the commencement of Mohammedan years.				Year Letters. N. S.	The after- risks indi- cate the intercala- ry Mo- hammedan years.	Years of the Hegira.	Festivals.	Days of the Christian week.
	Russian Calendar. <i>Old Style.</i>	English and Foreign Calendar. <i>New Style.</i>							
E D	1780	17 Dec.	28 Dec.	1780	B A		1195	V	Thursday
C	1781	6 Dec.	17 Dec.	1781	G	*	1196	II	Monday
B	1782	26 Nov.	7 Dec.	1782	F		1197	VII	Saturday
A	1783	15 Nov.	26 Nov.	1783	E		1198	IV	Wednesday
G F	1784	3 Nov.	14 Nov.	1784	D C	*	1199	I	Sunday
E	1785	24 Oct.	4 Nov.	1785	B		1200	VI	Friday
D	1786	13 Oct.	24 Oct.	1786	A		1201	III	Tuesday
C	1787	2 Oct.	13 Oct.	1787	G	*	1202	VII	Saturday
B A	1788	21 Sept.	2 Oct.	1788	F E		1203	V	Thursday
G	1789	10 Sept.	21 Sept.	1789	D		1204	II	Monday
F	1790	30 Aug.	10 Sept.	1790	C	*	1205	VI	Friday
E	1791	20 Aug.	31 Aug.	1791	B		1206	IV	Wednesday
D C	1792	8 Aug.	19 Aug.	1792	A G	*	1207	I	Sunday
B	1793	29 July	9 Aug.	1793	F		1208	VI	Friday
A	1794	18 July	29 July	1794	E		1209	III	Tuesday
G	1795	7 July	18 July	1795	D	*	1210	VII	Saturday
F E	1796	26 June	7 July	1796	C B		1211	V	Thursday
D	1797	15 June	26 June	1797	A		1212	II	Monday
C	1798	4 June	15 June	1798	G	*	1213	VI	Friday
B	1799	25 May	5 June	1799	F		1214	IV	Wednesday
A G	1800	13 May	25 May	1800	E		1215	I	Sunday
F	1801	2 May	14 May	1801	D	*	1216	V	Thursday
E	1802	22 April	4 May	1802	C		1217	III	Tuesday
D	1803	11 April	23 April	1803	B	*	1218	VII	Saturday
C B	1804	31 Mar.	12 April	1804	A G		1219	V	Thursday
A	1805	20 Mar.	1 April	1805	F		1220	II	Monday
G	1806	9 Mar.	21 Mar.	1806	E	*	1221	VI	Friday
F	1807	27 Feb.	11 Mar.	1807	D		1222	IV	Wednesday
E D	1808	16 Feb.	28 Feb.	1808	C B		1223	I	Sunday
C	1809	4 Feb.	16 Feb.	1809	A	*	1224	V	Thursday
B	1810	25 Jan.	6 Feb.	1810	G		1225	III	Tuesday
A	1811	14 Jan.	26 Jan.	1811	F	*	1226	VII	Saturday
G F	1812	4 Jan.	16 Jan.	1812	E D		1227	V	Thursday
"	"	23 Dec.	4 Jan.	1813	C		1228	II	Monday
E	1813	12 Dec.	24 Dec.	"	"	*	1229	VI	Friday
D	1814	2 Dec.	14 Dec.	1814	B		1230	IV	Wednesday
C	1815	21 Nov.	3 Dec.	1815	A		1231	I	Sunday
B A	1816	9 Nov.	21 Nov.	1816	G F	*	1232	V	Thursday
G	1817	30 Oct.	11 Nov.	1817	E		1233	III	Tuesday
F	1818	19 Oct.	31 Oct.	1818	D		1234	VII	Saturday
E	1819	8 Oct.	20 Oct.	1819	C	*	1235	IV	Wednesday
D C	1820	27 Sept.	9 Oct.	1820	B A		1236	II	Monday
B	1821	16 Sept.	28 Sept.	1821	G	*	1237	VI	Friday

Year Letters. O. S.	Christian dates corresponding to the commencement of Mohammedan years.				Year Letters. N. S.	The asterisks indicate the intercalary Mohammedan years.	Years of the Hegira.	Feria.	Days of the Christian week.
	Russian Calendar. <i>Old Style.</i>		English and Foreign Calendar. <i>New Style.</i>						
A	1822	6 Sept.	18 Sept.	1822	F		1238	IV	Wednesday
G	1823	26 Aug.	7 Sept.	1823	E		1239	I	Sunday
FE	1824	14 Aug.	26 Aug.	1824	DC	*	1240	V	Thursday
D	1825	4 Aug.	16 Aug.	1825	B		1241	III	Tuesday
C	1826	24 July	5 Aug.	1826	A		1242	VII	Saturday
B	1827	13 July	25 July	1827	G	*	1243	IV	Wednesday
AG	1828	2 July	14 July	1828	FE		1244	II	Monday
F	1829	21 June	3 July	1829	D		1245	VI	Friday
E	1830	10 June	22 June	1830	C	*	1246	III	Tuesday
D	1831	31 May	12 June	1831	B		1247	I	Sunday
CB	1832	19 May	31 May	1832	AG	*	1248	V	Thursday
A	1833	9 May	21 May	1833	F		1249	III	Tuesday
G	1834	28 April	10 May	1834	E		1250	VII	Saturday
F	1835	17 April	29 April	1835	D	*	1251	IV	Wednesday
ED	1836	6 April	18 April	1836	CB		1252	II	Monday
C	1837	26 Mar.	7 April	1837	A		1253	VI	Friday
B	1838	15 Mar.	27 Mar.	1838	G	*	1254	III	Tuesday
A	1839	5 Mar.	17 Mar.	1839	F		1255	I	Sunday
GF	1840	22 Feb.	5 Mar.	1840	ED	*	1256	V	Thursday
E	1841	11 Feb.	23 Feb.	1841	C		1257	III	Tuesday
D	1842	31 Jan.	12 Feb.	1842	B		1258	VII	Saturday
C	1843	20 Jan.	1 Feb.	1843	A	*	1259	IV	Wednesday
BA	1844	10 Jan.	22 Jan.	1844	GF		1260	II	Monday
"	"	29 Dec.	10 Jan.	1845	E		1261	VI	Friday
G	1845	18 Dec.	30 Dec.	"	"	*	1262	III	Tuesday
F	1846	8 Dec.	20 Dec.	1846	D		1263	I	Sunday
E	1847	27 Nov.	9 Dec.	1847	C		1264	V	Thursday
DC	1848	15 Nov.	27 Nov.	1848	BA	*	1265	II	Monday
B	1849	5 Nov.	17 Nov.	1849	G		1266	VII	Saturday
A	1850	25 Oct.	6 Nov.	1850	F	*	1267	IV	Wednesday
G	1851	15 Oct.	27 Oct.	1851	E		1268	II	Monday
FE	1852	3 Oct.	15 Oct.	1852	DC	*	1269	VI	Friday
D	1853	22 Sept.	4 Oct.	1853	B		1270	III	Tuesday
C	1854	12 Sept.	24 Sept.	1854	A	*	1271	I	Sunday
B	1855	1 Sept.	13 Sept.	1855	G		1272	V	Thursday
AG	1856	20 Aug.	1 Sept.	1856	FE	*	1273	II	Monday
F	1857	10 Aug.	22 Aug.	1857	D		1274	VII	Saturday
E	1858	30 July	11 Aug.	1858	C		1275	IV	Wednesday
D	1859	19 July	31 July	1859	B	*	1276	I	Sunday
CB	1860	8 July	20 July	1860	AG	*	1277	VI	Friday
A	1861	27 June	9 July	1861	F	*	1278	III	Tuesday
G	1862	17 June	29 June	1862	E		1279	I	Sunday
F	1863	6 June	18 June	1863	D		1280	V	Thursday

Year Letters. O. S.	Christian dates corresponding to the commencement of Mohammedan years.		Year Letters. N. S.	The after- risks indi- cate the intercalary Mo- hammedan years.	Years of the Hegira.	Fetia.	Days of the Christian week.
	Ruffian Calendar. <i>Old Style.</i>	English and Foreign Calendar. <i>New Style.</i>					
E D	1864	25 May	6 June 1864	C B	*	1281	II Monday
C	1865	15 May	27 May 1865	A		1282	VII Saturday
B	1866	4 May	16 May 1866	G		1283	IV Wednesday
A	1867	23 April	5 May 1867	F	*	1284	I Sunday
G F	1868	12 April	24 April 1868	E D		1285	VI Friday
E	1869	1 April	13 April 1869	C	*	1286	III Tuesday
D	1870	22 Mar.	3 April 1870	B		1287	I Sunday
C	1871	11 Mar.	23 Mar. 1871	A		1288	V Thursday
B A	1872	28 Feb.	11 Mar. 1872	G F	*	1289	II Monday
G	1873	17 Feb.	1 Mar. 1873	E		1290	VII Saturday
F	1874	6 Feb.	18 Feb. 1874	D		1291	IV Wednesday
E	1875	26 Jan.	7 Feb. 1875	C	*	1292	I Sunday
D C	1876	16 Jan.	28 Jan. 1876	B A		1293	VI Friday
B	1877	4 Jan.	16 Jan. 1877	G		1294	III Tuesday
"	"	24 Dec.	5 Jan. 1878	F	*	1295	VII Saturday
A	1878	14 Dec.	26 Dec. "	"		1296	V Thursday
G	1879	3 Dec.	15 Dec. 1879	E	*	1297	II Monday
F E	1880	22 Nov.	4 Dec. 1880	D C		1298	VII Saturday
D	1881	11 Nov.	23 Nov. 1881	A		1299	IV Wednesday
C	1882	31 Oct.	12 Nov. 1882		*	1300	I Sunday
B	1883	21 Oct.	2 Nov. 1883	G		1301	VI Friday
A G	1884	9 Oct.	21 Oct. 1884	F E		1302	III Tuesday
F	1885	28 Sept.	10 Oct. 1885	D	*	1303	VII Saturday
E	1886	18 Sept.	30 Sept. 1886	C		1304	V Thursday
D	1887	7 Sept.	19 Sept. 1887	B		1305	II Monday
C B	1888	26 Aug.	7 Sept. 1888	A G	*	1306	VI Friday
A	1889	16 Aug.	28 Aug. 1889	F		1307	IV Wednesday
G	1890	5 Aug.	17 Aug. 1890	E	*	1308	I Sunday
F	1891	26 July	7 Aug. 1891	D		1309	VI Friday
E D	1892	14 July	26 July 1892	C B		1310	III Tuesday
C	1893	3 July	15 July 1893	A	*	1311	VII Saturday
B	1894	23 June	5 July 1894	G		1312	V Thursday
A	1895	12 June	24 June 1895	F		1313	II Monday
G F	1896	31 May	12 June 1896	E D	*	1314	VI Friday
E	1897	21 May	2 June 1897	C		1315	IV Wednesday
D	1898	10 May	22 May 1898	B	*	1316	I Sunday
C	1899	30 April	12 May 1899	A		1317	VI Friday
B A	1900	18 April	1 May 1900	G		1318	III Tuesday
G	1901	7 April	20 April 1901	F	*	1319	VII Saturday
F	1902	28 Mar.	10 April 1902	E		1320	V Thursday
E	1903	17 Mar.	30 Mar. 1903	D		1321	II Monday
D C	1904	5 Mar.	18 Mar. 1904	C B	*	1322	VI Friday
B	1905	23 Feb.	8 Mar. 1905	A		1323	IV Wednesday

Year Letters, O. S.	Christian dates corresponding to the commencement of Mohammedan years.				Year Letters. N. S.	The after- risks indi- cate the intercala- ry Mo- hamme- dan years.	Years of the Hegira.	Feria.	Days of the Christian week.
	Ruffian Calendar. <i>Old Style.</i>		English and Foreign Calendar. <i>New Style.</i>						
A	1906	12 Feb.	25 Feb.	1906	G		1324	I	Sunday
G	1907	1 Feb.	14 Feb.	1907	F	*	1325	V	Thursday
F E	1908	22 Jan.	4 Feb.	1908	E D		1326	III	Tuesday
D	1909	10 Jan.	23 Jan.	1909	C	*	1327	VII	Saturday
"	"	31 Dec.	13 Jan.	1910	B		1328	V	Thursday
C	1910	20 Dec.	2 Jan.	1911	A		1329	II	Monday
B	1911	9 Dec.	22 Dec.	"	"	*	1330	VI	Friday
A G	1912	28 Nov.	11 Dec.	1912	G F		1331	IV	Wednesday
F	1913	17 Nov.	30 Nov.	1913	E		1332	I	Sunday
E	1914	6 Nov.	19 Nov.	1914	D	*	1333	V	Thursday
D	1915	27 Oct.	9 Nov.	1915	C		1334	III	Tuesday
C B	1916	15 Oct.	28 Oct.	1916	B A		1335	VII	Saturday
A	1917	4 Oct.	17 Oct.	1917	G	*	1336	IV	Wednesday
G	1918	24 Sept.	7 Oct.	1918	F		1337	II	Monday
F	1919	13 Sept.	26 Sept.	1919	E	*	1338	VI	Friday
E D	1920	2 Sept.	15 Sept.	1920	D C		1339	IV	Wednesday
C	1921	22 Aug.	4 Sept.	1921	B		1340	I	Sunday
B	1922	11 Aug.	24 Aug.	1922	A	*	1341	V	Thursday
A	1923	1 Aug.	14 Aug.	1923	G		1342	III	Tuesday
G F	1924	20 July	2 Aug.	1924	F E		1343	VII	Saturday
E	1925	9 July	22 July	1925	D	*	1344	IV	Wednesday
D	1926	29 June	12 July	1926	C		1345	II	Monday
C	1927	18 June	1 July	1927	B	*	1346	VI	Friday
B A	1928	7 June	20 June	1928	A G		1347	IV	Wednesday
G	1929	27 May	9 June	1929	F		1348	I	Sunday
F	1930	16 May	29 May	1930	E	*	1349	V	Thursday
E	1931	6 May	19 May	1931	D		1350	III	Tuesday



XVII. The Solar Cycle.



THE Solar Cycle consists of 28 Julian years, after the lapse of which, the same days of the week, on the Julian system, would always return to the same days of each month throughout the year. Four such years consist of 1461 days, which is not a multiple of 7; the least number of years, therefore, which will fulfil this condition, must be seven times that interval, or 28 years.

The place in this cycle for any year of the Christian era is found by adding 9 to the Christian year's number, and dividing by 28. The quotient being the number of cycles elapsed since the year 9 B.C. [to which 1, of the first cycle, that ends within the Christian era, belongs]. The remainder being the number sought, 0 being counted as 28. Thus:—1868

$$\begin{array}{r}
 9 \\
 \hline
 28 \overline{) 1877} (67 \\
 \underline{168} \\
 \cdot 197 \\
 \underline{196} \\
 \hline
 \cdot \cdot 1 = \text{the 1st year of the 68th cycle,} \\
 \hline
 \text{from 9 B.C.}
 \end{array}$$

The reason why we have to add 9 to any year of the Christian era, is because the first year of the first Solar Cycle has been assigned to a point in time, from which the 10th year of a cycle falls to the fixed point in time, 1 A.D.

XVIII. The Golden Numbers

*of the Metonic Lunar Cycle, and the Dionysian Cycle
of 19 years.*



NUMBERS 1 to 19 were first introduced by Meton, an astronomer, living in Athens, Ol. 87. 1 = 432 B.C., to indicate the date of the Calendar New Moon, commencing with 1, on the 13th of Sciophorion = July. This is called the Metonic Lunar Cycle; for, upon the completion of 19 years, or 235 lunations, which differ from 19 Julian years of $365\frac{1}{4}$ days only by about an hour and a half, the new moon, which happened on the 6th of January in the first year of the cycle, again happened on that day, almost within an hour and a half of the same hour of the day, after a lapse of 19 years, but certainly within an hour and a half of the day, after a lapse of four such cycles or 76 years [which is called the Calippic period.]

The order of the numbers of the Metonic Cycle was changed, when newer cycles were introduced, *e.g.* the Lunar Cycle of Pope Hilarius introduced A.D. 463, [the numbers of which appear in Saxon charters], begins with I, on the 16th of July in the Julian Calendar, and differs from the Metonic Cycle to the extent of three numbers; for I of the Metonic Cycle = IV of the Lunar Cycle of Pope Hilarius. And when Dionysius Exiguus introduced his cycle of 19 years, for his Paschal Cycle A.D. 532, Golden number I was made to fall to the 19th of July, and a difference of three numbers again created; as I of the Lunar Cycle of Pope Hilarius = IV of the Dionysian Cycle of 19 years, [*see table with the Christian Era, No. XII of the Eras*].

The Golden numbers of the Dionysian Cycle of 19

years have been used by Scaliger in the construction of the Julian period, in connection with the numbers of the Solar Cycle, and the Cycle of the Roman Indiction.

To find the number of the Dionysian Cycle of 19 years, add 1 to the given year of the Christian era, [because number II belongs to 1 A.D. according to the Dionysian system]; then divide the sum by 19, the quotient will show the number of cycles elapsed since the year 1 B.C., and the remainder will represent the year of the cycle.

See p. 123 for "*Table for finding the Golden Numbers of the Dionysian Cycle of 19 years,*" during the Christian Era.

XIX. The Indiction.



THE *Indiction* instituted by Constantine the Great is a cycle of fifteen years. The years of the Indiction are designated thus: Indiction 1, 2, 3, 4, &c. until 15, when Indiction 1 comes again into use; and so on with each number until each cycle of 15 years has been completed. Accounts of tributes were kept by the Indictions. Afterwards, in memory of the great victory obtained by Constantine over Maxentius, [viii. Kal. Oct. 312 A.D.], by which an entire freedom was given to Christianity, the Council of Nice, for the honour of Constantine, ordained that the account of years should be no longer kept by the Olympiads, which till that time had been done, but that instead thereof the *Indiction* should be made use of, by which to reckon and date the years. [This is evidently the Cæsarian or Imperial Indiction which began on the 24th of September A.D. 312]. The Roman Indiction commencing A.D. 313, January 1, has been used with the Julian period by Scaliger. To find the place of a year

of the Christian era, in the indictional cycle, add 3, [because 1 A.D. has Indiction 4], and divide by 15, the remainder [or 15 if 0 remain], is the number of the indictional year.

Four dates appear to have been used for the commencement of the "Indiction."

- I. The Indiction of Constantinople, instituted by Constantine A.D. 312, beginning on the 1st of September.
- II. The Imperial or Cæsarian Indiction, beginning A.D. 312 on the 24th of September, which has been commonly used in England and France.
- III. The Roman or Pontifical Indiction, beginning A.D. 313 on the 1st of January, the numbers of which cycle were adopted by Scaliger in constructing the Julian period. The name "Pontifical Indiction" has been given to it, because it was generally used in Papal Bulls from the ninth to the fourteenth century, commencing sometimes on the 25th of December, when that date was considered to be the commencement of the year.
- IV. An Indiction commencing in October seems to have been used in the Register of the Parliament of Paris.

The following table, for finding the Roman Indiction beginning A.D. 313 on the 1st of January, will also serve for the other indictions, by making the number found for the Roman Indiction serve for that portion of the previous year which belongs to the indiction required. Thus, 1 of the Roman Indiction for 313 may belong to 312 from the 24th of September for the Imperial or Cæsarian Indiction, and in like manner for subsequent years the other numbers.

Table for finding the Roman "Indiction,"

commencing A.D. 313 on the 1st of January.

Years less than a hundred.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99						

Hundreds
of years.

The Indiction.

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1	2	3
100	1900	13	14	15	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
200	2000	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
300	2100	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1	2	3		
400	2200	13	14	15	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
500	2300	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
600	2400	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1	2	3		
700	2500	13	14	15	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
800	2600	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
900	2700	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1	2	3		
1000	2800	13	14	15	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
1100	2900	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
1200	3000	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1	2	3		
1300	3100	13	14	15	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
1400	3200	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
1500		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1	2	3		
1600		13	14	15	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
1700		8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
1800		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1	2	3		

Note.—This table will serve as a guide to the numbers used with the "Julian Period," and for that reason it has been made to apply from 1 A.D. to 3267 A.D.

XX. The Julian Period.



DIFFERENT nations, in various ages of the world, have of course reckoned their time in different ways, and from different epochs ; it is therefore a matter of great convenience that astronomers and chronologists (as they have agreed on the uniform adoption of the Julian system of years and months) should also agree on an epoch antecedent to them all, to which, as to a fixed point in time, the whole list of chronological eras can be referred. Such an epoch is the noon of the 1st of January 4713 B.C. [for astronomers, but immediately after the previous midnight for historians], which is called the epoch of the Julian period, a cycle of 7980 Julian years : to understand the origin of which, we must explain that it is composed of three subordinate cycles, by the multiplication together of the numbers of years contained in each cycle, *viz.* 28, the number of years for the Solar Cycle ; 19, for the Dionysian cycle of 19 years ; and 15, the number of years for the cycle of the Roman Indiction.

Thus,— $28 \times 19 \times 15 = 7980$ years, which form the first cycle of the Julian period introduced by Joseph Justus Scaliger A.D. 1583, to be used in computing time, to avoid the puzzling ambiguity attendant on reckoning any year prior to the Christian era. The most competent authorities, says Sir John Herschel, in his “*Outlines of Astronomy*,” declare that through its employment light and order were first introduced into chronology.

“The first year of the current Julian period, or that
“of which the number of each of the three subordinate
“cycles is 1, was the year 4713 B.C., and the noon of
“the 1st of January [Monday, *so interpreted*, with Year-

“ letters G F] of that year, for the meridian of Alexandria, is the chronological epoch to which all historical eras are most readily and intelligibly referred [by astronomers], by computing the number of integer days intervening between that epoch and the noon [for Alexandria] of the day which is reckoned to be the first of the particular era in question. The meridian of Alexandria is chosen, as that to which Ptolemy refers the commencement of the era of Nabonassar, the basis of all his calculations.”

In forming the Julian period, Scaliger appears to have traced back, before 1 A.D. [the first year of the Christian era], with the numbers of two of the three cycles, from the dates when they severally commence, to a point in time at which the initial number of each of those two cycles would fall together, with the initial number of the Solar Cycle, taking 5777 B.C.* for the first year of the Solar Cycle, a number of years happening to represent the mundane era of Alexandria in 285 A.D., according to the then corrected date. The Julian period thus embraces the whole period of sacred and profane history, 4713 B.C. being the year to which the initial number of each of the three cycles can belong; viz. of the Solar Cycle from 5777 B.C. reckoning towards 1 A.D.; of the Dionysian Cycle of 19 years, back from 532 A.D., to which Golden number 1 belongs; and of the cycle of the indiction, back from 313 A.D., to which the first Roman indiction belongs, reckoning back to 4713 before 1 A.D.

The period of time prior to the Christian era thus embraced being 4713 years, it follows that 3267 years, commencing with 1 A.D., must elapse before the first

* The mundane era of the Jews begins with the year 3761 B.C. [Monday, *so interpreted*, with Year-letters G F], from which date 1 of the Solar cycle would also fall to 4713 B.C.

cycle of 7980 years can be complete, and the first year of the *second* cycle of the Julian period can be reckoned.

The year of the Christian era corresponding to a given year of the Julian period can be found by deducting 4713 from the given year. And the year B.C. which corresponds to any given year of the Julian period not exceeding 4713 will be known by deducting the given year from 4714.

Thus,—4710 P. J. = 4 B.C.

and 4714 P. J. = 1 A.D.

Given the year of the Julian period, those of the subordinate cycles are easily determined by dividing the Julian period by the number representing the cycle required, *e.g.* 28 for the Solar Cycle; 19 for the Lunar cycle; and 15 for the indictional cycle. The remainder being the sum sought, 0 representing the “cycle.” Conversely,—given the years of the Solar and Lunar Cycles, for one and the same year [the latter being the Dionysian Cycle of 19 years introduced A.D. 532], and of the Roman Indiction for the same year, to determine the year of the Julian period, proceed as follows:—Multiply the number of the year in the Solar Cycle by 4845, in the Lunar Cycle by 4200, and in the cycle of the indiction by 6916; divide the sum of the products by 7980, and the remainder is the year of the Julian period sought.

Thus,—for 4713 B.C. the date to which the first year of each cycle belongs.

Solar Cycle 4845
Lunar Cycle 4200
Indictional Cycle 6916

7980)15961(2
15960

.....1 the year of the Julian period.

To find the Year-letter for years before 1 A.D., according to the Julian system, *so interpreted*.

Add 3 to the year's number ; to this sum add its fourth part, omitting fractions ; add also 5 ; then divide by 7, and if there be any remainder, the letter under the number, representing such remainder, in the following table, will be the Year-letter, 0 representing A.

0	6	5	4	3	2	1
A	G	F	E	D	C	B

Example.—Required the Year-letters for 4713 B.C.

$$\begin{array}{r} 4713 \\ 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$4)4716$$

1179—When there is no remainder after dividing by 4,

5 the year will be a Leap-year (*so interpreted*),
7)5900 requiring two letters, the second letter being
the one which in the above table follows the

$$\begin{array}{r} 842-6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

one found.
Leap-year, G F.

XXI. The Greek Era.



HIS era dates from the reign of Seleucus Nicanor, 311 years and 4 months B.C. The year is of the Julian form, with Syrian names for the months. The Syrian Greeks began their year about the commencement of

"Aera contractum"
"und in contracte."

September ; other Syrians in October, while the Jews, who used this era, began their civil year with the autumnal equinox. It is asserted that the Jews did not discontinue the use of this era for the one they now have until within the last four hundred years.

In the book of Maccabees we find Casleu [? Keslev] given as the 9th month. “[1 Maccabees ch. v. ver. 52. “Now on the five-and-twentieth day of the 9th month “which is called Casleu in the 148th year &c.]” by which we know that Nisan was the *first* month, according to the ecclesiastical year of the Jews at the present day.

The names of the Syrian months are as follows :—

I. Elul	= September	VII. Adar	= March
II. Tishrin I.	= October	VIII. Nisan	= April
III. Tishrin II.	= November	IX. Ayar	= May
IV. Canun I.	= December	X. Hazivan	= June
V. Canun II	= January	XI. Tamuz	= July
VI. Shubat	= February	XII. Ab	= August.

To reduce the dates of this era to those of the common Christian era, deduct 312 from the given year. Thus,—the 314th year of the Greek era = 2 A.D. [1 September].

XXII. The Hebrew Era.



THE Hebrew year, in early times, is said to have been a lunar year without intercalation, [see *L'Art de Vérifier les Dates*]. But if that were the case, the months would have revolved through all the seasons ; and the lunar year being about $11\frac{1}{2}$ days short of the solar year, the cycle of seasons would be complete in little more than 34 years.

Bacon, in his essay entitled "*Of vicissitude of things*," notices a supposed season cycle of 35 years; he says, "There is a Toy which I have heard, and I would not have it given over, but waited upon a little. They say, it is observed in the *Low Countries* (I know not in what part) that every five and thirty years the same kind and suit of years and weathers comes about again: as great frosts, great wet, great droughts, warm winters, summers with little heat, and the like: and they call it the *Prime*. It is a thing I do rather mention, because counting backwards I have found some concurrence."

It has been stated, that the Jews made use of the Greek era which was established in the year 311 B.C., using with it the numbers of the Metonic Cycle. Now if we take the date [1491 B.C.] given in the Bible for that part of the book of Exodus in which the institution of the Passover is noticed and ordered to be observed on the 14th of the month of *Abib* [Exodus, ch. xii. vers. 2 and 18, and ch. xiii. vers. 4 and 10], we shall find, that in the 1st year of the 36th cycle of 34 years, corresponding nearly to the year 300 B.C. in July or August], the months of the Jewish year, [if it be true, that a lunar year without intercalation was observed,] would again be in the same relative position to the months of the Julian year, *so interpreted*, as they were in 1491 B.C.; the lunar months having retrograded, so far as concerns their correspondence with the months of the solar year, to the extent of one month, in little less than three years, and in such order, that *Tisri* would fall with the autumnal equinox in the same year that the month *Ab*, the eleventh month, would correspond to July and August, in part. And *Nisan*, which is now the first month of the Jewish

ecclesiastical year, would fall to the vernal equinox = March and April, according to the order of the months of the year used with the Era of the Greeks.

The Jewish year is now Luni-Solar, and although the months are lunar, yet the calculations being founded on the Metonic Lunar Cycle, with 235 lunations, it follows that the cycle is completed in 19 years. Twelve years have twelve months; and seven, termed intercalary or *embolismic* years, have 13 months, when Veadar is introduced.

The names of the months are as follows, the year being of three kinds, common, perfect, and imperfect.

	Ordinary Years.			Intercalary Years.		
	Common.	Perfect.	Imperfect.	Common.	Perfect.	Imperfect.
Tifri . .	30 days	30 days	30 days	30 days	30 days	30 days
Hefvan . .	29 "	30 "	29 "	29 "	30 "	29 "
Kislev . .	30 "	30 "	29 "	30 "	30 "	29 "
Tebet . .	29 "	29 "	29 "	29 "	29 "	29 "
Sebat . .	30 "	30 "	30 "	30 "	30 "	30 "
Adar . .	29 "	29 "	29 "	30 "	30 "	30 "
[Veadar] .				29 "	29 "	29 "
Nisan . .	30 "	30 "	30 "	30 "	30 "	30 "
Yiar . .	29 "	29 "	29 "	29 "	29 "	29 "
Sivan . .	30 "	30 "	30 "	30 "	30 "	30 "
Tamuz . .	29 "	29 "	29 "	29 "	29 "	29 "
Ab . .	30 "	30 "	30 "	30 "	30 "	30 "
Elul . .	29 "	29 "	29 "	29 "	29 "	29 "
Days of the year }	354 days.	355 days.	353 days.	384 days.	385 days.	383 days.

The Lunar Cycle used by Christians, about the middle of the fifth century, appears to have been the guide for the numbers of the cycle now used by the Jews, for we find them corresponding to the Lunar Cycle introduced by Pope Hilarius A.D. 463, so far as the ecclesiastical year of the Jews is concerned. And this is evidence

against the statement which appears in an account of the Jewish Calendar [E. H. Lindo, 1838], that the difference between the Jewish year of the cycle and the Golden Number “*arises from the uncertainty of the foundation of the Christian era.*” We cannot see how this statement can be justified; for 1 A.D., determined by Dionysius A.D. 532, is a fixed point in time by which any earlier date can be regulated with the letters “B.C.” For example:—The first year of the Metonic Cycle was 432 B.C. The uncertainty referred to is *supposititious*, and can only have been taken into consideration by the Jews, since the date of the introduction of the Dionysian system [532 A.D.], as from that date we first have evidence of the difference of four years between the *annus verus* and the Dionysian commencement of the Christian era, or of three numbers between the Lunar Cycle introduced by Hilarius A.D. 463 and the Dionysian Cycle of 19 years, and of six numbers between the latter cycle and the Metonic Cycle.

The commencement of the Jewish year, whether civil or ecclesiastical, can be determined with tolerable correctness by means of the Golden Number for the year; bearing in mind, that the number for the Jewish ecclesiastical year, commencing with *Nisan*, is always three numbers short of the number of the Dionysian cycle of 19 years, in each year, until the civil year begins with 1 *Tisri* at the time of the autumnal equinox. Thus:—A.D. 1868, during the 5628th Jewish year, Golden Number VII = IV of the Jewish Cycle. But at the commencement of the Jewish civil year, 5629, a new number of the Jewish Cycle coming then into use, Golden Number VII = V of the Jewish Cycle, and that difference of two numbers will be apparent until the end of the Christian year in December.

The reason of the introduction of Veadar, or the second Adar, is, that Passover may be kept in its proper season, which is the full moon of the vernal equinox, or after the sun has entered the first point of *Aries*. The year being regulated by the new moon of the vernal equinox the civil year commences with 1 Tisri in a common year, 177 days before the date of "new moon;" and upon the introduction of Veadar, New-year's day of the civil year will be found to have been 207 days before the "Calendar New Moon," with which the Jewish ecclesiastical year began.

The *embolismic* or intercalary years in which Veadar has to be introduced are the 3rd, 6th, 8th, 11th, 14th, 17th, and 19th years of the cycle of nineteen years. To find whether the year be an embolismic year, or a common year, divide the year's number by 19, and if the remainder be not either of the above numbers the year will be a common year.

We may here remark, that the observance of "Passover" at the present time by the Jews, on the 14th day *after* the "New Moon," appears not to be in accordance with the order made for its observance at the time of its institution; but this may possibly have been a practice introduced with the cycle which has been regulated by the Lunar cycle used by Christians. Further,—the Jews, to avoid celebrating "Passover" on Monday, Wednesday, or Friday, observe "New Moon" one day earlier or later than the date indicated by the Golden Number; by which arrangement, the Jewish year called a *perfect* year has sometimes 355 or 385 days.

The *imperfect* year of 353 or 383 days is caused by Kislev having only 29 days, and this happens when Nisan falls in a Christian leap-year, or when, by changing the

date for the observance of "New Moon," the year has one day less.

The *common* year is when *no* change is required, the year having 354 or 384 days.

With these notes concerning the Hebrew Calendar, it will be obvious that a calendar to serve perpetually cannot be easily produced; but if we take the date of the new moon of the vernal equinox indicated by the Golden Number, according to the following tables, we shall be able to determine the date of the Jewish civil year, within a day, for the modern Jewish Calendar. The new moon which regulates the Jewish year for the *New Style* appears to have been observed as late as the 9th of April and not earlier than the 12th of March from 1583 to 1699, and not earlier than the 13th of March, for the present 19th century [or 1700 to 1899]. The reason of this appears to be, that at the time when Pope Leo X. wrote to Henry VIII. concerning the necessity for a change, the new moon was considered to be five days old when it was reckoned the first by the church [*see* Preface]; hence we find that the Jews advanced the numbers of their cycle, representing the date of the new moon, to the *fifth* day, on the first introduction of the Gregorian calendar; and to the *sixth* day for the years 1700 to 1899 A.D., but still observing a difference of three numbers, according to the Lunar Cycle of Hilarius introduced A.D. 463. Previous to which date, the Metonic Cycle being used by the Jews, the date of the new moon, A.D. 30, appears to have been the 22nd of March, with Golden Number VI. of the Metonic Cycle [*see* p. 224], the 14th of which, was the 4th of April [the *evening* of the preparation of the Passover], and the next day, the 5th of April, was the *day* of the Passover.

Specimen of the Hebrew Calendar,

commencing with 1 Tifri, the New Year's day of the Civil Year.

Ordinary (common), consisting of 354 days, commencing 177 days before "New Moon."		Intercalary (perfect), consisting of 385 days, commencing 208 days before "New Moon."		Ordinary (perfect), consisting of 355 days, commencing 178 days before "New Moon."		Intercalary (imperfect), consisting of 383 days, commencing 206 days before "New Moon."	
A.M. 5629 = 1868 A.D.	Golden Number V.	A.M. 5630 = 1869 A.D.	Golden Number VI.	A.M. 5631 = 1870 A.D.	Golden Number VII.	A.M. 5632 = 1871 A.D.	Golden Number VIII.
Year of the Cycle V.	Golden Number VII.	Year of the Cycle VI.	Golden Number VIII.	Year of the Cycle VII.	Golden Number IX.	Year of the Cycle VIII.	Golden Number X.
1 Tifri = 17 Sept.		1 Tifri = 6 Sept.		1 Tifri = 27 Sept.		1 Tifri = 16 Sept.	
1 Hefvan = 17 Oct.		1 Hefvan = 6 Oct.		1 Hefvan = 26 Oct.		1 Hefvan = 16 Oct.	
1 Kislev = 15 Nov.		1 Kislev = 5 Nov.		1 Kislev = 25 Nov.		1 Kislev = 14 Nov.	
1 Tebet = 15 Dec.		1 Tebet = 5 Dec.		1 Tebet = 25 Dec.		1 Tebet = 13 Dec.	
Year of the Cycle V.	Golden Number VIII.	Year of the Cycle VI.	Golden Number IX.	Year of the Cycle VII.	Golden Number X.	Year of the Cycle VIII.	Golden Number XI.
	A.D. 1869.		A.D. 1870.		A.D. 1871.		A.D. 1872.
1 Sebat = 13 Jan.		1 Sebat = 3 Jan.		1 Sebat = 23 Jan.		1 Sebat = 11 Jan.	
1 Adar = 12 Feb.		1 Adar = 2 Feb.		1 Adar = 22 Feb.		1 Adar = 10 Feb.	
		1 Veadar = 4 Mar.				1 Veadar = 11 Mar.	
Ecclesiastical Year. New Moon.		Ecclesiastical Year. New Moon.		Ecclesiastical Year. New Moon.		Ecclesiastical Year. New Moon.	
1 Nifan = 13 Mar.		1 Nifan = 2 April		1 Nifan = 23 Mar.		1 Nifan = 9 April	
1 Yiar = 12 April		1 Yiar = 2 May		1 Yiar = 22 April		1 Yiar = 9 May	
1 Sivan = 11 May		1 Sivan = 31 May		1 Sivan = 21 May		1 Sivan = 7 June	
1 Tamuz = 10 June		1 Tamuz = 30 June		1 Tamuz = 20 June		1 Tamuz = 7 July	
1 Ab = 9 July		1 Ab = 29 July		1 Ab = 19 July		1 Ab = 5 Aug.	
1 Elul = 8 Aug.		1 Elul = 28 Aug.		1 Elul = 18 Aug.		1 Elul = 4 Sept.	

Note.—To find the year of the Christian era corresponding to the commencement of any civil year of the Jewish Mundane era, add 3761 to the year of our Lord.

Thus,—A.D. 1868, the Jewish year, is 5629 A.M. on the 1st of Tifri = 17 September.

Jewish Ecclesiastical Year,

commencing with the date of the New Moon of the Vernal Equinox, indicated by the Golden Number for the year in the Christian Calendar.

Year Letters.	Christian Year. (A.D.)	Golden Numbers.	New Moon.		Paslover.
C	1869	VIII	14 March, Sunday	Kept, 13 March	Saturday, 27 March
B	1870	IX	2 April, Saturday	" 2 April	Saturday, 16 April
A	1871	X	22 March, Wednesday	" 23 March	Thursday, 6 April
G F	1872	XI	9 April, Tuesday	" 9 April	Tuesday, 23 April
E	1873	XII	30 March, Sunday	" 29 March	Saturday, 12 April
D	1874	XIII	19 March, Thursday	" 19 March	Thursday, 2 April
C	1875	XIV	6 April, Tuesday	" 6 April	Tuesday, 20 April
B A	1876	XV	27 March, Monday	" 26 March	Sunday, 9 April
G	1877	XVI	16 March, Friday	" 15 March	Thursday, 29 March
F	1878	XVII	4 April, Thursday	" 4 April	Thursday, 18 April
E	1879	XVIII	24 March, Monday	" 25 March	Tuesday, 8 April
D C	1880	XIX	13 March, Saturday	" 13 March	Saturday, 27 March
B	1881	I	31 March, Thursday	" 31 March	Thursday, 14 April
A	1882	II	20 March, Monday	" 21 March	Tuesday, 4 April
G	1883	III	7 April, Saturday	" 8 April	Sunday, 22 April
F E	1884	IV	28 March, Friday	" 27 March	Thursday, 10 April
D	1885	V	17 March, Tuesday	" 17 March	Thursday, 31 March
C	1886	VI	5 April, Monday	" 6 April	Tuesday, 20 April
B	1887	VII	25 March, Friday	" 26 March	Saturday, 9 April

Perpetual Jewish Calendar.

regulated by the Golden Numbers.

Golden Numbers of the			Numbers of the Lunar Cycle used by the Jews.	Christian dates of the New Moon of the Vernal Equinox.	Golden Numbers of the Dionysian Cycle of 19 years, <i>New Style.</i>		Numbers of the Lunar Cycle used by the Jews for the <i>New Style.</i>	
Metonic Cycle, introduced 432 B.C.	Lunar Cycle, introduced by Hilarius, A.D. 463.	Dionysian Cycle of 19 years after 532 A.D. <i>Old Style.</i>			1583 to 1699.	1700 to 1899.	1583 to 1699.	1700 to 1899.
X XVIII	XIII II	XVI V	XIII II	8 March	III	XIV		
				9 "		III		
VII XV	X XVIII	XIII II	X XVIII	10 "	XI			
				11 "		XI		
				12 "	XIX		XVI	
IV	VII	X	VII	13 "	VIII	XIX	V	XVI
				14 "		VIII		V
				15 "	XVI		XIII	
XII I	XV IV	XVIII VII	XV IV	16 "	V	XVI	II	XIII
				17 "		V		II
				18 "	XIII		X	
IX XVII	XII I	XV IV	XII I	19 "	II	XIII	XVIII	X
				20 "		II		XVIII
				21 "	X		VII	
				22 "		X		VII
VI XIV	IX XVII	XII I	IX XVII	23 "	XVIII		XV	
				24 "	VII	XVIII	IV	XV
III	VI	IX	VI	25 "		VII		IV
				26 "	XV		XII	
XI XIX	XIV III	XVII VI	XIV III	27 "	IV	XV	I	XII
				28 "		IV		I
				29 "	XII		IX	
VIII XVI	XI XIX	XIV III	XI XIX	30 "	I	XII	XVII	IX
				31 "		I		XVII
				1 April	IX		VI	
V	VIII	XI	VIII	2 "		IX		VI
				3 "	XVII		XIV	
XIII II	XVI V	XIX VIII	XVI V	4 "	VI	XVII	III	XIV
				5 "	XIV	VI	XI	III
				6 "	III	XIV	XIX	XI
				7 "		III		XIX
				8 "	XI		VIII	
				9 "		XI		VIII
				10 "				

Note.—The numbers of the Jewish Cycle differ from the Golden Numbers used in the Christian Calendar, to the extent of three numbers from January to September, and of two numbers on the 1st of Tifri, when a new number of the Jewish Cycle comes into use, until the end of December.

XXIII. The Era of Abraham.

THIS era precedes the common Christian era by about 2015 years, beginning with a date corresponding to the 1st of October 2016 B.C. [so interpreted]. Therefore to reduce this era to our own Christian time deduct 2015 years and the three months October, November and December from 2016.

To reduce this era to our Christian era (as 2017 = 1 A.D.) subtract 2016 from the year of the era of Abraham.

Thus,—the commencement of the year of the era of Abraham 2017 = 1 A.D. 1 October.

2018 = 2 A.D.

And for years B.C. deduct the year of this era from 2017. Thus the commencement of the year of the era of Abraham 2016 = 1 B.C. 1 October.

This era was used by Eusebius, who died 338 A.D.

XXIV. The Mundane Era,

or

Era of the Creation of the World.

THE date of the creation has been adopted as an epoch by Christian and Jewish writers; but there are as many as one hundred and forty different dates given for the Mundane era.

The Mundane Era of Christians.

The date which has been adopted by Christians is 4004 years before 1 A.D.

The Mundane Era of Constantinople.

The creation of the world was supposed to be 5508 B.C., according to Russian writers, who used this era until the time of Peter the Great. This era is still used by the Greek Church.

The Mundane Era of Antioch

and

The Mundane Era of Alexandria.

These two eras are placed together, because, although they differed at the time of their formation, yet afterwards they coincided.

According to the *Alexandrian era*, the creation of the world was considered to be at a point in time corresponding to our Christian calculation of 5502 years B.C., thus 1 A.D. = 754 A.U.C. = 5503 A.M. This computation was in use with the early Christian writers until 284 A.D. = 5786 A.M. But in the next year [285 A.D.] which would have been called 5787 A.M., ten years were deducted from the reckoning, and the date became 5777 A.M., the date still used by the Abyssinians.

To reduce the Mundane era of Alexandria to the common Christian era deduct 5502 until the year 5786 A.M., and after that time deduct 5492.

According to the *era of Antioch* the creation of the

world has been reckoned 5492 years B.C., by which calculation 285 A.D. = 5777 A.M. of this era, corresponding in that year to the Alexandrian era.

To reduce the Mundane era of Antioch to the common Christian era, deduct 5492.

XXV. The Chinese Year.



CHINA, like all nations of the north-east of Asia, has a system by which time is computed by cycles of 60 years; and instead of numbering the years as we should, the Chinese give a different name to every year in the cycle.

The Chinese months are lunar, of 29 and 30 days each. Their years have ordinarily twelve months, but a thirteenth is added whenever there are two moons while the sun is one sign of the Zodiac, and this will occur seven times in nineteen years, as with the Metonic Cycle.

The first cycle, according to the Romish missionaries, began 2397 B.C., but according to the celebrated historian Choo-foo-tsze, it was 2700 B.C., making, according to this latter date, 76 cycles and 9 years to the present time [1869 A.D.]

To find the Chinese time, when the cycle is known, and to reduce it to the Christian dates *before* 1 A.D., *e. g.* the 56th year of the 45th cycle, or 44 cycles and 56 years = 2696 years of the Chinese time.

Multiply the cycles elapsed by 60, add the odd years, and deduct the sum from 2700, when the remainder will be the years B.C.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{Thus,--}44 \\
 \quad 60 \\
 \hline
 2640 \\
 \quad 56 \\
 \hline
 2696 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

2700

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2696 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \dots 4 \text{ therefore } 2696 = 4 \text{ B.C.} \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

To find the year of our Lord, corresponding to the Chinese date, reduce the cycles as before, by multiplying by 60, and adding the odd years. Deducting 2700 from this sum, the remainder will show the year of our Lord.

Required the year of our Lord for the 2nd year of the 46th cycle, or 45 cycles and 2 years of Chinese time.

45 and 2 years,

$$\begin{array}{r}
 60 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

2702

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2700 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \dots 2 \text{ A.D.} \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

The Kali-yug.



THE most ancient era of India is the Kali-yug, which dates from Friday the 18th day of February (*so interpreted*), 3102 B.C. It begins with the entrance of the sun into the Hindoo sign *Ashwin*, but on account of the *precession of the equinoxes* it advances at the rate of a day in sixty years. For example,—If in the year 1600 of the Christian era the Kali-yug began on the 28th of March *Old Style* = the 7th of April *New Style*, it would in 1869 begin on the 1st of April *Old Style* = the 13th of April *New Style*.

[Note.—*Precession of the equinoxes*. As the earth goes round the sun, we observe that at the end of a sidereal year the sun occupies the same position among the fixed stars as at the beginning of it. The sidereal year consists of about $365\frac{1}{4}$ days, a day meaning the time of one rotation of the earth on its own axis, or the average time in which the sun twice passes the same meridian. An equinoctial year is the time that elapses between two passages of the sun through the vernal equinox; and if the vernal equinox were a fixed point, the equinoctial year would be of the same length as the sidereal year; but as the vernal equinox has a slight perpetual movement in a direction opposite to the sun's annual course, the sun annually reaches it sooner by about $20\frac{1}{4}$ minutes than it would if the point were fixed, and thus the equinoctial year is so much shorter than the sidereal year. This movement of the equinox, to meet the sun in his annual course, is called the *precession of the equinoxes*, and was discovered by Hipparchus about 150 years before 1 A.D. It has amounted to about 30° , = one month, in 2000 years.]

The Era of Sáliváhana.



HIS era is reckoned from 78 A.D. and may be joined with the Kali-yug, as the names of the months, divisions and commencement of the two, are identical. The years of the *Era of Sáliváhana* are called *Sáka*.

The Era of Vikramáditya.



HIS era obtains its name from a Sovereign of Malwa ; it began 57 years before 1 A.D., that number must therefore be deducted for years of the Christian era. The years are called *Samvat* ; the months are the same as those used with the two preceding eras.





Regnal Years of the Sovereigns of England.



UBLIC documents in England, from the time of Richard the First downwards, have been usually dated with the year of the reign of the sovereign, and not with the year of our Lord. [We must, however, except the years following the death of Charles the First, until the restoration of Charles the Second, sometimes called the "*interregnum*," but more commonly known as the time of the Government of the Commonwealth of England by a Lord Protector [1648-9 to 1660], when the year of our Lord, the month, and the day of the month were the only dates given], consequently, to be able to determine the year of our Lord for any year of a sovereign's reign, we must have a chronological list, showing the first and last date of the reign of each sovereign.

In the early years of the English history after the Conquest it appears that the reign of the sovereign did not commence until some act of sovereignty had been performed; the commencement of the reign being sometimes reckoned from the day of the coronation, of which practice there is evidence amongst the *memoranda* taken

from the "Black Book" of the Exchequer, under the date "16 November," [*see* p. 76], where the years of the reign of Henry III. have been counted from his coronation. It is obvious, however, that the dates given in the "Public Records" for the commencement and termination of each sovereign's reign, must alone be recognized, to the exclusion of all other systems, when our object is to verify written dates in "Records," notwithstanding a statement made some years past [1830] by Mr. Allen, in his account of the "Rise and Growth of the Royal Prerogative in England"—which may be perfectly true, as far as it goes,—that "the Crown of England has been for ages hereditary," and that "it has been long a settled principle of English law, that on the death of the king his royal dignity descends immediately to his successor," but this system only dates from the reign of Edward the Sixth. It was referred to in the first year of the reign of Elizabeth, in Michaelmas term, when the judges, Chief Baron, Attorney-General, and Solicitor-General formed several resolutions in relation to the statute [1 Edward VI, c. 7] for the discontinuance of certain offices on the demise of the king; the first being, that "the king, who is heir or successor, may write and begin his reign the said day that his progenitor or predecessor died."





English Sovereigns before the Conquest.

Anglo-Saxon line.

Ecgberht.

Began to reign A.D. 827; styled

King of England 828; died 836.

[King of the West-Saxons, A.D. 800].

(Married Rædburh).

Æthelwulf.

Began to reign A.D. 836; died 857.

Son of Ecgberht.

(Married, 1, Osburh, daughter of Oslac; 2, Judith,
daughter of Charles the Bald).

Æthelbald.

Began to reign A.D. 857; died 860.

Son of Æthelwulf.

(Married Judith his stepmother).

Æthelberht.

Began to reign A.D. 860; died 866.

Son of Æthelwulf.

Æthelred the First.

Began to reign A.D. 866; died 23 April, 871.

Son of Æthelwulf.

Ælfred the Great.

Began to reign A.D. 871; died 28 Oct. 901.

Son of Æthelwulf.

(Married Ealhswith).

Eadward the Elder.

Began to reign A.D. 901; died 924.

Son of Ælfred.

(Married, 1, Ecgbwyn; 2, Ælflæd; 3, Eadgifu).

Æthelflan.

Began to reign A.D. 924; died 27 Oct. 940.

Son of Eadward the Elder.

Eadmund the First.

Began to reign A.D. 940; died 25 May, 946.

Son of Eadward the Elder.

(Married, 1, Ælfgifu; 2, Æthelflæd of Domesham, daughter of the Ealdorm Ælfgar).

Eadred.

Began to reign A.D. 946; died 955.

Son of Eadward the Elder.

Eadwig.

Began to reign A.D. 955; died 1 Oct. 959.

Son of Eadmund.

Eadgar.

Began to reign A.D. 959; died 8 July, 975.

Son of Eadmund.

(Married, 1, Æthelflæd; 2, Ælfthryth; 3, Wulfthryth, a concubine).

Eadward the Second, called The Martyr.

Began to reign A.D. 975; died 18 March, 978.

Son of Eadgar.

Æthelred the Second, surnamed The Unready.

Began to reign A.D. 978; died 23 April, 1016.

Son of Eadgar.

(Married, 1, Ælflæd, daughter of Thored; 2, Emma, or Ælfgifu, daughter of Richard I, Duke of Normandy).

Svein, or Sweyn, King of Denmark.

Began to reign A.D. 1013; died 1014.

Æthelred the Second. *Restored* A.D. 1014; *died* 23 April, 1016.

Eadmund the Second, furnamed *Ironside*.

Began to reign April, 1016; *died* 30 Nov. 1016.

Son of Æthelred the Second.

(*Married* Ealdgyth, widow of Sigferth).

Divided the kingdom with Cnut.

The Danish Dynasty.

Cnut. *Began to reign* A.D. 1016; *died* 11 Nov. 1035.

Son of Svein, King of Denmark.

(*Married*, 1, Ælfgifu (Ælfwyn), daughter of Ælfhelm;

2, Ælfgifu (Emma), widow of Æthelred the Second).

Harold the First, furnamed *Harefoot*.

Began to reign A.D. 1035; *died* 17 March, 1039.

Son of Cnut.

Harthacnut.

Began to reign A.D. 1039; *died* 8 June, 1042.

Son of Cnut.

Restoration of the Anglo-Saxon Dynasty.

Eadward the Third, furnamed *The Confessor*.

Began to reign A.D. 1042; *died* 5 Jan. 1066.

Son of Æthelred the Second.

(*Married* Eadgyth, daughter of Earl Godwine).

Harold the Second. *Began to reign* A.D. 1066; *died* 14 Oct. 1066.

Son of Godwine, and brother-in-law to the late king.

(*Married*, 1, *Anonyma*; 2, Ealdgyth (Eadgyth), daughter of the Ealdorm Ælfgar, widow of Griffith, King of Wales).

Defeat and death of Harold at the Battle of Hastings,
Saturday, 14 Oct. 1066. Feast of St. Kalixtus.

English Sovereigns since the Conquest.

Norman line.

William the First.

(*Saturday, 14 October, 1066—Thursday, 9 September, 1087*).

Reigned 20 years, and part of the 21st year.

William the First, called *The Conqueror*, was the son of Robert, Duke of Normandy.

(*Married*, Matilda, daughter of Baldwin, Earl of Flanders).

Battle of Hastings, Saturday, 14 October, 1066. Feast of St. Kalixtus.

Crowned, Monday, 25 December, 1066. [Midwinter-day].

Died, Thursday, 9 Sept. 1087.

William Rufus.

(*Sunday, 26 September, 1087—Thursday, 2 August, 1100*).

Reigned 12 years, and part of the 13th year.

William Rufus was the second son of William the First.

Crowned, Sunday, 26 Sept. 1087.

The Feast of St. Cyprianus and St. Justina.

Slain, Thursday, 2 Aug. 1100.

Henry the First.

(*Sunday, 5 August, 1100—Sunday, 1 December, 1135*).

Reigned 35 years, and part of the 36th year.

Henry the First, called *Beauclerc*, was the third son of William the First.

(*Married*, 1, Matilda, daughter of Malcolm III., King of Scotland; 2, Adelais, daughter of Godfrey, Earl of Louvaine).

Crowned, Sunday, 5 August, 1100.

The Feast of St. Oswald.

Died, Sunday, 1 Dec. 1135.

House of Blois.

Stephen.

(*Thursday, 26 December, 1135—Monday, 25 October, 1154*).

Reigned 18 years, and part of the 19th year.

Stephen was the son of Adela and the Count de Blois, grandson of William the First.

(*Married, Matilda, daughter of Eustace, Count of Boulogne*).

Crowned, Thursday, 26 Dec. 1135.

The Feast of St. Stephen.

Died, Monday, 25 Oct. 1154.

Plantagenet Race, or House of Anjou.

Henry the Second.

(*Sunday, 19 December, 1154—Thursday, 6 July, 1189*).

Reigned 34 years, and part of the 35th year.

Henry the Second was the son of Geoffrey Plantagenet, Earl of Anjou, by the Empress Matilda, daughter of Henry the First, consequently grandson of Henry the First.

(*Married, Eleanor of Guienne and Poitou*).

Crowned, Sunday, 19 December, 1154.

The Feast of St. Venetia.

Died, Thursday, 6 July, 1189.

Richard the First.

(*Sunday, 3 September, 1189—Tuesday, 6 April, 1199*).

Reigned 9 years, and part of the 10th year.

Richard the First, Cœur de Lion, was the second son of Henry the Second.

(*Married, Berengaria, daughter of the King of Navarre*).

Crowned, Sunday, 3 Sept. 1189.

Died, Tuesday, 6 April, 1199.

John.

(*Thursday, 27 May, 1199—Wednesday, 19 October, 1216*).

Reigned 17 years, and part of the 18th year.

John, called *Lackland*, was the fourth son of Henry the Second.

(*Married, 1, Avisa, daughter of the Earl of Gloucester; 2, Isabella, daughter of the Count of Angoulême*).

Crowned, Thursday, 27 May, 1199. Ascension-day.

Died, Tuesday, 18 Oct. 1216.

Note.—The regnal years of John have been calculated from Ascension-day to the eve of Ascension-day inclusive.

Henry the Third.

(*Friday, 28 October, 1216—Wednesday, 16 November, 1272*).

Reigned 56 years, and part of the 57th year.

Henry the Third was the son of John.

(*Married, Eleanor, daughter of the Count de Provence*).

Crowned, Friday, 28 Oct. 1216.

The Feast of St. Simon and St. Jude.

Died, Wednesday, 16 Nov. 1272.

Edward the First.

(*Sunday, 20 November, 1272—Friday, 7 July, 1307*).

Reigned 34 years, and part of the 35th year.

Edward the First, called *Longshanks*, was the son of Henry the Third.

(*Married, 1, Eleanor of Castile; 2, Margaret, sister of the King of France*).

Proclaimed at the New Temple on Sunday, 20 Nov. 1272.

Crowned, 19 Aug. 1274, Sunday after the Feast of the Assumption (15 Aug.)

Died, Friday, 7 July, 1307.

Note.—Edward was abroad at the time of his father's death, and did not return to England until the year 1274, landing at Dover on the 2nd of August.

Edward the Second.

(Saturday, 8 July, 1307—Tuesday, 20 January, 1326-7).

Reigned 19 years, and part of the 20th year.

Edward the Second of Caernarvon, the first Prince of Wales of the royal family of England, was the son of Edward the First.

(Married Isabella, daughter of the King of France).

Crowned, 25 Feb. 1307-8. Sunday after the Feast of St. Peter in Cathedrâ [22 Feb.]

Deposed, Tuesday, 20 Jan. 1326-7.

Edward the Third.

(Sunday, 25 January, 1326-7—Sunday, 21 June, 1377).

Reigned 50 years, and part of the 51st year.

Edward the Third was the son of Edward the Second.

(Married Philippa, daughter of the Count of Hainault.

Styled King of France,

7 Oct. 1337.¹

25 Jan. 1339-40.

} and

8 May, 1360.

11 June, 1369.

21 June, 1377.

Crowned, 1 Feb. 1326-7. Sunday after the Feast of the Conversion of St. Paul [25 Jan.]

Died, on the Feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist.

¹ Although Edward III. is said to have assumed the title of King of France as early as the 7th of October, 1337, he did not add the year of his nominal reign over France in dating public documents until the 14th year of his reign. The following is the earliest instance, "*Dañ. apud Gandavum, vicesimo sexto die Januarii anno regni nostri Franciæ primo Angliæ vero quarto decimo,*" i.e. 26 January, 1339-40.

Edward notified to the Sheriffs, &c. on the 21st of February in the 14th year [1339-40], his assumption of the title of King of France, and adoption of a new seal, which he said should be explained to the Parliament about to meet on Wednesday next after Mid-Lent Sunday, then next to come. [*viz.* Wednesday, 29 March, 1340], *Close Roll*, 14 *Edw. III.*, p. 1, m. 33 d. The new seal was delivered to John de St. Paul, the Master of the Rolls, on the 1st of March, 1339-40 [m. 25 d.]

Richard the Second.*(Monday, 22 June, 1377—Monday, 29 September, 1399).*

Reigned 22 years, and part of the 23rd year.

Richard the Second of Bordeaux was the son of Edward the Black Prince, and grandson of Edward the Third.*(Married, 1, Anne of Bohemia, sister of the Emperor Wenceslaus of Germany; 2, Isabella, daughter of Charles V. of France).**Crowned, Thursday, 16 July, 1377.**Deposed, 30 Sept. 1399.**House of Lancaster.**Red Rose.***Henry the Fourth.***(Tuesday, 30 September, 1399—Monday, 20 March, 1412-13).*

Reigned 13 years, and part of the 14th year.

Henry the Fourth was the cousin of Richard the Second, son of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and grandson of Edward the Third.*(Married, 1, Mary de Bohun, daughter of the Earl of Hereford; 2, Joan of Navarre, widow of the Duke of Bretagne).**Crowned, Monday, 13 Oct. 1399. The Feast of the Translation of King Edward the Confessor. [Coronation Roll, 1 Henry IV.]**Died, 20 March, 1412-13.*

Note.—In the Parliament of the 23rd of Richard II., A.D. 1399, convoked for the 30th Sept., the resignation of Richard the Second was publicly notified to the prelates &c., when the same king, on account of his demerits and maladministration, being deposed, his cousin, Henry Duke of Lancaster, became King Henry the Fourth.

Henry the Fifth.

(Tuesday, 21 March, 1412-13—Monday, 31 August, 1422).

Reigned 9 years, and part of the 10th year.

Henry the Fifth, of Monmouth, was the son of Henry the Fourth.

(Married Catherine, daughter of the King of France.)

Crowned, Sunday, 9 April, 1413.

Died at “*Boysévincent*,” near Paris.

Henry the Sixth.

(Tuesday, 1 September, 1422—Wednesday, 4 March, 1460-1).

Restored, Tuesday, 9 October, 1470—Sunday, 14 April, 1471).

Reigned 38 years, and part of the 39th year; also part of the 49th year.

Henry the Sixth, of Windsor, was the son of Henry the Fifth.

(Married Margaret, daughter of the Duke of Anjou).

Crowned, Sunday, 6 Nov. 1429, 8 Henry vj.

Crowned King of France, at Paris, 7 Dec. 1431.

Deposed, 4 March, 1460-1.

Restored, Tuesday, 9 Oct. 1470.*

Ceased to reign, Sunday, 14 April, 1471.†

* N.B. The first document which occurs, in the name of Henry the Sixth after his restoration, is dated 9 Oct. (1470).

“*Teste meipso apud Westmonasterium nono die Octobris Anno ab inchoatione regni nostri quadragesimo nono, et readeptionis nostræ potestatis anno primo.*”

† The battle of Barnet on Easter-day, 14 April, 1471, drove Henry the Sixth again from the throne.

House of York.

White Rose.

Edward the Fourth.

(Wednesday, 4 March, 1460-1—Tuesday, 9 October, 1470).

(Restored, Sunday, 14 April, 1471—Tuesday, 8 April, 1473).

Reigned 22 years, and part of the 23rd year.

Edward the Fourth was the son of Richard Duke of York, and

great-grandson of Edmund Duke of York, who was the fourth son of Edward the Third.

(*Married* Lady Elizabeth Grey, daughter of Sir Richard Woodville, and widow of Sir John Grey, of Groby).

(*Henry the Sixth*,* 9 Oct. 1470—14 April, 1471).

Crowned, with Elizabeth his wife, 26 May, 1465. Sunday after Ascension-day.

* N.B. The resumption of the royal style by Henry the Sixth, from the 9th Oct. 1470 to the 14th April, 1471, has been already noticed ; but after Edward recovered the royal authority, the years of his reign continued to be reckoned from the 4th March, 1460, as if no interruption had occurred, although in fact the 10th and the 11th years were both short of the number of days which they would have had if no interruption had taken place from 9 Oct. 1470 to 14 April, 1471.

Edward the Fifth.

(*Wednesday*, 9 April, 1483—*Wednesday*, 25 June, 1483).

Reigned only 47 days.

Edward the Fifth was the son of Edward the Fourth.

Murdered in the Tower.

Richard the Third.

(*Thursday*, 26 June, 1483—*Monday*, 22 August, 1485).

Reigned 2 years, and a part of the 3rd year.

Richard the Third was the brother of Edward the Fourth.

(*Married* Anne, daughter of the Earl of Warwick, and widow of Edward, Prince of Wales).

Richard the Third and Anne, his wife,

Crowned, Sunday, 6 July, 1483.

House of Tudor.

Union of the White and Red Roses.

Henry the Seventh.

(*Monday, 22 August, 1485—Saturday, 21 April, 1509*).

Reigned 23 years, and part of the 24th year.

Henry the Seventh was the son of Margaret, wife of Edmund Tudor.

Margaret was a lineal descendant of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster; and Edmund Tudor was the son of Owen Tudor, who married the widow of Henry the Fifth.

(*Married, Elizabeth of York, Princess of England, daughter of Edward the Fourth*).

Crowned, Sunday, 30 Oct. 1485.

(*See inscription on his tomb in Westminster Abbey*).

Henry the Eighth.

(*Sunday, 22 April, 1509—Friday, 28 January, 1546-7*).

Reigned 37 years, and part of the 38th year.

Henry the Eighth was the son of Henry the Seventh, and heir of both York and Lancaster.

(*Married, 1, Catherine of Aragon, widow of Henry's elder brother, Arthur, Prince of Wales; 2, Anne Boleyn, daughter of Sir Thomas Boleyn; 3, Jane Seymour, daughter of Sir John Seymour; 4, Anne of Cleves, sister of William, Duke of Cleves; 5, Catherine Howard, niece of the Duke of Norfolk; 6, Catherine Parr, daughter of Sir Thomas Parr, and widow of Nevill, Lord Latimer*).

Henry VIII. and Katherine.

Crowned, Sunday, 24 June, 1509. St. John the Baptist's-day. [State Papers, Henry VIII. No. 224].

Edward the Sixth.

(Friday, 28 January, 1546-7—Thursday, 6 July, 1553).

Reigned 6 years, and part of the 7th year.

Edward the Sixth was the son of Henry the Eighth, by Jane Seymour.

Crowned, Shrove Sunday, 20 February, 1546.

[State Papers, Edward VI. Vol. I. No. 9].

Jane.

(Thursday, 6 July, 1553—Wednesday, 19 July, 1553).

Jane was the great-grand-daughter of Henry the Seventh by Mary, who married Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk.

(Married, Lord Guildford Dudley, son of the Duke of Northumberland).

Beheaded, 12 Feb. 1553-4.

Portion of a Proclamation by Lady Jane Grey, as Queen of England.

“Jane by the Grace of God Queen of England, France, & Ireland, Defender of y^e Faith & of y^e Church of England & also of Ireland under Christ in earth y^e supreme head. To all our most loving faithfull & obedient subjects & every of them greeting, &c., &c. In witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be made Patent: Witnesse ourselfe at our Tower of London the tenth day of Julie, in the first year of our Reigne.” [State Papers, Mary, Vol. I. No. 1.]

Note.—In the first Parliament of Queen Mary an Act was passed: “Touching writings made from the 6th day of July last and before the 1st day of August then next ensuing” and it was enacted “for the avoidance of litigation; that instruments and writings made by any persons being Queen’s subjects, since the 6th day of July last past, and before the 1st day of August then next following, under the name of the reign of any other person than the name of the Queen (Mary) shall be as good and effectual in the law as if her name and style appropriate, and united unto Her Majesty’s imperial crown, had been fully expressed therein; but that any Letters Patent, Gifts, Leases, or other writings whatsoever made by Lady Jane Dudley since the said 6th day of July, shall be utterly void.”

Mary.

(*Thursday*, 6 *July*, }
 (*Wednesday*, 19 *July*, } 1553—*Tuesday*, 24 *July*, 1554).

Reigned alone 1 year, and part of the 2nd year.

Mary was the daughter of Henry the Eighth by Catherine of Aragon.

Crowned, Sunday, 1 Oct. 1553.

[State Papers, Mary, Vol. I. No. 15].

N.B.—The Regnal years of Mary were reckoned from the death of Edward the Sixth, but as Jane did not relinquish the title and state of queen until the 19th July, the *first* year of Mary's reign must be reckoned from that date only, for verifying the dates of public documents.

Philip and Mary.

(*Wednesday*, 25 *July*, 1554—*Thursday*, 17 *November*, 1558).

Reigned 4 years, and part of the 5th year of Philip, and 6th year of Mary.

Mary married Philip, King of Spain, 25 *July*, 1554.

Note.—It was provided by the treaty for the alliance, that, on the celebration of the nuptials, Philip should, during their marriage “have and enjoy jointly, together with the queen his wife, the style, “honour, and kingly name of the realm and dominions unto the “said queen appertaining, &c.”

The marriage was celebrated on the 25th of *July*, 1554, which became the first day of the *first* and *second* year of the reign of Philip and Mary.

But the days between the 6th and to the 24th of *July* both inclusive, after the Queen's marriage, were reckoned thus:—

1st	}	Philip and Mary, 6 <i>July</i> to 24 <i>July</i> , 1555.
and		
3rd		
2nd	}	Philip and Mary, 6 <i>July</i> to 24 <i>July</i> , 1556.
and		
4th		
3rd	}	Philip and Mary, 6 <i>July</i> to 24 <i>July</i> , 1557.
and		
5th		
4th	}	Philip and Mary, 6 <i>July</i> to 24 <i>July</i> , 1558.
and		
6th		

Elizabeth.

(*Thursday*, 17 November, 1558—*Thursday*, 24 March, 1602-3).

Reigned 44 years, and part of the 45th year.

Elizabeth was the daughter of Henry the Eighth by Anne Boleyn.

Crowned, Sunday, 15 January, 1558-9.

[State Papers, Elizabeth, Vol. II. No. 4^a.]

*House of Stuart.*James the First
of England.

(*Thursday*, 24 March, 1602-3—*Sunday*, 27 March, 1625).
and

Sixth of Scotland.

(*Thursday*, 24 July, 1567—*Sunday*, 27 March, 1625).

Reigned 22 years, and part of the 23rd year.

James the First of England, and Sixth of Scotland, was the son of Mary, Queen of Scots, and of Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley, great-grandson of James the Fourth of Scotland, who married Margaret, daughter of Henry the Seventh of England.

(*Married*, Anne, Princess of Denmark).

Styled James the Sixth of Scotland.

(*Thursday*, 24 July, 1567—*Sunday*, 27 March, 1625).

Crowned, Monday, 25 July, 1603.

The Feast of St. James.

[State Papers, James I, Vol. II. No. 77].

Charles the First.

(*Sunday*, 27 March, 1625—*Tuesday*, 30 January, 1648-9).

Reigned 23 years, and part of the 24th year.

Charles the First was the son of James the First.

(*Married*, Henrietta Maria, daughter of Henry IV, King of France).

Crowned, Thursday, 2 Feb. 1625-6.

Beheaded at Whitehall, Tuesday, 30 January, 1648-9.

[State Papers, Charles I. Vol. XX. No. 13. "Coronatio Regis Caroli, 2^{di} Februarii A^o 1625" [*i. e.* 1625-6].

Commonwealth.

(*Tuesday, 30 January, 1648-9—Tuesday, 29 May, 1660.*)

<i>Oliver Cromwell, proclaimed</i>	}	16 Dec. 1653—3 Sept. 1658.
Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland.		

Richard Cromwell, his son, Protector.	}	4 Sept. 1658—May, 1659.
(Government carried on by the Parliament).		

(Government carried on by the Parliament).	}	— May, 1659—29 May, 1660.
[State Papers, (Domestic Series), 16 Dec. 1653.]		

[State Papers, (Domestic Series), 16 Dec. 1653.]

“By the Council, a Proclamation.

“Whereas the late Parl^t dissolving themselves and resigning their powers and authorities, the Governm^t of the Comonwealth of Engl^d Scotl^d, and Irel^d, by a L^d Proteſtor and ſucceſſive Parl^{ts}, is now eſtabliſhed, and whereas Oliver Cromwel, Captaine General of all the forces of this Commonwealth, is declared L^d Proteſtor of the ſaid Nacōns, and hath accepted thereof; We have therefore thought it neceſſary (as we hereby do) to make publication of the premiſes, and ſtriſtly to charge and command all and every perſon and perſons of what quality and condition ſoever in any of the ſaid three Nacōns, to take notice hereof and to conforme and ſubmit themſelves to the Government ſo eſtabliſhed. And all Sherifs, Majors, Bailifs and other publiſh Miniſters and Officers, whom this may concerne, are required to cauſe this Proclamation to be forthwith publiſhed in their reſpectiue Countys, Cittys, Corporations, and Market Townes, to the end that none have cauſe to pretend ignorance in this behalf.

“Given at Whitehall this 16th of Dec: 1653.

“*The Names of the Proteſtors Council.*

“Mr Laurence, Preſident.
“Lord Viſcount Liſle.
“Maj^r Grāl Lambert.
“Maj^r Grāl Deſborrow.
“Maj^r Grāl Skippon.
“Col: Jones.
“Col. Sydenham.

“Sr Gilbert Pickering.
“Sr Charles Worſley.
“Sr Anthony Aſhley Cooper.
“Mr Rouſe.
“Mr Strickland.
“Mr. Major.

“(Endorſed.) The Proclamaſiō proclaiming Cromwel Proteſtor
“and the names of his Council.”

During the Commonwealth, the year of our Lord, the month, and the day of the month, alone were uſed for dating public documents.

House of Stuart.

Restored.

Charles the Second.

*(Tuesday, 29 May, 1660—Friday, 6 February, 1684-5).**Charles the Second* was the son of Charles the First.*(Married, Catherine of Braganza, Infanta of Portugal, daughter of John IV, and sister of Alfonso VI).**Crowned, Tuesday, 23 April, 1661. St. George's-day.*

Note.—Although Charles the Second did not become King *de facto* until the 29th of May, 1660, his regnal years were computed from the death of his father, the 30th of January, 1648-9; the year of his restoration being called the 12th year of his reign. It must therefore be considered that he *reigned* 36 years, and part of the 37th year.

James the Second.

(Friday, 6 February, 1684-5—Tuesday, 11 December, 1688).

Reigned 3 years, and part of the 4th year.

*Interregnum, 12 Dec. 1688—12 Feb. 1688-9.**James the Second* was the son of Charles the First.*(Married, 1, Anne Hyde, daughter of Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon; 2, Mary Beatrice, Princess of Modena, daughter of Alphonzo d'Este, Duke).**James and Mary Crowned, Wednesday, 23 April, 1685.**St. George's-day.**Abdicated by flight, 11 Dec. 1688.*

William the Third & Mary the Second.

(*Wednesday, 13 Feb. 1688-9—Friday, 27 Dec. 1694*).

Reigned 5 years, and part of the 6th year.

William the Third.

(*Friday, 28 December, 1694—Sunday, 8 March, 1701-2*).

Reigned alone, part of the 6th year to the 13th year, and part of the 14th year.

William the Third, Prince of Orange, was the nephew and son-in-law of James the Second.

(*Married Mary the Second*, daughter of James the Second by Anne Hyde).

William and Mary, *Crowned*, Thursday, 11 April, 1689.

Queen Mary died on the morning of the 28th of December, 1694, when the royal style was altered, and William the Third commenced his reign alone; but no change was made in the calculation of the Regnal Years.

Anne.

(*Sunday, 8 March, 1701-2—Sunday, 1 August, 1714*).

Reigned 12 years, and part of the 13th year.

Anne was the daughter of James the Second by Anne Hyde.

(*Married George*, Prince of Denmark).

Crowned, Thursday, 23 April, 1702. St. George's-day.

House of Hanover.

George the First.

(*Sunday, 1 August, 1714—Sunday, 11 June, 1727*).

Reigned 12 years, and part of the 13th year.

George the First was Elector of Hanover and Duke of Brunswick-Luneburg; son of Sophia, who was daughter of Elizabeth, daughter of James the First of England.

(*Married Sophia-Dorothea*, daughter of the Duke of Zell).

Crowned, Wednesday, 20 Oct. 1714.

George the Second.

(Sunday, 11 June, 1727—Saturday, 25 October, 1760).

Reigned 33 years, and part of the 34th year.

George the Second was the son of George the First.

(Married Wilhelmina Caroline Dorothea of Brandenburg-Anspach).

(Sunday, 11 June, 1727—Thursday, 21 June, 1753, 1st to 26th year).

(Friday, 22 June, 1753—Saturday, 25 Oct. 1760, 27th to 34th year).

George II. and the Queen, *Crowned*, Wednesday, 11 Oct. 1727.

Note.—The introduction of the *New Style* in 1752 caused an alteration in the termination of the 26th year, and the commencement and termination of the succeeding years, 11 days being struck out in the year 1752, after Sept. 2.

George the Third.

(Saturday, 25 October, 1760—Saturday, 29 January, 1820).

Reigned 59 years, and part of the 60th year.

Regency from Wednesday, 6 Feb. 1811 (*Prince of Wales, Regent*).

George the Third was the grandson of George the Second.

(Married Charlotte Sophia, daughter of the Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz).

Crowned, Tuesday, 22 Sept. 1761.

George the Fourth.

(Saturday, 29 January, 1820—Saturday, 26 June, 1830).

Reigned 10 years, and part of the 11th year.

George the Fourth was the eldest son of George the Third.

(Married, Caroline Amelia Augusta, daughter of the Duke of Brunswick).

Crowned, Thursday, 19 July, 1821.

William the Fourth.

(*Saturday, 26 June, 1830—Tuesday, 20 June, 1837*).

Reigned 6 years, and part of the 7th year.

William the Fourth was the third son of George the Third.

(*Married* Adelaide Amelia Louisa Theresa Caroline,
sister of the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen).

Crowned, Thursday, 8 Sept. 1831.

Victoria.

The Reigning Queen.

(*Tuesday, 20 June, 1837*).

THE QUEEN, Alexandrina Victoria, is the only daughter
of Edward, Duke of Kent.

(*Married* Francis-Albert-Augustus-Charles-Emmanuel,
Duke of Saxe, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha ; styled
Prince Consort, 20 June, 1857).

Crowned, Thursday, 28 June, 1838.

Whom God preserve.

Summary of Regnal Years of the Sovereigns of England from the Conquest to the present time.

Names of the Sovereigns of England.	Regnal Years.		Easter-day. The Paschal Cycle [pp. 127- 132] will show the Letters and Numbers for each year after 532 A.D.	Length of each reign.	
	Beginning.	Ending.			
William I. . . .	14 Oct. 1066	9 Sept. 1087	Until 1752 A.D. (inclusive) the table for Easter-day <i>Old Style</i> (p. 134) is to be used.	20 years, and part of the 21st	
William II. . . .	26 Sept. 1087	2 Aug. 1100		12 " " 13th	
Henry I. . . .	5 Aug. 1100	1 Dec. 1135		35 " " 36th	
Stephen	26 Dec. 1135	25 Oct. 1154		18 " " 19th	
Henry II. . . .	19 Dec. 1154	6 July, 1189		34 " " 35th	
Richard I. . . .	3 Sept. 1189	6 April, 1199		9 " " 10th	
[<i>Interregnum.</i>]					
John	27 May, 1199*	19 Oct. 1216		17 " " 18th	
Henry III. . . .	28 Oct. 1216	16 Nov. 1272		56 " " 57th	
Edward I. . . .	20 Nov. 1272†	7 July, 1307		34 " " 35th	
Edward II. . . .	8 July, 1307	20 Jan. 1326-7		19 " " 20th	
Edward III. . . .	25 Jan. 1326-7	21 June, 1377		50 " " 51st.	
Richard II. . . .	22 June, 1377	29 Sept. 1399		22 " " 23rd	
Henry IV. . . .	30 Sept. 1399	20 Mar. 1412-13		13 " " 14th	
Henry V. . . .	21 Mar. 1412-13	31 Aug. 1422		9 " " 10th	
Henry VI. . . .	1 Sept. 1422	4 Mar. 1460-1		38 " " 39th	
Edward IV. . . .	4 Mar. 1460-1	9 Oct. 1470		9 " " 10th	
Henry VI. . . .	9 Oct. 1470‡	14 April, 1471		Part of the 49th year.	
[<i>Restored.</i>]					
Edward IV. . . .	14 April, 1471||	9 April, 1483		{ Part of the 11th year.	
[<i>Restored.</i>]				{ 12th year to the 23rd year	
Edward V. . . .	9 April, 1483	25 June, 1483		Part of the 1st year.	
Richard III. . . .	26 June, 1483	22 Aug. 1485		2 years, and part of the 3rd	
Henry VII. . . .	22 Aug. 1485	21 April, 1509		23 " " 24th	
Henry VIII. . . .	22 April, 1509	28 Jan. 1546-7		37 " " 38th	
Edward VI. . . .	28 Jan. 1546-7	6 July, 1553		6 " " 7th	
Jane	6 July, 1553	19 July, 1553		Part of the 1st year.	
[Lady Jane Grey]					

* The years of the reign of John were reckoned from Ascension-day in each year, *see* p. 280.

† The 20th of November in each year of Edward's reign belonged partly to one year and partly to another, the regnal years being reckoned from the 20th of Nov. to the 20th of Nov. inclusive.

‡ Henry VI. called the year of his restoration [A.D. 1470] the 49th year of his reign, and ignored the reign of Edward the Fourth.

|| Edward IV. ignored the 49th year of the reign of Henry VI., and continued the reckoning of his own regnal years, calling the year of his restoration [A.D. 1471] the 11th year of his reign.

Names of the Sovereigns of England.	Regnal Years.		Easter-day. The Paschal Cycle [pp. 127- 132] will show the Letters and Numbers for each year after 532 A.D.	Length of each reign.
	Beginning.	Ending.		
y	19 July, 1553*	24 July, 1554	Until 1752 A.D. (inclusive) the table for Easter-day, <i>Old Style</i> , (p. 134), is to be used.	1 year and part of the 2nd. { 1st and 2nd years to the 5th and 6th.
lip and Mary .	25 July, 1554	17 Nov. 1558		44 years, and part of the 45th. Of England;
abeth mes I. } England } nes VI. } otland }	17 Nov. 1558	24 Mar. 1602-3		22 years, and part of the 23rd. Of Scotland;
	24 Mar. 1602-3	27 Mar. 1625		36th year to the 58th.
urles I. . . .	24 <i>July</i> , 1567	30 Jan. 1648-9		23 years, and part of the 24th. { No regnal years; only the years "A.D." written.
omwealth . .	27 Mar. 1625	29 May, 1660		12th year to the 37th.
urles II. . . .	30 Jan. 1648-9†	6 Feb. 1684-5		3 years, and part of the 4th.
es II.	29 May, 1660	11 Dec. 1688		
	6 Feb. 1684-5			
	<i>Interregnum.</i>			
lliam and Mary	13 Feb. 1688-9	27 Dec. 1694	A.D. 1753 to 1899 the table for Easter-day, <i>New Style</i> , (p. 136), is to be used.	13 " " 14th.
lliam III.	28 Dec. 1694‡	8 Mar. 1701-2		12 " " 13th.
ne	8 Mar. 1701-2	1 Aug. 1714		12 " " 13th.
orge I.	1 Aug. 1714	11 June, 1727		33 " " 34th.
orge II.	11 June, 1727	10 June, 1752 }		
	11 June, 1752 ||	21 June, 1753 }		
	22 June, 1753	25 Oct. 1760 }		
orge III. . . .	25 Oct. 1760 }	29 Jan. 1820		59 " " 60th.
[Regency.]	6 Feb. 1811 }			10 " " 11th.
orge IV. . . .	29 Jan. 1820	26 June, 1830		6 " " 7th.
lliam IV. . . .	26 June, 1830	20 June, 1837		
ctoria. [The signing Queen.]	20 June, 1837			

* Mary reckoned the 2nd year of her reign from the 6th of July, and ignored the reign of Jane; and on her marriage the regnal years were called the 1st and 2nd, 2nd and 3rd, &c., the years of the reign of Philip being counted with those of Mary, see p. 287.

† Charles II. ignored the time of the "Government of the Commonwealth of England," and added the year of his restoration the 12th year of his reign.

‡ William III. reigned alone after the death of Queen Mary, but no change was made in reckoning the regnal years.

|| [George II.] The introduction of the *New Style* of writing dates in 1752, Sept. 2, when the next day was called "Sept. 14," caused the 26th year of George II. to extend to the 21st of June, and the following years to be reckoned from the 22nd of June.



Sovereigns of Wales.

<i>Cædwallader</i> (the last King of the Britons)	689.
<i>Idwallo</i> or <i>Edwall I.</i>	690—720.
<i>Roderic Malwinnoe</i>	720—755.
<i>Conan Triudaethwy</i>	755—818.
<i>Eifylht, Queen of Wales</i>	818—843.

Married, Mervin Urich, who succeeded in right of his wife.

<i>Roderic II.</i> surnamed <i>Mawre</i> , (the Great)	843.
--	------

This Roderic partitioned his kingdom among his three sons, on condition that the two youngest sons and their successors should be subject to the Princes of North Wales, or to the posterity of the elder one.

North Wales, or Guinedh.	South Wales, or Debenbarth.	Powys Land. <i>Merwin</i> ,
1. <i>Amaraſwdh</i> , 877—913.	1. <i>Cadel</i> , 877. (Prince of South Wales).	(Prince of Powys Land), in whose line the country long continued ; though of his suc- cessors there is no good account. The last that held it was Meredith ap Ble- thyn, who parti- tioned it between his two sons, Ma- doc, who died 1160, and his brother Gryffith, who was made Lord of Powys. All were made subject to Edward I.
2. <i>Edwall II.</i> 913. (Made tributary to Athelstan, King of England).	2. <i>Howel</i> , 907. (Prince of South Wales).	
3. <i>Merick</i> , — (King of Gui- nedh).	3. <i>Howel Dha</i> , 948. (Sovereign King of Wales).	
4. <i>James</i> or <i>Iiago</i> , — (Succeeded his bro- ther.)	4. <i>Meredith Owen</i> , 948. (King of Wales).	
5. <i>Conan</i> , — (Prince of Gui- nedh).	5. <i>Meredith</i> , 998.	
6. <i>Gryffith ap Conan</i> , (Prince of Gui- nedh).	6. <i>Æneas</i> or <i>Evenus</i> , (King). 998.	
7. <i>Owen Guinedh</i> , (Prince of North Wales).	7. <i>Theodore the Great</i> . (King). 1077.	
8. <i>David ap Owen</i> , 1169—1194. (Prince of Gui- nedh).	8. <i>Rhefe ap Theodore</i> . (Prince). 1093.	
9. <i>Llewellen I. ap For- veth</i> , 1194—1240. (Prince of Gui- nedh).	9. <i>Gryffith ap Rhefe</i> . (Prince). 1093.	
10. <i>David ap Llewel- lin</i> , 1240—1246. (Prince).	10. <i>Rhefe II. ap Gryf- fith</i> —	
11. <i>Llewellen II.*</i> 1282.	11. <i>Gryffith II. ap Rhefe</i> . — (The last Prince of the line of Cadel).	

* The last Sovereign Prince of Wales of the British race, slain in the Battle of Bueth. His head was put on a pole, crowned with an ivy crown, and carried in triumph through London.

Thus ended the line of the Princes of North Wales by the arms of King Edward the First, who, to keep the country under subjection, gave Welch estates to many Englishmen. He partitioned Wales into seven shires, and placed over each an English Lieutenant; but as the Welch appeared to be averse to this English dominion, Edward sent for his wife to Caernarvon in Wales, where she was delivered of a son, who became Prince of Wales, a title which has been borne since that time by the eldest sons of the Kings of England.

Earls of Cornwall.

I. *Robert, Count of Mortain in Normandy.* [— 1087].

Half brother of William the Conqueror.

Possessed, when Domesday Book was made, almost the whole county of Cornwall, except the lands of the King and of the Church; and in consequence it has been supposed that he was Earl of Cornwall, but he is only known by the title of "*Comes Moritonienfis*."

He was slain in Northumberland in 1087.

II. *William de Mortain.* [1087—1104].

Son and heir of Robert.

Was dispossessed of the county of Cornwall and Mortain by King Henry I. A.D. 1104, and then became a monk at Bermondsey.

Ob. S. P.

III. *Reginald de Dunstanvill.* [1140 —].

Natural son of King Henry I.

Created Earl of Cornwall by King Stephen, A.D. 1140.

Ob. S. P. M. L.

IV. *John Plantagenet.* [— 1215].

Second son of King Henry II.

Bore the title of Earl of Cornwall during the lifetime of his brother King Richard I., who gave him the counties of Cornwall, Nottingham and others, as is asserted by Walter de Hemingburg.

John became King of England A.D. 1199.

V. *Richard Fitz-Count.*

[1215—1220.]

Natural son of Reginald, the third Earl.

Had a grant of the County of Cornwall from King John, A.D. 1215, "to farm till the realm should be at peace," but King Henry III. by patent, dated at Gloucester, Feb. 1216-7, gave it to him "*Sicut Reginaldus Comes Cornubiæ pater suus illum tenuit.*" He is called Henry Fitz-Count, Earl of Cornwall, in a charter to the Priory of St. Nicholas, Exeter. He surrendered the Earldom to the King, A.D. 1220.

VI. *Richard Plantagenet.*

[1225—1272.]

Younger son of King John.

In 1225 his brother, King Henry, gave him the County of Cornwall and the whole of Poitou, and he was thenceforward called "*Count of Poitou.*" The Earldom of Cornwall was subsequently confirmed to him and his heirs, to be held of the King, by charter, 10 Aug. 1231. *Elected* King of the Romans in November A.D. 1256, from which year his regnal years are reckoned.

Note.—*Annales de Wintonia*, p. 96. ["A.D. 1256]. Item mensis "Novembris electus est Comes Ricardus in regem Allemanniæ."

Crowned, Thursday, 17 May, A.D. 1257, Ascension-day.

Ob. 2 April, 1272.

VII. *Edmund Plantagenet.*

[1272—1300.]

Son and heir of Richard, King of the Romans, born 1250; died 1300, *S. P.*, when the Earldom became extinct.

VIII. *Sir Piers de Gaveston.*

[1307—1314.]

To whom Edward II. granted the county of Cornwall, by charter dated at Dumfries, 6 Aug. 1307. Summoned to Parliament 19 Jan. 1307-8, as Earl of Cornwall; beheaded, without form of trial, 1314, leaving an only daughter.

IX. *John Plantagenet of Eltham.*

[1330—1336.]

Second son of King Edward II.

Created Earl of Cornwall, by charter, 1 Dec. 4 Edward III. 1330. *Ob.* 1336, *S. P.*, when the Earldom became extinct.

Duke of Cornwall.

- I. *Edward Plantagenet*, Earl of Chester. [1336—1376.]
 Eldest son of King Edward III. (called Edward the Black Prince).
Invested with the Duchy of Cornwall, by charter, 17 March, 1336-7.
Created Prince of Wales 12 May, 1343, since which time the Dukedom of Cornwall has been vested in the heir apparent to the Crown. *See* Princes of Wales.

Princes of Wales, Dukes of Cornwall and Earls of Chester.

(*After the subjugation of Wales by King Edward I.*)

- I. *Edward Plantagenet*, surnamed "*of Caernarvon*."
 Son and heir apparent of King Edward I.
 Prince Edward had a grant of the Principality of Wales and County of Chester 7 February, 1300-1, and was styled Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester on the 10th of May following.
 [Edward II.] Ascended the throne as King Edward II. 8 July, 1307.
- II. *Edward Plantagenet*, surnamed "*The Black Prince*."
 Son and heir apparent of King Edward III.
Married Joan the "*Fair Maid of Kent*," who had previously been twice married.
Created Earl of Chester 18 March, 1332-3.
Created Duke of Cornwall in March, 1336-7, 11 Edward III. in a Parliament, the sittings of which began on Monday [3 March] next after the feast of St. Matthias the Apostle [24 Feb.] *See* Charter Roll, 11 Edward III. (60).
Invested with the Duchy of Cornwall, by charter, 17 March, 1336-7.
Created Prince of Wales 12 May, 1343.
 Prince of Aquitaine, 19 July, 1362.
Died, 8 June, 1376.

III. *Richard Plantagenet*, surnamed "*of Bordeaux*."

Son of Edward the Black Prince, and heir apparent to the Crown after his father's death.

Created Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall and Earl of Chester 20 Nov., 1376.

[Richard II.] Ascended the throne as King Richard II.
22 June, 1377.

N.B. Richard not being the eldest son of a King of England, the Dukedom of Cornwall had not devolved upon him; a new creation was therefore necessary.

IV. *Henry Plantagenet*, surnamed "*of Monmouth*."

Son and heir apparent of King Henry IV.

Created Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, and Earl of Chester 15 Oct. 1399.

Declared Duke of Aquitaine and Lancaster 16 Oct. 1399.

[Henry V.] Ascended the throne as King Henry V.
21 March, 1412-13.

V. *Henry Plantagenet*, surnamed "*of Windsor*."

Only child and heir apparent of Henry V.

Became Duke of Cornwall at his birth.

[Henry VI.] Ascended the throne as King Henry VI.
1 Sept. 1422.

VI. *Edward Plantagenet*, surnamed "*of Westminster*."

Son and heir apparent of King Henry VI.

Became Duke of Cornwall at his birth.

Created Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, K.G.
15 March, 1453-4. *Slain* at Tewkesbury, 4 May, 1471.

VII. *Edward Plantagenet*.

Son and heir apparent of King Edward IV.

Created Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester 26 June, 1471.

Duke of Cornwall, K.G. 17 July, 1471.

Earl of March and Earl of Pembroke 8 July, 1478.

[*during the King's pleasure.*]

[Edward V.] Ascended the throne as King Edward V.
9 April, 1483.

VIII. *Edward Plantagenet.*

Son and heir apparent of King Richard III.

Became Duke of Cornwall 26 June, 1483 [*when his father ascended the throne*].

Created Earl of Salisbury 15 Feb. 1476-7.

Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester 24 Aug. 1483.

Died, 31 March, 1484, aged 10 years.

IX. *Arthur Tudor.*

Son and heir apparent of King Henry VII.

Became Duke of Cornwall at his birth.

Created Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester 1 Dec. 1489.

Married Katherine of Arragon, daughter of Ferdinand of Spain.

Died, 2 April, 1502.

X. *Henry Tudor*, Duke of York.

Became Duke of Cornwall and heir apparent to the throne on the death of his brother.

Created Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester 18 Feb. 1502-3.

[Henry VIII.] *Ascended* the throne as King Henry VIII. 22 April, 1509.

XI. *Henry Tudor.*

Eldest son and heir apparent of King Henry VIII. Became Duke of Cornwall at his birth

Died, 22 Feb. 1509-10, aged 7 weeks and 3 days.

XII. —————

A second son and heir apparent of King Henry VIII.

Became Duke of Cornwall at his birth, his brother being dead.

Born and died, — Nov. 1514.

XIII. *Edward Tudor.*

Third son and heir apparent of King Henry VIII.

Became Duke of Cornwall at his birth, his brothers being dead.

[Edward did not bear the title of Prince of Wales, he was about to be created at the time of his father's death].

[Edward VI.] *Ascended* the throne as King Edward VI. 28 Jan. 1546-7.

XIV. *Henry Frederick Stuart.*

Son and heir apparent of King James I, Duke of Roth-

fay, Earl of Carrick, Baron of Renfrew and Steward of Scotland, as heir apparent to the Scottish Crown.

Became Duke of Cornwall upon his father's accession to the Crown of Great Britain.

Created Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester 4 June, 1610.

Died, unmarried, 6 Nov. 1612.

XV. *Charles Stuart.*

Duke of Albany, Earl of Ross, and Lord Ardmarch in Scotland; Duke of York in Great Britain.

Became Duke of Cornwall on the death of his brother Henry, A.D. 1612, and heir apparent of King James I.

Duke of Rothsay, Earl of Carrick, Baron of Renfrew, and Steward of Scotland.

Created Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester 4 Nov. 1616.

[Charles I.] *Ascended* the throne as King Charles I. 27 March, 1625.

XVI. *Charles Stuart.*

Son and heir apparent of King Charles I.

Became Duke of Cornwall at his birth.

Born and died, 18 March, 1625-6.

XVII. *Charles Stuart.*

Son and heir apparent of King Charles I.

Became Duke of Cornwall, Duke of Rothsay, Earl of Carrick, Baron of Renfrew and Steward of Scotland, on account of the death of his brother Charles.

Declared but never created Prince of Wales.

[Charles II.] *Became* King of England on the death of his father, 30 Jan. 1648-9. *Restored* to the throne, 29 May, 1660.

XVIII. *James Francis Edward Stuart.*

Son and heir apparent of King James II.

Became Duke of Cornwall at his birth, 10 June, 1688.

Styled Prince of Wales at the ceremony of his reception into the Church, in the Chapel of St. James, 15 Oct. 1688.

Deprived by his father's abdication.

Attainted by Statute 13 and 14 Will. III. ch. 3, 1701.

"An Act for the attainder of the pretended Prince of Wales of High Treason."

XIX. *George Augustus.*

Son and heir apparent of King George I.

Prince of Great Britain, Electoral Prince of Brunswick Luneburgh, Duke of Cornwall and Rothsay, Duke and Marquess of Cambridge, Earl of Milford Haven and Carrick, Viscount Northallerton, Baron of Tewkesbury and Renfrew, Lord of the Isles and Steward of Scotland, K.G.

Created Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, 27 Sept.

1714.

[George II.] Ascended the throne as King George II.

11 June, 1727.

XX. *Frederick Lewis.*

Son and heir apparent of King George II.

Prince of Great Britain, Electoral Prince of Brunswick Luneburgh, Duke of Cornwall and Rothsay, Duke of Edinburgh, Marquess of the Isle of Ely, Earl of Eltham and Carrick, Viscount of Launceston, Baron of Snawdon and Renfrew, Lord of the Isles and Steward of Scotland, K.G.

Created Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, 8 Jan.

1729.

Married Augusta, daughter of Frederick, Duke of Saxe-Gotha.

XXI. *George William Frederick.*

Son of Prince Frederick Lewis, and heir apparent on the death of his father.

Prince of Great Britain, Electoral Prince of Brunswick Luneburgh, Duke of Edinburgh, Marquess of the Isle of Ely, Earl of Eltham, Viscount of Launceston, and Baron of Snawdon, 20 March, 1751, when his father died.

Created Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester 20 April, 1751.

[George III.] Ascended the throne as King George III.

25 Oct. 1760.

XXII. *George Augustus Frederick.*

Son and heir apparent of King George III.

Prince of Great Britain, Electoral Prince of Brunswick Luneburgh, Duke of Cornwall and Rothsay, Earl of

Carrick, Baron of Renfrew, Lord of the Isles and Steward of Scotland, K.G.

Created Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester 19 Aug. 1762.

[George IV.] Ascended the throne as King George IV. 29 Jan. 1820.

XXIII. *Albert Edward.*

Son and heir apparent of Queen Victoria.

Prince of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Prince of Coburg and Gotha, Duke of Saxony, Duke of Cornwall and Rothfay, Earl of Carrick, Baron of Renfrew, Lord of the Isles and Steward of Scotland, K.G. &c.

Created Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester 8 Dec. 1841, to him and his heirs, Kings of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for ever.

Created Earl of Dublin, with like limitation, 17 Jan. 1850.

Married Alexandra, daughter of Christian IX. King of Denmark.





Earls of Lancaster.

I. *Edmund Plantagenet.*

A younger son of King Henry III.

Created Earl of Lancaster, by charter, [30 June, 51 Henry III. 1267.]

Died, at Bayonne, 4 June, 25 Edw. I. 1297.

By the same charter he became possessed of the honor, county, castle and town of Lancaster. He had previously been created Earl of Leicester and High Steward of England upon the forfeiture of Simon de Montfort, who was slain at the battle of Evesham, 5th of August, 1265; and on the 28th of June, 50 Henry III. 1266, he was made Earl of Derby, with a grant of all the estates of the last Earl [Robert de Ferrars], who had taken part in the rebellion of De Montfort.

Earl Edmund left by his second wife [Blanche, Queen of Navarre] three sons; of these the two elder, Thomas and Henry, successively became Earls of Lancaster.

II. *Thomas, Earl of Lancaster*, Leicester and Derby, was Earl of Lincoln also, and Baron of Halton in right of his wife Alice, daughter and sole heiress of Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln and Constable of Chester.

Died without issue. Beheaded at Pomfret Castle,
22 March, 15 Edw. II. 1321-2.

III. *Henry of Lancaster.*

Earl of Lancaster, brother of the last Earl, had been summoned to Parliament by writ, as a baron of the realm, from 6 Feb. 27 Edward I. 1298-9; and in the Parliament holden in the 1st of Edward III, having obtained a

reversal of the judgment against his brother, the last Earl, he was restored to all the lands and honours, and became Earl of Lancaster and Leicester. Charter of Liberties, 7 May, 16 Edw. III., granted to him and the heirs of his body. *Died*, 22 Sept. 19 Edw. III. 1345.

Dukes of Lancaster.

- I. *Henry Plantagenet.* [1351—1360-1].
Son and heir of Henry Plantagenet, late *Earl* of Lancaster.
Created Earl of Derby 16 March, 1336-7.
Earl of Lincoln 20 August, 1349.
Duke of Lancaster 6 March, 1350-1,
with Palatinate jurisdiction for life within the county of Lancaster; Steward of England. *Died*, 24 March, 1360-1.
- II. *John Plantagenet*, surnamed "*of Gaunt*." [1362—1398-9].
Earl of Richmond, fourth son of Edward III.
Created Duke of Lancaster 13 Nov. 1362.
[By charter, 28 Feb. 1377, the County of Lancaster was erected into a Palatinate for the life of John of Gaunt.]
Created Duke of Aquitaine, for life, 2 March, 1388-9,
which in 1390 was extended to his heirs male.
Became King of Castille and Leon, by marriage with one of the daughters of Pedro the Cruel, 1371, King of Castille.
- III. *Henry of Bolingbroke.* [1399].
Son and heir of John of Gaunt.
Became Earl of Derby.
Duke of Hereford, 29 Sept. 1397.
[Henry IV.] Ascending the throne as King Henry IV. on the deposition of Richard II. the title of Duke of Lancaster was conferred upon his son Henry on the 10th November, 1399.

IV. *Henry Plantagenet.*

[1399—1412-13].

Son and heir apparent of King Henry IV.

Declared Duke of Lancaster 10 Nov. 1399, in Parliament.

Prince of Wales, Duke of Aquitaine, Duke of
Cornwall, Earl of Chester.

Note.—Upon the accession of Henry the Fifth to the throne [20 March, 1412-13] the above title became one of those belonging to the Crown, but separate and distinct, and has so remained.





Sovereigns of Scotland.

(From 1057 to 1602-3.)

		<i>Length of each reign.</i>
Malcolm III.	{ 3 April, 1057, to 13 Nov. 1093. }	36 years, and part of the 37th year.
(Canmore).		
Crowned, 25 April, 1057.		
Donald VI.	{ — Nov. 1093, to — May, 1094. }	About 6 months.
(Ufurped the throne).	Deposed.	
Duncan II.	{ — May, 1094, to — 1095. Died.	
Donald VI.	— 1095, to — 1098.	About 3 years.
Restored.	Deposed.	
Edgar.	{ — 1098, to 8 Jan. 1106-7. }	About 8 years.
Alexander I.	{ 8 Jan. 1106-7 to 27 April, 1124. }	17 years, and part of the 18th year.
David I.	{ 27 April, 1124, to 24 May, 1153. }	29 years, and part of the 30th year.
Malcolm IV.	{ 24 May, 1153, to 9 Dec. 1165. }	12 years, and part of the 13th year.
William I.	{ 9 Dec. 1165, to 4 Dec. 1214. }	48 years, and part of the 49th year.
(The Lion).		
Alexander II.	{ 4 Dec. 1214 to 8 July, 1249. }	34 years, and part of the 35th year.

<i>Alexander III.</i>	{ 8 July, 1249, to 16 or 19 March, 1285-6. }	36 years, and part of the 37th year.
<i>Margaret.</i>	{ 16 or 19 March, 1285-6 to (end of) Sept. 1290. }	4 years, and part of the 5th year.
<i>John Baliol.</i>	{ (?) 17 Nov. 1292, to 2 July, 1296. }	3 years and part of the 4th year.
<i>Interregnum.</i>	10 July, 1296, to—1297.	
<i>Wallace.</i>	{ — 1297, to 22 July, 1298. }	A few months.
(Regent of Scotland).		
<i>Robert I.</i> (Bruce).	{ 25 March, 1306, to 7 June, 1329. }	23 years, and part of the 24th year.
<i>David II.</i>	{ 7 June, 1329, to 22 Feb. 1370-1. }	41 years, and part of the 42nd year.
<i>Robert II.</i> (Stuart).	{ 22 Feb. 1370-1, to 19 April, 1390. }	19 years, and part of the 20th year.
<i>Robert III.</i>	{ 19 April, 1390, to 4 April, 1406. }	15 years, and part of the 16th year.
<i>James I.</i>	{ 4 April, 1406, to 21 Feb. 1436-7. Murdered. }	30 years, and part of the 31st year.
<i>James II.</i>	{ 21 Feb. 1436-7, to 3 Aug. 1460. }	20 years, and part of the 24th year.
<i>James III.</i>	{ 3 Aug. 1460, to 11 June, 1488. }	27 years, and part of the 28th year.
<i>James IV.</i>	{ 11 June, 1488, to 9 Sept. 1513. }	25 years, and part of the 26th year.
<i>James V.</i>	{ 9 Sept. 1513, to 14 Dec. 1542. }	29 years, and part of the 30th year.
<i>Mary.</i>	{ 14 Dec. 1542, to 24 July, 1567. }	24 years, and part of the 25th year.
<i>James VI.*</i>	{ 24 July, 1567, to 27 March, 1625. }	57 years, and part of the 58th year.

* Ascended the throne of England,
24 March, 1603 (Scottish date).
„ 1602 (English date).



The Three Great Plagues, *in the reign of Edward the Third.*

THE following note concerning the three great plagues in the reign of Edward the Third will be found in a manuscript in the British Museum [Lansdowne MS. 863 f. 147 b.]

“ A note for the computation and account of Charters, Evidences and other Records not very usual, and therefore of few to be understood ; dating them from the *first*, *second* and *third* Pestilence. I” [Sir Richard St. George *Clarenceux*, King of Arms in the reign of Charles the First] “ have therefore for the more plainer understanding hereof, set down the date to every Pestilence, as I have found it out of ancient Records.”

23 Edw. III.	{	31 May to 29 September 1349	{	<i>Pestilencia prima et magna</i> , The first and great Pestilence, A.D. 1349, <i>a festo Scæ Petronillæ, usque ad festum Scî Michaelis.</i>
35 and 36 } Ed. III.	{	15 Aug. 1361 to 3rd May, 1362	{	<i>Pestilencia secunda</i> , The second Pestilence, A.D. 1361 to 1362 A.D., <i>a festo assumptio Beatæ Mariæ usque ad festum Inventionis Scæ Crucis.</i>
43 Edw. III.	{	2 July to 29 September, 1369	{	<i>Pestilencia tertia</i> , The third Pestilence, A.D. 1369, <i>a festo Scî Swithini usque ad festum Scî Michaelis.</i>

Canonical Hours.



HE twenty-four hours of the day were divided into seven parts by the Catholic Church, to each of which services were assigned; and as these divisions, together with others called "Watches," are sometimes to be met with in Chronicles &c. in place of the usual hours of the day, an explanation of the terms will be useful.

- I. *Matins*, and *Lauds*; from midnight until *Prime*, commencing about 3 A.M.
- II. *Prime*, from 6 A.M. until *Tierce*. ["If the office of *Lauds* be finished by daybreak, as is fit, let them begin *Prime*; if "not, let them wait for daylight."]
- III. *Tierce*, from 9 A.M. to *Sext*.
- IV. *Sext*, from 12 (or noon) to *None*.
- V. *None*, from 2 or 3 P.M. to *Vespers*.
- VI. *Vespers*, from 4 P.M. to *Compline*, or *second Vespers*.
- VII. *Compline* (*second Vespers*), about 7 P.M.

Note.—The term *Undern* was sometimes used in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries for 9 A.M.

Watches.

First Watch	.	.	.	.	6 P.M.
Second Watch	.	.	.	.	9 P.M.
Third Watch	.	.	.	.	12 P.M.
Fourth Watch	.	.	.	.	3 A.M.

THE END.

CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS.

- Page viii. Table of Contents, line 3, *for* 312 A.D. *read* 312 B.C.
- Page 5, line 15, *for* The first year of the Augustan era was 27 B.C.,
viz. that year in which he first took the name of Augustus
read, The first year of the Augustan era was 31 B.C., but the
year in which he took the name of Augustus was 27 B.C.
- Page 23, last line, *after* March 22 *add* and 23 = 1 Nisan.
- Page 156, first column, line 10 from the bottom, *for* Sextus *read*
Sixtus.
- Page 223. Foot note for line 9,—According to the practice of the
Jews, the date of the Feast of the Passover is postponed when
it happens to fall on Wednesday. So that the new moon
observed by them on the 22nd and 23rd of March [the 14th
of which would be the 6th of April, and Wednesday for
30 A.D.], would cause the *day* of the Passover to fall to the
7th of April, Friday, for 33 *Anno Christi* = 29 A.D. of the
Dionysian reckoning, but 30 A.D. for the year of the Julian
form.
- Page 265, last line, *after* Passover *add*, But as 1 Nisan corre-
sponds to the 22nd and 23rd of March, the 14th of which
would fall on Wednesday, the next day would have been
chosen for the evening of the preparation, and the 7th of
April, Friday, would be then the *day* of the Passover. [*See*
p. 267, the year 1871.]
- Page 267, heading of last column, *for* Passover *read* 14th of Nisan

4768

